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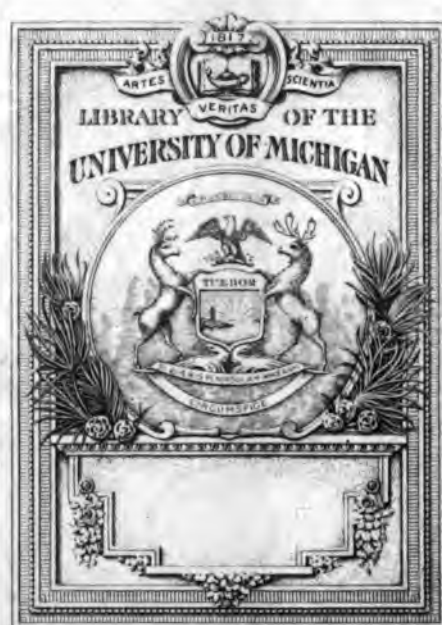
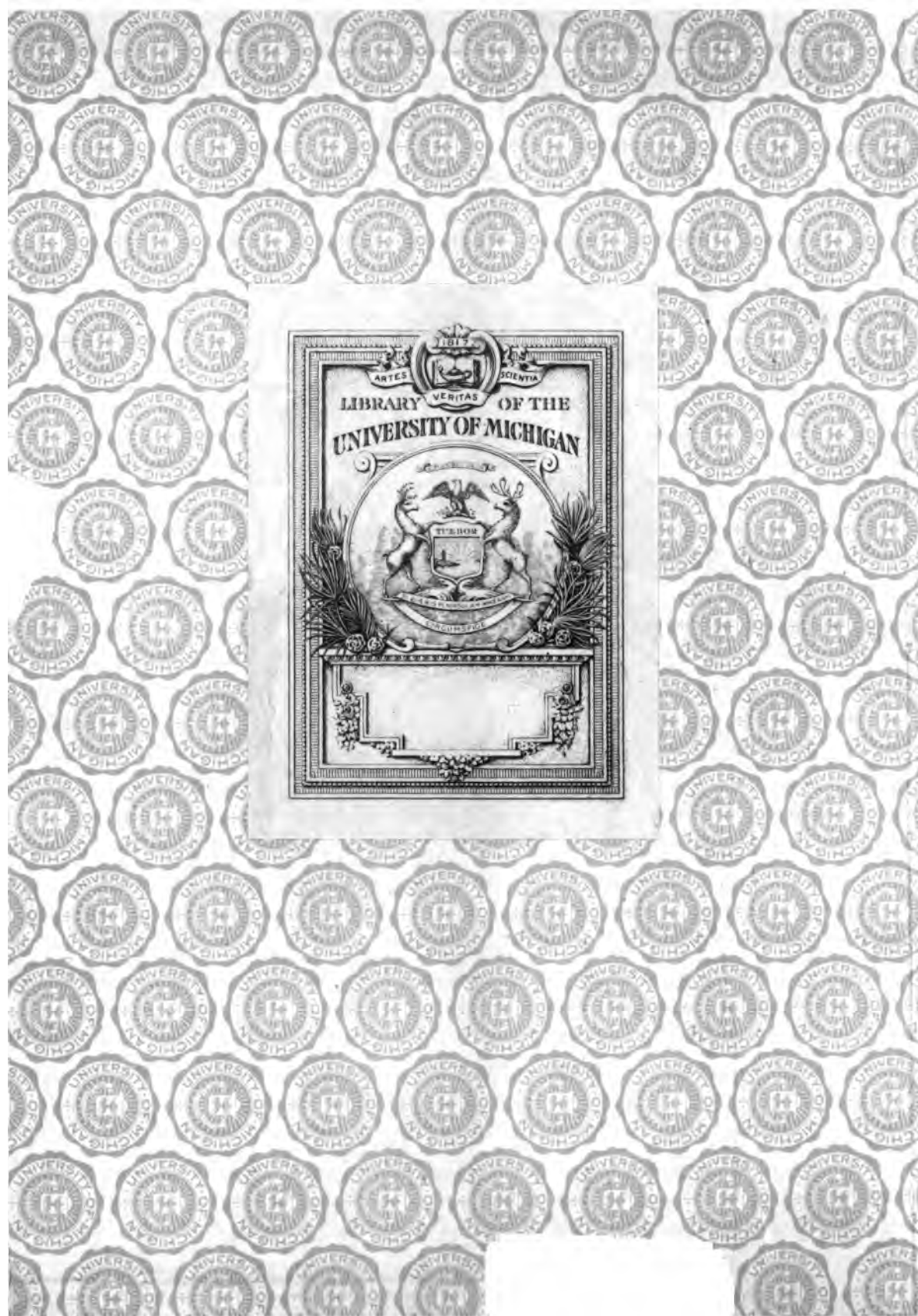
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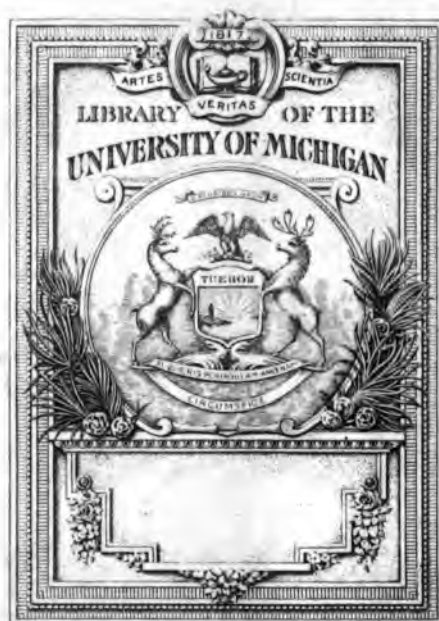
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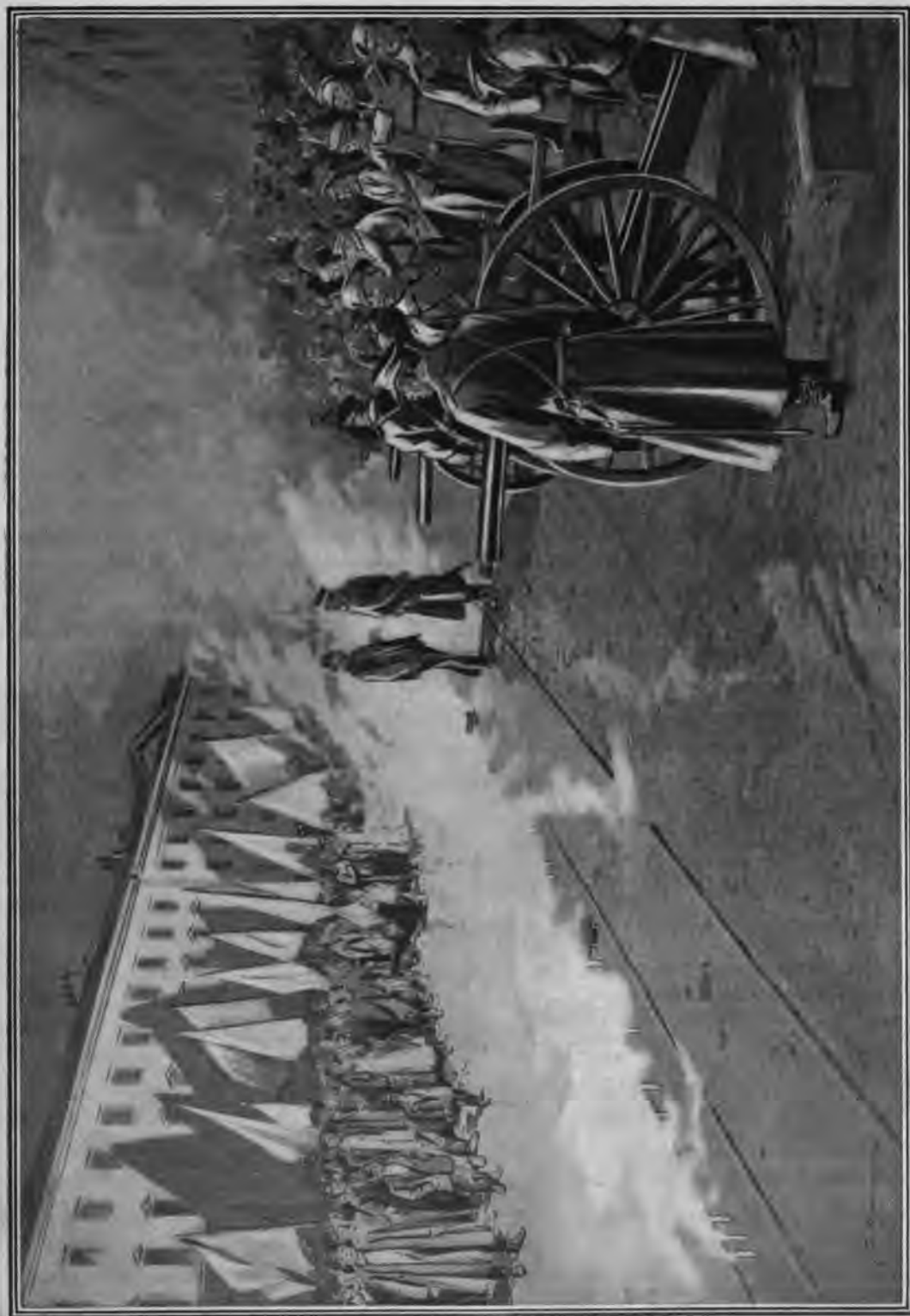
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A SCENE IN POLAND'S STRUGGLE AGAINST THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

(This drawing represents a parade outside the Pawiak Prison at Warsaw, between a crowd of forty thousand people and the officers of the Russian troops. This popular demonstration took place on the anniversary of the Czar's accession, when a number of political prisoners were released. The crowd occupied the street before the prison. Troops with guns arrived, and negotiations were opened between the officers and the leaders of the people. A row of candles was placed in the roadway, between the soldiers and the people. It was understood that if this line were crossed the troops would fire.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

*Review of Reviews*

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## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

### *Peace Among the Tribes and Nations.*

The year 1906 dawns upon a world in which peace once more predominates. The great war in the far East, with its amazing succession of events, made 1904 and 1905 very memorable years in military annals. But it came to an end through a treaty drawn up and signed in this country, under the auspices of our government, last summer. England has no "little wars" on hand just now. The Germans, according to reports last month, had quelled the revolt of native tribes in Southwest Africa, and that protracted affair had seemed to be the only war, great or small, that was likely to carry over into the new year as an exception to the rule of peace. More serious and more formidable, however, than many an armed conflict between nations has proved to be is the great social and political upheaval in Russia. Thus far, it has been disorder on a vast scale rather than civil war. What may come of it all during the year 1906 no man can predict, even from one day to another, with any degree of intelligence. There will emerge some kind of representative government, but there will be anxious times in Russia for many months to come.

### *Some Recent History Abroad.*

In England, the close of the year 1905 has witnessed the long-expected retirement of Mr. Balfour's Conservative ministry and the formation of a successful Liberal administration under the premiership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Nothing important, however, will be attempted by this ministry until there has been a new Parliamentary election, which will occur early in the present year. The most important event of the past year for the people of France has been the separation of Church and State, which goes into effect, under the law, on the 1st of January. Germany has been active during the past year in strengthening its international position, and its chief contribution to history, perhaps, has been its interference in the affairs of Morocco.

Meanwhile, the German Emperor has made notable approaches toward more intimate relations with Russia, while the good understanding between England and France has steadily grown. The shifting of real international relations, irrespective of formal alliances, has been of such a nature as to make for permanent peace rather than for menace among the great powers of Europe. The last weeks of the year have been marked by the coöperation of the great European powers in bringing pressure upon the Sultan of Turkey to put into effect governmental reforms in Macedonia.

### *Conditions in This Country.*

In this country, the great event of the year was the entrance of President Roosevelt upon his new term of office, with an influence that was effective in bringing Russia and Japan to an agreement at Portsmouth, that subsequently brought the Southern States into a friendly attitude toward the administration, and that finally showed itself in the reform wave that swept the country in the November elections. Recent years have witnessed in this country an industrial progress far beyond anything the world had ever known. So rapid a growth of industry and wealth was inevitably attended by many evils. The exposure of these evils and the attempt to remedy them have passed over to the year 1906 as "unfinished business" from the year that lies behind us. The recent campaign attack upon the control of politics by corporations through the boss system will be continued this year, and will make itself felt in the State and Congressional elections next November. The investigation carried on by the Armstrong legislative committee in New York into the methods of the large insurance companies will merely have pointed the way to many other inquiries and exposures that must take place before the fight against corporation control of our government and politics can be fairly won. The separation of Norway and Sweden is



HON. EDWARD L. HAMILTON.

(Chairman House Committee on Territories.)

an interesting event of the year 1905, but it has not nearly so much significance in the field of actual politics and government as the election of Mr. Jerome in New York or the overthrow of the machine in Philadelphia.

*A Critical  
Season at  
Washington.*

This winter, the focus of American activity and attention in public affairs will be at Washington. At a moment when reform movements in the States and the large cities were never more successful, it happens that the situation at Washington has seldom been more serious. It may be said with some caution, but with probable truth, that at no time for twenty years past have lobby interests been so powerful and at the same time so insidious at Washington as in the present legislative season. The great corporations propose to thwart the President's plans for the more effective regulation of railways. For various reasons, they propose to obstruct the Government's policy in the matter of the Panama Canal. They are bent upon preventing the passage of the Statehood bill that would unite New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as a single commonwealth. It is well for the people of the country to know that such influences are at work, and to do all they can to see that their own representatives are not captured by the lobbyists. The situation is an unusual one in many respects, and a very difficult one to deal with.

*A Powerful  
Lobby  
at Work.*

Thus, President Roosevelt recommends the immediate admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, and of Arizona and New Mexico as another. This question has been fully and thoroughly considered from every standpoint of statesmanship and public policy, and the President's recommendation ought to be adopted. The opposition comes from great corporations, principally mining companies in Arizona, supported by railroad corporations. These Arizona mining companies own property worth hundreds of millions of dollars upon which they pay practically no taxes at all. They seem to be able to control Arizona for their own ends. But if Arizona were united with New Mexico they would be in danger of losing control, and might be subjected to something like reasonable taxation. They can array immense influences in roundabout and unsuspected ways, and they can afford to spend a fabulous sum of money to defeat the pending Statehood bill. It is to be feared that there have been attempts to influence members of Congress in this Arizona situation by the gift of mining stocks and like improper methods. If the joint Statehood bill is defeated now, the lobbyists will go on with their work, hoping to seize a favorable moment in the future for admitting Arizona and New Mexico as two States. The safer and better way is to close the business now by passing the joint Statehood bill. The Hon. Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has been working for the joint Statehood measure with the earnest backing of Speaker Cannon; while Senator Beveridge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, has led the fight for sound public policy with a courage and a devotion to what he deems the best interests.



A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS.

From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle).

of the country that are not as yet fully appreciated. It would be much easier to be lukewarm than to be zealous as against those influences that are now at work to defeat the Statehood bill. To Senator Beveridge's lasting credit, he is not lukewarm, but zealous and indefatigable.

*The New Congress Organizes.*

The Fifty-ninth Congress assembled on the first Monday of December and organized by electing as Speaker the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, who had been Speaker of the preceding House. The Republican majority is almost too large to be held safely under party rein and lash. The Republicans have almost exactly two-thirds of the membership of the House, and by an agreement between Speaker Cannon and the Democratic leader the Republicans have two-thirds of the places on the important committees and the Democrats one-third. Most of the committees have been slightly enlarged, in order to satisfy the demands for places. Although there are more than eighty new members in the House, few of the old leaders are absent, and the chairmanships of the principal committees remain unchanged, with few exceptions. Thus, when Mr. Cannon became Speaker, Mr. Hemenway, of Indiana, took Mr. Cannon's place as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. But Mr. Hemenway is now in the Senate, where he

occupies the seat made vacant by the elevation of Mr. Fairbanks to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, becomes chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. An interesting addition to the personnel of the House is to be noted in the reappearance of the Hon. J. Warren



"THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS WILL NOW COME TO ORDER."

From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).



"CAN THEY ALL BE ANSWERED THIS SESSION?"

From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).

Keifer, of Ohio, who has been absent from Washington for twenty years, but who served as Speaker of the House for two Congresses, from 1881 to 1885. The Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, is again the leader of the Democratic minority in the House.

*Changes in the Senate.*

The Senate, which, unlike the House, is a continuous body, now has Vice-President Fairbanks for its parliamentary head. The death of Vice-President Hobart, in Mr. McKinley's first administration, made it necessary for the Senate to put one of its own members in the chair, and the post was filled by Senator Frye, of Maine. Mr. McKinley's death, early in his second administration, transferred Vice-President Roosevelt to the White House, and again Senator Frye was called to preside over the Senate. He is now on the floor of the chamber again after having had the gavel in his hand for many years. Since the Senate was last in session, one of its most distinguished members, the Hon. Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, has passed away,—following his lamented



colleague, Senator Hawley. Thus, in Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee Connecticut has a new representation. The unfortunate Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, died in December, and his place is taken temporarily by John McDermot Gearin, a Democrat, appointed by the governor to fill



HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY, OF MINNESOTA.

(New chairman House Committee on Appropriations.)

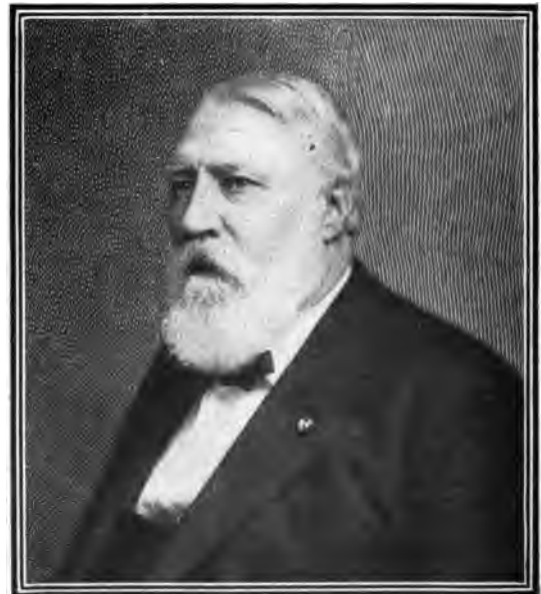
the vacancy. One of the Delaware seats is vacant through the perennial tangle in the politics of that State. Mr. Warner appears from Missouri as a Republican to fill the seat of the venerable Cockrell. The patriarchal Stewart, of Nevada, is replaced by the Hon. George S. Nixon. Mr. LaFollette, the Senator-elect from Wisconsin, did not appear at Washington to be sworn in last month. As governor of his State, Mr. LaFollette had called an extra session of the Legislature, which met on December 5 to consider the matters of legislation which belonged essentially to the governor's programme. It was expected that the session would complete its work satisfactorily and adjourn before Christmas, and the governor submitted his resignation on December 19, in order to take his place in the Senate at Washington after the holiday recess.

The President's message was criticised in many quarters for being a more voluminous document than its predecessors. But the President was wiser than

his critics. Although in form he was addressing his message to Congress, he was well aware of that great mechanism of the press by which the entire unabridged document would be placed in the hands of every reading citizen of the entire country. No President had ever gained such a hearing and such an influence as belonged to President Roosevelt at the assembling of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and it is fair to say that no President had ever better earned the right to set forth his views upon questions of public policy. There was not a tinge of partisanship in his presentation of the questions of the day, but there was conviction, sincerity, and strength in all his statements and arguments. Many of the things set forth in this message had been already expressed by Mr. Roosevelt in one form or another; but he desired to mass them in a coherent, well-proportioned statement, in order to exhibit to the country, as well as to Congress, his views regarding public policy, and his convictions with respect to needed legislation at the present time.

*The Control  
of  
Railroads.*

He gives first place to the need of a better governmental regulation of railroads. He makes it plain that the great railroad systems cannot now be controlled by the States, and are not, as a matter of fact, properly regulated by the national government. It is an absolutely clear case that he presents, and he will have the people with him. To frame



EX-SPEAKER J. WARREN KEIFER, OF OHIO.

(In Congress again after twenty years.)



THE LEGISLATIVE SIDEWALK SNOWBOUND.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: "Get busy!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

suitable legislation, however, is far more difficult than to set forth the need of public supervision and control of the great common carriers; while it is further to be said that it may prove even more difficult to pass suitable measures through a hesitant Senate than to put them into the proper form. There is nothing of a radical or sensational kind that is needed, and the railroads would be benefited rather than injured if government control should have the results that President Roosevelt desires. That some form of railroad bill will be passed during the present session is generally agreed. Meanwhile, the agitation of the subject is doing a vast amount of good, for it is exposing all the evils of rebating and discrimination, and is bringing remedies into effect even in advance of any legislation at Washington. Thus, some of the great railroad systems have decided to stop the issuing of passes to politicians and their friends. Few people have realized the extent of this evil.

*Value of  
Public  
Agitation.*

The very fact that the Bureau of Corporations of the new Commerce Department is always prepared to investigate has had its salutary results in leading railroad companies and industrial corporations to abandon some of their less defensible methods. The President's reiterated demand for a "square deal" has thus taken an amazing hold upon the business life, as well as upon the political life, of the country. The thorough awakening of the public mind, after all, is far more

important than the passing of laws. Thus, even if no way should be found at present to bring great insurance companies under supervision of the national government, such companies would nevertheless be obliged by public opinion henceforth to conduct themselves with a strict regard to their duties and obligations. The continuance of the insurance investigation in New York has kept before the country the fact that the companies have been in the habit of paying large sums of money to influence legislation and control the administration of the insurance laws. And what the insurance companies have done in this direction every discerning man knows must be less than the railroad companies, the trolley lines, the gas companies, and other franchise-holding corporations have been in the habit of doing to secure their own selfish ends. With public attention fixed upon these evils, no director of a corporation can henceforth be permitted to plead ignorance as an excuse for such practices. And with the warning thus given, the public will henceforth demand severe punishment and accept no excuses.

*Panama  
and  
Congress.*

The original legislation on the subject of the Isthmian canal was devised for the purpose of getting something accomplished, and it was brilliantly successful. It enabled the President to decide upon the route and to buy out the French company, as well as to purchase the right of way from Panama, organize a canal commission, and start

the actual work of construction. But for the Spooner Act, which put this unprecedented discretion in the hands of the President, all this important history might not have been made. It is still true that the most effective way to construct a canal would be to leave *carte blanche* in the hands of the President. But Congress has now made it manifest that it will assert its usual functions and insist upon making appropriations in detail for the salary list, and upon supervising in general most of the matters that relate to the great engineering project at the Isthmus. In making an emergency appropriation last month for current canal expenditures, various members of both houses attempted with scanty success to find scandalous extravagance in such items, for example, as the payment to engineers of the kind of salaries that first-class engineering talent everywhere commands. There will be much obstruction, but there seems to be no other way in this country to get public work done except through the haggling of committees and the bombast of parliamentary orators. There will be rough weather on Panama waters at Washington this winter, but the project will go forward nevertheless.

*Shipping Subsidies Again.*  
The work of the Mercantile Marine Commission has resulted in a subsidy measure that will have powerful support, especially in the Senate, and that has ob-

tained a very favorable place on the calendar of that chamber. It is true that it would be desirable to have direct steamship lines between the United States and all the South American ports, and it would be gratifying if one should find on all the seas a multitude of swift and fine merchant steamers flying the American flag. But at present American enterprise seeks more profitable fields; and American young men are too well paid on the land to subject themselves to the hardships of a sailor's lot. Generally speaking, we hire Europeans to do our ocean freighting for us because they will do it cheaply. Instead of our losing money by not hauling our own goods to and from foreign lands, we save a great deal by getting the business done much more cheaply than we could do it ourselves. There may gradually come about a condition under which we shall build more merchant ships along our seaboard and sail more of them under the American flag. If some small and temporary encouragement can be given to aid in the starting of certain desirable lines, particularly to South American ports,—such, for example, as aid in the form of special pay for carrying the mails,—there might be some benefit derived; but any large measure of pecuniary grants to steamship lines from the public treasury would be contrary to the best judgment of the country. At present the Republicans have two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives.



WILL IT FLOAT?—From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).



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THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, WHICH HAS RAILROAD-RATE LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(The Senators showing in the picture are, from left to right around the table: Edward W. Carmack, Tenn.; John Kean, N. J.; Shelby M. Cullum, Ill.; Stephen B. Elkins, chairman, W. Va.; clerk to committee; Moses E. Clapp, Minn.; J. P. Dolliver, Iowa; Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio; and Francis G. Newlands, Nev.)

If they wish to see the party proportions reversed in the elections of next November, they will leave the present Dingley tariff unmodified and add thereto a system of subsidies for steamship lines.

*Reforming the Consular Service.* The orderly and constructive mind that Secretary Root brought to bear upon the immense problems that confronted him in the War Department is now shown by him in the new work of his portfolio as Secretary of State. He was immediately impressed with the fact that the State Department had no record to enlighten him as to the merits and services of the men who make up our widely scattered force of consular officers. Furthermore, he saw that no part of the public service was so subject to political pressure. Where civil service reform had prevented the use of other branches of the government service for the purpose of providing for men who wish to be supported by Uncle Sam the consular service has remained open. And so it has often happened that good consuls who would have kept their places under any proper system have been summarily removed to make room for incompetent men possessing political influence. The result of Mr. Root's study of this subject is a bill, introduced early in December, which provides for a classification of consuls and consuls-general, seven grades being formed, with salaries ranging from \$3,500 to \$12,000. Under this bill all

members of the consular service are to be first appointed only to the lower grades, upon examination to be conducted by a special board of three members. The higher grades of the service are to be filled only by promotion. It is provided that five consular officers of high rank shall be assigned to inspection work, so that the Department of State may really know what is going on at the consulates throughout the world. An important feature of the bill requires that the clerks in the consular offices shall be Americans. The fee system is to be abolished. This measure embodies the results of the study given to the subject by Senators and others who have heretofore brought forward bills for the reform of the consular service. Mr. Root has explained and advocated the measure before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is greatly to be hoped that it may become a law. We have many excellent consuls already in the service to whom this measure will come as an act of recognition and justice, giving them both advancement and security.

*Our Immigration Conference.* The disturbances in Russia and uneasiness in other parts of eastern and southern Europe are having a marked effect upon emigration to America. For the fiscal year that ended six months ago, the number of immigrants received in this country was 1,026,499. This was the largest number ever admitted here in one year, and it represents a move-



HON. FRANK P. SARGENT.  
(Commissioner of Immigration.)

(These, with many other authorities, participated in the recent immigration conference at New York.)



HON. ROBERT WATCHORN.  
(Commissioner of Immigration, port of New York.)

ment of population unprecedented in the history of the world. Furthermore, the record for the past six months shows that an even larger number will probably have landed here in the year that will end on the 30th of June, 1906. By far the greatest part of last year's migration was from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Russian Empire. To receive into our economic and social life so large a number of aliens every year is a serious matter from many standpoints. An important national conference on the subject of immigration was held in New York last month under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. Delegates were appointed by the governors of nearly all the States, and representatives were present from various societies and organizations. All views were represented on the platform, and the conference surprised itself, at the end of its deliberations, by finding that it could agree upon a series of resolutions. It was clearly the sense of the conference that no restrictions could now feasibly be placed upon the coming here of any immigrants who could not be classified as undesirable. On the other hand, it was the strongly prevailing opinion that far more effective measures should be taken to sift the incoming hordes, so as to keep out those physically and morally unfit, and those likely, through poverty or other causes, to become public burdens. The sentiment of the conference was in general lines with the recommendations of the President.

*Football  
and  
Hazing.*

We publish elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW some timely contributions upon the subject of football in the colleges and other educational institutions. President Butler explains the abolition of football at Columbia. President Wheeler, of the University of California, speaks forcibly for the complete reform of the game. President Finley, of the College of the City of New York, gives a summary of his own experiences. Dr. Sargent, the distinguished director of physical culture at Harvard University, shows how the game could be made a useful thing in a scheme of college athletics. The bad developments of football have grown chiefly out of the intensity of competition between the leading universities and colleges. The short and quick way to reform football would be to put an end for a term of years to the intercollegiate games. Spanish bull-fighting is humane and refined as compared with recent American football. Even prize-fighting is conducted upon a higher plane of honor. Sensible observers have ceased to be patient with university and college authorities that have allowed their institutions to become chiefly known among large classes of the people for their success or failure in football contests. Our colleges and universities must set themselves to the complete abolition of the evils now associated with such contests as football, and of such barbarous practices as hazing. Several frightful

occurrences, since the opening of the present scholastic year, have shown the necessity of holding college authorities to a stricter account for their failure to check the cowardly and cruel practices that are carried on in hundreds of institutions under the generic name of hazing.

*The Men of the Insurance Companies.* The insurance investigation has made the country as familiar with the names of the leading men in the great companies as with the chief functionaries of the government at Washington. Thus, the placing of Mr. Paul Morton at the head of the Equitable was a national event. In like manner the retirement of Mr. McCurdy from the presidency of the Mutual Life becomes a household topic. His successor, previously unknown to fame, becomes at once a man of note. Mr. Charles A. Peabody, now president of the Mutual, is a New York lawyer who has been identified with large business interests. Mr. McCall is still at the head of the New York Life, but Mr. George W. Perkins, who was first vice-president and chairman of the finance committee, retired last month. He was criticised for managing the affairs of the New York Life while also a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He was able to show, however, that he had managed the business of the insurance company with

great success, and he retired with many compliments and the full confidence of his associates in the business world. Mr. Perkins' personal relations with some of the objectionable methods of insurance companies, such as political contributions and the like, remind one somewhat of Mr. Paul Morton's relations as a railroad man to rebates and similar objectionable practices. Both men were more or less the victims of systems for which they were not responsible, and which call for complete reform. Both men are above suspicion as respects their personal honor and integrity. Mr. Perkins remains a director in the New York Life, while his place as first vice-president has been given to Mr. Alexander E. Orr, and the chairmanship of the finance committee to Mr. John Claflin.

*Boston and New York.*

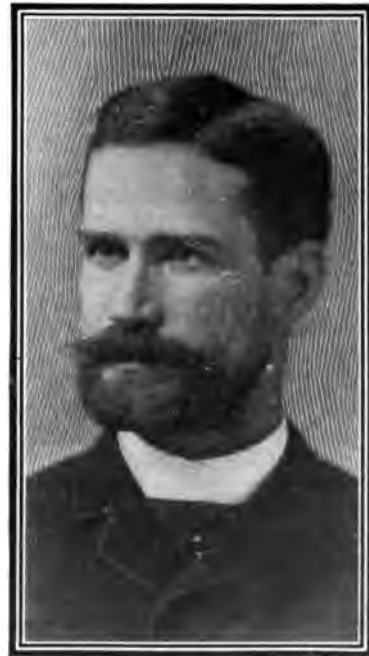
A municipal election was held in Boston on December 12, and the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate, was elected mayor. His victory is regarded with much disquietude by the conservative Bostonians, and many Democrats voted for other candidates. The campaign was of a personal nature, and public issues were not sharply drawn. In New York, the highest courts have decided against Mr. Hearst in his attempt to have a recount of the November vote.



ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
(New vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company.)



CHARLES A. PEABODY.  
(New president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.)



JOHN CLAFLIN.  
(New chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life.)



*Our Neighbors  
North  
and South.*

For our neighbor to the north, the year just closed has been a prosperous and important one. We present elsewhere this month a statement of Canadian progress for 1905. Agriculturally, commercially, and industrially, Canada is prospering, and her foreign commerce is increasing by leaps and bounds. To the south of us, Latin America has had, in general, a peaceful year, broken only by a few incidents like the Venezuelan difference with France, which promises to be settled amicably in the very near future; by the little flurry in Brazil over the alleged violation of international comity by the German war-ship *Panther*, in the matter of a deserter from a German vessel; and by the elections in Cuba, which passed off quietly, the withdrawal of the Liberals leaving the field clear for the Moderates, so that President Palma was reelected by an overwhelming majority. The resignation of Mr. Herbert G. Squiers as minister to Cuba (a post to which Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly our minister to Korea, was at once appointed) and the agitation of the American residents in the Isle of Pines for annexation to the United States had also been interesting features of the month in our Cuban relations.

*Progress  
of the Russian  
Revolution.*

There were a number of very significant developments in the Russian situation during December, which, despite the repeated rumors of a military dictatorship and a return to the policy of repression, indicated, on the one hand, the awakening to a consciousness of their power on the part of the people, and on the other hand the recognition by the governing classes of their inability to suppress Liberal Russia. The disorders at Odessa, Saratov, Kharkov, Kiev, and in Poland, serious as they have been, become comparatively insignificant when we consider the almost successful rebellion at Sevastopol and the insurrection in the Baltic provinces. As this magazine went to press the latter had progressed to such an extent that the Russian ruling classes had fled in terror and several separatist republics had been set up. Other significant events of the month were: the increasing agrarian disorders; the abrogation of martial law in Poland; several grand-ducal attempts on the life of the Czar; the assassination of former Minister of War Sakharov; the remarkable, rapid rise to power of the industrial leader who is referred to by the name of Krustalev, ending in his arrest and imprisonment by the St. Petersburg police; continued demonstration of the tremendous, well-ordered power of the Union of Unions, or League of Leagues, despite the government's

frantic opposition to all labor organization; the great strike of telegraph operators, in December, which kept Russia isolated from the world for more than a week; the continuation of the campaign of the revolutionists against Russian financial credit, the leaders advising the withdrawal of funds from savings-banks and the refusal of paper currency, resulting in the depreciation of Russian consols (Imperial 4's) to a much lower value than after Mukden and Tsushima—indeed, lower than any quoted since the Russo-Turkish War; and the spread of a mutiny in the army, even the Cossacks catching the fever, which spread to General Lin's Manchurian forces, resulting in the death of forty or fifty officers and the partial destruction by fire of the city of Harbin.

*Revolts at  
Sevastopol and  
Elsewhere.*

The mutiny at Sevastopol, which was regarded as a most serious phase of the most serious situation. It was not an anarchistic outbreak, like the Odessa mutiny several months ago, or the Kronstadt outbreak of October and November. The Sevastopol mutiny was orderly and impressive. Making the same demands as every other organized body in Russia has made during the past month, namely, the realization of the reforms granted in the Czar's manifesto of October 30, the drafting of an actual constitution, and improvement in the condition of government employees,—the mutineers at Russia's great Crimean fortress, armed with marines on the war vessels in the harbor, and one of their most far-sighted officers, a Captain, Lieutenant Schmidt, to be their leader, formulated the demands of the men, and at the expiration of the time limit set for their more urgent demands were not granted by the commandant, Schmidt opened fire on the fortress with two insurgent vessels. Some of the foremost part of the squadron, together with some of the coast artillery, returned the fire, and the mutineers finally surrendered, not until, however, they had received in their ranks a number of officers hitherto supposed to be loyal. Such forces actually landed, maintained order, respected the rights of others, and the whole indicated that the revolutionists not only possessed much courage, but a good deal of far-sighted brains. The disorders at Saratov and Kiev, the result, largely, either of peasant uprisings or of anti-Jewish rioting. At Odessa, many were killed, while at Warsaw and at other places in the old Polish kingdom anti-Jewish demonstrations had become serious enough to cause the Hebrews fear a general massacre throughout Poland. In almost all these demon-



THE RUSSIAN BALTIC PROVINCES, WHICH HAVE REVOLTED AND SET UP A REPUBLIC.

against the Jews, the fanatical peasants have been led by disguised army officers or police, or other sympathizers with reaction. Ex-Minister of War Sakharov had been sent to "pacify" the rebellious provinces of Lithuania, a commission he proceeded to fulfill by the wholesale knouting of peasants and the perpetration by his drunken Cossacks of nameless outrages upon women, under the very eyes of this messenger of the Czar. Three days after his arrival, General Sakharov was shot by a woman, an agent of the "flying revolutionary column." In the opinion of many Russians, this deed was justified, and even Moderate journals have not commented adversely on the warning of death given to General Kaulbars, governor of Odessa, who (a number of refugees have testified under oath) openly declared, on October 19, that all the Jews in Odessa must be massacred.

*Sufferings of the Baltic Provinces.* A double portion of misery fell upon the Russian Baltic provinces during the years when Plehve and Potyomostzev were attempting to carry out their barbarous policy of bringing down to the Muscovite level all the more highly developed subject races of the empire. The Baltic provinces are at bottom not Russian at all, but Lettish, or Lithuanian, with a heavy layer of Germanism superimposed. The Letts, who differ from the Finns, Russians, and Germans, and who were at

one time subject to Poland, have had to bear the persecutions of the Russian bureaucrats and the heavy hand of the German landed aristocracy. The four provinces of Esthonia, Livonia (Latinized form of Lithuania), Courland, and Kovno contain some of the most industrious and progressive population of Russia, and supply, after Finland, the bulk of the sailors of the Russian navy. These provinces contain the progressive and well-known cities of Riga, Libau, Reval, Mitau, and Dorpat. The last named was one of the famous Hanseatic towns of the Middle Ages, and is the seat of the Protestant clergy of Russia and the intellectual center of the Lithuanian nation. Adjoining these are the provinces of St. Petersburg, containing the capital; Vilna, containing the old Lithuanian capital of the same name, and Pskov,—the latter the traditional seat of Slavonic democracy. The first Slavonic republic was set up in this ancient province more than six hundred years ago. This entire region has been, successively, Russian, Polish, Swedish, and again Russian. During the Middle Ages, German commercial enterprise spread throughout these provinces. To-day, in spite of their "hinterland," Riga and Dorpat are more German than Russian. Half their population is German, and by their history as well as by their modern connections and the character of their industry, they are centers of disaffection.

*Riga the Center of Revolt.* The Baltic provinces have always been independent and fearless, but usually submissive to the Russian crown. The heavy hand of despotism, however, made more irksome by the sight of Finland's regaining of her ancient liberties, has been too much for the Courlanders and Livonians, and they have risen against their German and Russian despoilers, burning estates and murdering landowners. The cities of Dorpat and Mitau have already been partly destroyed by fire, and all through the provinces the barons are expecting a "St. Bartholomew's night." By the middle



of December, the situation in Riga had become so critical that, immediately following the proclamation of a state of siege by the government, the laboring classes and the peasants, in convention assembled, passed resolutions declaring themselves a republic separate from Russia. As we go to press with this number of the REVIEW, Riga is being attacked by the government land and sea forces, while an organized rebel force of 500,000 men is reported to be holding the province in terror. The loyal troops being concentrated in towns, the rural districts are at the mercy of the revolutionaries, who have inaugurated a vigorous campaign, not only for the realization of the benefits promised by the Czar's manifesto, but for autonomy,—if not permanent separation. The German foreign office, it was reported early in December, had sent a politely worded request to St. Petersburg for protection to German residents, and followed it up by dispatching two German warships to Riga.

*Nationalistic  
Stirrings in  
Poland.*

Of all the subject peoples of Russia, the Poles have, beyond a doubt, suffered most from the so-called Russification policy so fanatically pursued by the inquisitor Pobyedonostzev and the fanatical reactionary Plehve. It was Polish commerce and trade that was prostrated by the war with Japan, and Polish victims were the most numerous (after the Jews of Odessa) in the massacres which have disgraced the campaign of the reactionaries to discredit Count Witte's reform policy. Bankruptcy and bloodshed have been the price Poland has paid for her share in the reforms granted by the Czar, and if the reactionaries had their way she would not share even in these. Martial law was declared in Poland on November 12, and the next day, as we noted last month, an imperial rescript warned the Poles that the benefit of reforms would not be extended to them until disorders in Polish cities ceased. This only had the effect of stimulating Polish patriotism. Early in November, nationalistic parades became the feature of the day in Warsaw. At one time, more than three hundred thousand marched through the streets of the former Polish capital as a demonstration in favor of autonomy. It is evident that the Poles have been thoroughly aroused, since even the efforts of the Pope to make them change their course have proved fruitless. Despite the recommendations of the Holy Father, in his encyclical of December 12 to the bishops of Russian Poland, commanding the Poles to "be submissive to the rulers who exercise power by the will of God," and directing that no "seditious act" should ever emanate from a Polish gathering. On the



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, THE POLISH NOVELIST, RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

following day a meeting of four hundred and seventeen Catholic priests assembled in Warsaw, resolved to demand Polish autonomy from the Polish parliament, a universal secret ballot, the reinstatement of the Polish language in government offices, the abolition of capital punishment, and full amnesty for political prisoners. The Polish National Democratic party has the support of the large Socialist party, and aims at the "closest possible moral and natural coherence" and the attainment of Poland "of the furthest possible separation from foreign political systems for the sake of possible self-existence." Accepting even the concession that the Russian Government may (or be compelled) to make to Poland and Polish nationality, the National Democrats "will remain a resistant unit until the Poles become their own masters."

*Poland  
Fears German  
Intervention.*

Forced by its own desperation and the pressure of public opinion, the imperial government on December 1, actually did abolish martial law in Poland. There is no reasonable doubt that eventually the Poles will receive some degree of self-government,—perhaps full autonomy, as we suggested last month, they can decide in the deliberations of the Duma. Indeed, it is

much to St. Petersburg now as to Berlin that the Poles look with apprehension. Henryk Sienkiewicz, the eminent Polish novelist, whose literary success has just won him the Nobel prize for literature, and who is indeed entitled to be the spokesman of his people, recently declared that he believed the Russian Liberals would give Poland autonomy. The Poles, he further declared, will remain part of Russia if they get self-government. Neither Poland nor Russia, in his opinion, is ready to become a republic. If the Poles revolt politically, it will be, not against Russia, but against the bureaucratic government. Mr. Sienkiewicz concluded his remarks to the journalist who interviewed him with these rather significant words: "We love to think of our independence, but, while we are strong enough to gain freedom from Russia, we are not strong enough to defend it against Germany."

Several interesting but radically different personalities have been brought to light by the events of the past six weeks in Russia. Czar Nicholas himself has gained in the opinion of the world for the steadfastness with which he supports Minister-President Witte. To a deputation representing a number of patriotic leagues, composed principally of reactionary noblemen, the Czar declared (on December 14) that the manifesto of October 30 is the "complete and deliberate expression of my inflexible and unchangeable will, and is an act which admits of no alteration." Count Witte himself, although under great strain and in the face of tremendous criticism and opposition, has succeeded in maintaining his position, although, during early December, there were many reports of his resignation or assassination. Of such men as ex-Minister of War Sakharov (killed for torturing the peasants), of the Grand Duke Vladimir (who was reported to have wounded the Emperor because of the latter's reproving his son, the Grand Duke Boris), of Governor-General Skallon (noted for his brutalities in Poland), of Minister of the Interior Durnovo (against whom all classes have arisen because of his reactionary ideas),—of such men it is unnecessary to speak. They represent the old *régime*, with all its barbarity and cruelty. The new governor-general of Finland, however, Nicholas Gerhard (whose accession to office occurs at the same time as the resignation of the hated Linder, Bobrikov's lieutenant), has been a member of the Council of the Empire and president of the Committee on Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and is a man of progressive and liberal tendencies. But the most picturesque and remarkable figure of Russia during the past month has been the

leader of the workmen, Krustalev,—the brains of the League of Leagues, who was imprisoned (on December 10) by the St. Petersburg police. Krustalev, whose real name is Nossar, is a Jew, the son of a poor farmer and carpenter in Little Russia. He is only twenty-eight years of age. Overcoming great obstacles, such as the Russian state knows how to put in the way of its Hebrew subjects, the boy managed to educate himself, graduating from the Law Department of the University of St. Petersburg, and coming to the front as the leader of the students several years ago in their conflict with the mounted police under General Vannovski. Krustalev worked as a printer; roamed among the peasants, investigating their condition; became a Socialist; was the chief workingmen's delegate at the ineffective Shidlovski reform commission appointed last January, and when this commission was disbanded it was Krustalev who urged the workingmen to remain organized. Meanwhile, through his efforts, the great union of Russian labor unions was built up, and the Workmen's Council, which has been really the provisional government of Russia for two months, was created, with Krustalev as its president.

*Liberty  
Proclaimed Is  
Not Liberty  
Secured.*

Why, ask a number of REVIEW readers—why, perhaps the majority of Americans are asking, if, as the newspaper headlines would have us believe, the Czar has really granted a constitution, liberty of the press and person, political amnesty and representative government—why all these riots and disorders, these massacres and burnings, these meetings of protest and defiance, these movements of nobleman, merchant, and peasant against the government, and even against Count Witte's ministry? What do the Russian people want? The answer is simple. Liberty proclaimed is not liberty secured. As we recorded last month in these pages, the Czar has really liberalized himself. The autocracy has surrendered. But the bureaucracy remains, and, as Mr. Stead graphically pointed out in his article from Russia last month, the bureaucracy, trained by generations of power and greed to consider itself entitled to rule, is not bent on suicide. The Czar grants the fundamental liberties to the Russian people, but the officials, in their oft-repeated, cruel way, deny the application of the imperial mandate. When Governor-General Skallon received the manifesto of October 30 he tore it up and said it did not apply to Poland. When the news of autocracy's surrender finally reached the half-starved, half-frozen soldiers of Linevich in Manchuria the officers declared that the provisions of the manifesto did not

apply to the army. Full liberty of the press was granted by the manifesto of October 30, but when the press law based on the manifesto was promulgated it was found that instead of assuring freedom it revived the worst forms of arbitrary restrictions and punishments. Newspapers may be printed, but they cannot be circulated without being subject to the censor.

*Deception  
No Longer  
Possible.*

The Russian people have been cruelly deceived for centuries, and they will no longer accept the shadow for the substance. It is not paper manifestoes that are needed to supply food to the starving peasants and to save the wretched Jews from the terrible ferocity of fanaticism. The cartoonist of the *Hollandsche Revue*, in the picture we reproduce on this page, has caught the point of view of the Russian proletariat exactly. All the revolts, insurrections, mutinies, strikes, and other anti-governmental demonstrations formulate the same demand,—carry out at once, and fully, the provisions of the Czar's manifesto. Every class, excepting the most reactionary of the nobles, is now actually, if not openly, on the side of the revolutionaries. The army and the navy are honeycombed with mutiny, and even the Cossacks, the hitherto ever-faithful servants of despotism, have protested. When, early in December, it was reported that all the Cossacks of the empire, numbering some four hundred thousand, were to be mobilized for use against the revolutionary movement, many thousands of the Cossacks of the Don signed a protest (published in the *Russkaiya Slovo*), declaring:

Enough blood, enough tears, enough suffering. The blood of innocent victims and the tears and sobs of those left behind force us to declare that this shameful police service for Cossacks must cease, that the Cossack regiments demand that they shall not be used any longer against the innocent, the progressive, and the intelligent among our citizens.

*A  
Revolutionary  
Manifesto.*

For the first week in December, owing to the thoroughness and wide scope of the telegraph operators' strike, Russia was completely isolated from the rest of the world. Communication with St. Petersburg and the other large cities of the empire was had by courier to the German and Swedish borders. It is significant of the strength of the League of Leagues that, while the government could not get any of its messages out, the business of the revolutionary organizations was conducted as usual over all telegraph lines of the empire. The strike was called, primarily to secure better conditions for government telegraphers. The immediate occasion, however, was the govern-

ment's express prohibition against the formation of any labor union by its employees. It was then that the real strength of the organized Russian proletariat was shown. The central committee of the League of Leagues, with Krustalev at its head, issued orders which were obeyed all over the empire, and practically became the provisional government. The arrest of Krustalev and several other leaders by the police did not halt the movement an hour. New leaders, already secretly chosen, stepped to the front, and the last days of December saw another general strike in operation all over the empire. On December 15, with the support of the Union of Peasants and the General Railway Union, these allied organizations issued a manifesto, in which the government was openly defied. In this document the government was declared to be bankrupt, the people were directed not to pay taxes, to refuse to accept anything except gold in the payment of wages, and warned to withdraw all their deposits from the savings-banks in gold. These latter warnings were made necessary, it was announced, by the fact that the government had issued an immense sum in paper money.



WHAT GOOD DOES THE PAPER DO THE LONG-SUFFERING RUSSIAN?

This is the way the *Hollandsche Revue* (Haariem) pictures the uselessness of paper manifestoes and constitutions when the people are starving and dying under the whip.

**The Sooner the Government Falls the Better.** The document, which was signed by the delegates of the Workmen's Council, the Committee of the Pan-Russian Union and the Central Committee of Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionists, and the Socialists of Poland,—a combination which has now come to be known as the "Invisible Government."—followed the form of a regular imperial manifesto. It indicted the bureaucracy for bringing about the financial ruin of the country, asserted that the government has squandered the country's income and the proceeds of foreign loans on railroads, the army, and the fleet, leaving the people without schools or roads. The result is, "there is no money to feed the soldiers, and everywhere there are insurrections of the beggared and starving troops and sailors." Further, the manifesto charges the government with using the deposits in the national savings-banks to speculate on the Bourse, and with covering up its chronic deficits in the interest on the national debt by the proceeds of the foreign loans. The only salvation for the country, concludes the manifesto, is the overthrow of the autocracy by a Constituent Assembly. "The sooner the government falls the better. Therefore, the last source of the existence of the old régime—its financial revenue—must be stopped." This gage of battle to the government, while prepared in secret, was thrown down without attempt at concealment. It was published in all the newspapers. The revolutionary leaders expected that it would be followed by reprisals and arrest, but for all this they were prepared. Count Witte's reply to a memorial of the Moscow zemstvo congress declares that, the foremost duty of the Council of Ministers being to carry out the Emperor's will as expressed in the manifesto of October 30, no consideration can be given to petitions or resolutions going beyond the limits of the manifesto, nor can measures be taken which might affect the rights of the National Assembly before it meets. The adoption, however, of temporary measures to assure the liberties granted in the manifesto is not prohibited."

**Temporary Triumph of Reaction.** In the last days of December it seemed to the outside world that a return to the policy of reaction and repression had been determined upon by the czar and his counselors. Wholesale arrests, not only of Liberal leaders, but of such men as Prof. Paul Milyukov, the author and sociologist, and the retention of Minister of the Interior Khovov, together with the persistent report that General Ignatiev would be appointed dictator, and the undoubted intention of the govern-

ment to fight the strike agitators, indicated that, temporarily, at least, the reactionaries had again won the upper hand. A permanent return to the policy of reaction, however, it is generally believed by those familiar with Russian conditions, is impossible. The excess of zeal on the part of the reformers, and the violent disorders throughout the empire (another revolt in the Caucasus is reported as we go to press with this number), may have made inevitable a short period of reaction. Even a dictatorship is not impossible. Czar Nicholas, however, has gone too far to go back upon his word now, and when the Duma has actually begun its deliberative sessions we may expect the beginning of a series of real concessions by the autocracy, not only of the privileges already granted on paper, but of others necessary to the full measure of constitutional government.

**The Troubles of Turkey, Italy, and Spain.** Another stage in the slow but sure expulsion of the Turk from Europe was entered upon last month when, upon the actual occupation of the islands of Lemnos and Mitylene and the administration of the customs by the allied fleets of Austria, Russia, Italy, Great Britain, and France, the Turkish Sultan yielded to the demands of the powers of Europe for a general European control of the finances of Macedonia. Dr. Maurice Baumfeld, on another page (77), this month recounts the events which led up to this accomplishment. The Porte accepted (on December 12) the final draft of the scheme for the financial control of Macedonia, and the allied fleet was withdrawn. The resignations of the Italian, Spanish, and Montenegrin cabinets last month were also due to questions of financial administration based on racial differences. The immediate occasion, however, of the downfall of the Fortis cabinet in Italy was the adverse vote in the Chamber on the proposed commercial *modus vivendi* with Spain, which provided for a reduction in the import duty on Spanish wines, and would affect large portions of the Italian population. The young King of Spain had a cabinet resignation upon his hands, but he succeeded in prevailing upon Señor Moret, ex-minister of the interior, to form a new cabinet at once. The best-known name in this ministry is that of the Duke of Almodovar, who holds the foreign portfolio. He has already issued a vigorous statement regarding Spain's rights in the settlement of the Moroccan question, and when the long-looked-for conference meets (on January 10, and at Madrid, it is now announced, and not at Algeciras) Spain will insist upon being heard in that struggle for international leadership which

will be led by France and Germany, with Morocco as the excuse.

Early December saw the convening of national legislative bodies all over the world, questions of great national moment facing the parliaments in Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Spain, the Australian Commonwealth, and the empire of Japan. The German Reichstag, which began its sessions on November 28, immediately plunged into a discussion of the two great questions which now press for settlement in Germany,—the commercial treaties with foreign nations, particularly the United States, and the new taxes necessary to provide the budget which the Kaiser deems necessary for his expanding navy. In his speech from the throne, Kaiser Wilhelm made his usual vigorous statement of Germany's international position, referring cordially to Japan, Russia, and Norway, and closing with a rather significant remark that, while "Germany has correct relations with all the countries of the world," she has "good and friendly relations with most of them." There is a great lack of appreciation of German ways, further declared the Kaiser, and many prejudices against the advance made by German industry. The Kaiser is glad that he was able to "support the President of the United States in his successful endeavors to bring about peace in the far East between the Emperors of Russia and Japan." He also emphasizes the desirability of continuing the alliance with Austria and Italy. In reviewing Germany's international position, the Kaiser said :

We cannot ignore the fact that we have continually to reckon with a misapprehension of the German character and with prejudices against the progress of German industry. The difficulties which had arisen between ourselves and France on the Morocco question originated solely with an inclination to settle without our coöperation matters in which the German Empire also had interests to protect. Such tendencies, checked at one point, may reappear at another. To my satisfaction, an understanding has been arrived at in the Morocco question by diplomatic means with all consideration for the interests and the honor of both parties, and the convocation and the programme of a new Morocco conference have been arranged. The peace of the German people is to me a sacred thing, but the signs of the times make it the duty of the nation to strengthen its defenses against unrighteous attacks.

Of course, the disturbed condition of Germany's vast neighbor, Russia, affords the Kaiser some uneasiness, especially in view of the fact that the German Socialists, who are growing stronger at each election, have noted the liberalizing of Russia and the granting of universal suffrage in Austria, and who, in the words of their great

leader, Herr Bebel, now regard "Germany as the most reactionary state in the world." In a recent speech in the Reichstag, the Socialist leader attacked the government's foreign policy, particularly for antagonizing Great Britain and arousing the enmity of Japan by the "foolish and unprofitable" retention of Kiao-Chau. The assembling of the Reichstag this year finds Berlin the fourth city in population in the world. According to the census figures announced last month, the German capital has a population of 2,033,900 souls.

When, early in November, it was proposed to introduce the question of universal suffrage into Hungarian politics, Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn, the Austrian premier, objected on the ground that it would tend to disturb Austrian conditions. Events have proven his political insight. Because the Magyars wanted Hungarian words of command in the army, the stop-gap Hungarian minister, Baron Fejervary, conceived the idea of diverting their attention by proposing universal suffrage, and making this more palatable by the suggestion of other reforms, economic and political, as we outlined in these pages last month. The Austrian Socialists, as well as their brethren



ALL THE OTHER POWERS ENVYING GERMAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

Hungary, took up the issue with enthusiasm. Demonstrations occurred throughout the empire, accompanied by more or less rioting, particularly in Bohemia, where anti-Semitism is strong. The Australian Socialists finally determined to give a proof of their power to organize and manage the people by a monster procession in Vienna, at the time of the assembling of the Reichsrath. They accordingly ordered a strike for twenty-four hours, and arranged the procession so carefully and systematically that there was no disorder, although two hundred and fifty thousand working men and women, marching abreast for four hours, passed the parliament building in full view of the Emperor. All singing and cheering had been forbidden, and the three thousand marshals organized, managed, and dispersed the demonstrators without any assistance from the police. Every shop in Vienna was closed, and the populace watched the silent procession of workers with their red flags, bearing the same inscriptions in all the languages of the empire, indicating the unity and solidarity of the movement, which was even above racial lines. Such a demonstration had never before been witnessed in Vienna. In full view of the Emperor, a deputation at the head of the procession presented a petition to the premier and the presidents of the two houses. Parliament opened at 11 o'clock, November 28, and, precisely at noon, the premier announced the granting of equal suffrage to the people. Under the new law, which will be introduced in the lower house in March and probably be passed, despite violent opposition from the peers, all the existing special suffrage privileges are abolished. The number of German, Polish, Roumanian, Croatian, and Italian Deputies will be somewhat diminished, while the number of Czech, Ruthenian, and Slavonian Deputies will be slightly increased.

*Switzerland, Belgium, and Scandinavia.* While the larger imperialistic countries of Europe are passing through the deep waters, the democratic smaller nations are prospering and progressing. In December, the Swiss republic chose as its new president M. Forrer, until now vice-president of the Federal Council. M. Forrer, who is sixty years of age, is an ex-railroad president, celebrated Radical Democratic orator, and the author of a scheme to provide national compensation for injured workmen. Holland has been having a prosperous year in her colonies. Belgium has been interested in the eminently successful fine arts exhibit at the Liège Exposition, at which, in the words of the official report, "the carpet was more worn before the pictures in the American section than elsewhere." Den-

mark has seen one of her royal sons placed on the Norwegian throne. Despite a momentary irritation on the part of Sweden, the Danes hope that this promises a fulfillment of the Danish dream of a united Scandinavia, in which Sweden would have the political direction, Norway the lead in literature and art, and Denmark the headship in economics and industry. Norway and Sweden are on the high-road to a complete restoration of friendship, and the comments on the election of King Haakon (of which we reprint extracts on another page of this issue) do not indicate any serious differences yet to be settled. Last month the Swedish capital saw the awarding of the Alfred Nobel prizes, monuments to the love and respect of a Swedish capitalist for the arts of peace. These prizes went to three German professors,—Koch for medicine, von Bayer, of Munich, for chemistry, and Lenard, of Kiel, for physics; to the Baroness Bertha von Suttner for peace; and to Henryk Sienkiewicz, the eminent Polish novelist, for literature.

*Notable Religious Gains in 1905.* In the year just closed there were two religious revivals of great national moment, and productive, no doubt, of much spiritual good,—those in Norway and Wales. The religious gains of the year, however, can perhaps be said to have consisted, not so much in a widespread and pronounced spiritual awakening as in what might be termed the readjustment, in accordance with the times, of the economic and political relations which religious organizations have with governments. This readjustment, of course, in the end makes for a purer and higher spirituality. With the fall of Pobyedonostzev and the removal of religious disabilities by the Czar, the Russian Church has been born again, and will undoubtedly play a greater part than ever before in the political and moral regeneration of the Russian people. Pope Pius X. has more than maintained the policy of enlightenment and progressive statesmanship with which he began his pontificate. He has been far-sighted and progressive enough to recall a number of long-antedated Papal bulls, among them the famous "Bulla Cruciata." By this action he now absolutely forbids the future sale of any privilege or dispensation by Catholic bishops and clergy for a money consideration. The Bulla Cruciata, issued at the time of the Crusades, has remained, in the hands of the bigoted bishops of Spain, Spanish America, and the Philippines, a means of great religious, political, and social corruption. His Holiness has also taken high and advanced ground in departing from the "non expedit" attitude of Leo XIII.

and Pius IX., permitting, and even advising, pious Catholics to vote at national and local elections throughout Italy. This brings the Vatican into much more friendly and profitable relations with the Quirinal, and regains in Italy a modicum of that political influence which is lost to the Church in France by the abrogation of the famous Concordat.

*The Church  
and French  
Politics.*

The formal separation of Church and State in France took place on December 6, when the French Senate passed the Briand bill, which had been passed by the Chamber of Deputies on July 3, last. As already stated in these pages, this provides that hereafter no newly made clergyman of any religious denomination shall receive any financial support from the government of the republic. Those who now receive financial support will continue to do so, but the public-worship appropriation will continually decrease as the salaries and pensions of the priests now in office are withdrawn or expire. Hereafter, the formation of religious associations will be the only necessary legal course for Catholics to preserve their churches and other religious property. The vote on the separation of Church and State stood: in the Chamber, 341 to 233; in the Senate, 181 to 102. This sweeps away a system which dates from 1801, when the Concordat was signed by Pope Pius VII. and the first Napoleon. Under the Concordat, the churches were government property and the clergy were paid by the State, the entire church administration being under direction of a member of the president's cabinet. While the new law will affect all religious denominations (for all have been receiving state subvention), it will particularly affect the thirty-eight millions of French Catholics. It frees the State from undue ecclesiastical influence and liberates the Church from financial dependence on the State. Individual churches will not be entirely free, perhaps, but on the whole the French Church in its relation to the French State will be brought measurably nearer Cavour's ideal of "a free Church in a free State."

*The Coming  
French  
Presidential  
Election.*

Now that this great politico-religious question has been settled, the French parliament will devote itself to preparing for the election of a new president to succeed Émile Loubet, who has been in office since 1899. The election will take place on the 17th of next month. M. Loubet has been pressed to accept another term of office, but has positively declined, and while at the present time there can scarcely be said to be even candidates

in the field, it is prophesied by those who have studied the matter that the choice of the combined Senate and Chamber of Deputies (for that is the way a French president is elected) will fall upon M. Clément Fallières, the president of the Senate. Other statesmen who are "prominently mentioned" are: M. Paul Doumer, president of the Chamber, who shares with the recent premier, M. Combes, the support of the Radicals; M. Léon Bourgeois, an ex-premier and formerly president of the Chamber; M. Jean Dupuy, a former minister and now editor and proprietor of the *Petit Parisien*; and M. Eugène Brisson, ex-premier and the parliamentarian who forced the reopening of the Dreyfus case. We will treat the French election at greater length in a subsequent number.

*A New  
British  
Ministry.*

After ten years of Unionist rule, Great Britain is once more under a Liberal government. Mr. Balfour hesitated for more than a year, and then he and his cabinet resigned on December 4, and King Edward at once summoned Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, to form a new one. The full official list of the new ministers is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.  
Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert T. Reid.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Herbert H. Asquith.  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey.  
Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Elgin.  
Secretary of State for War, Richard B. Haldane.  
Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Herbert J. Gladstone.  
Secretary of State for India, John Morley.  
First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth.  
President of the Board of Trade, David Lloyd-George.  
President of the Local Government Board, John Burns.  
Chief Secretary for Scotland, John Sinclair.  
President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington.  
Postmaster-General, Sydney C. Buxton.  
Chief Secretary for Ireland, James Bryce.  
Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Crewe.  
Lord of the Privy Seal, the Marquis of Ripon.  
President of the Board of Education, Augustine Birrell.  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry H. Fowler.

The following are not members of the cabinet, but form part of the incoming administration:

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen.  
Under Secretary for the Colonies, Winston L. Churchill.  
First Commissioner of Works, Louis Vernon-Harcourt.  
Attorney-General, John Lawson Walton.  
Solicitor-General, William S. Robson.

Mr. Stead, than whom there are few living Englishmen better qualified to speak concerning British governmental affairs, tells the story of the whole change of ministry this month (on





THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

(Who has been reappointed  
Lord Lieutenant of Ire-  
land.)

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(Who has been appointed  
British Under Secretary  
of the Colonies.)

page 33), and this leaves nothing further to be said here than to record, as we have already done, the names of the full cabinet, some of whom had not been definitely appointed when Mr. Stead's article was written,—from London in the first days of December. In spite of the dismal predictions of the Conservatives and the somewhat timid hopes of many Liberals, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has succeeded in organizing a ministry of unusual strength. Perhaps the most significant fact about the ministry is that it does not contain a single corporation director. It is interesting to note the unusually large number of literary men in the new ministry. John Morley is the author of the most important biography (that of Gladstone) produced in many years; James Bryce has produced probably the best treatise on "The American Commonwealth;" Judge Haldane has written an equally able "Life of Adam Smith;" Augustine Birrell is one of the most graceful of living English essayists; Sir Edward Grey and Sydney Buxton, both lovers of sport, have written authoritatively on fishing and shooting; the Earl of Crewe is a poet of no mean order; and John Burns is a prolific writer of pamphlets.

*The Election  
and the  
Issues.*

Before the middle of the present month there will be a general election in Great Britain, and this will give to the Liberal government the popular sanction it seeks. It is generally believed that the result will be a House of Commons contain-

ing a stronger Liberal majority than any during the past twenty-five years. As to its composition, of course, speculation is idle. Mr. Stead, however, estimates that, paradoxical as it may seem in view of their mercurial temperament, the Irish Nationalist vote can be calculated upon beforehand with absolute certainty. It is almost sure to remain at the same figures as at present,—83 votes. There will, of course, be an increase in the Labor representation, and these Labor members are the staunchest of Liberals in conviction, although not necessarily strong party men. Mr. Stead argues that the Liberals must have at least 340 seats in the new House, so as to be certain of a working majority in view of the possible, though not probable, defection of the 83 Irish and 35 to 40 Labor votes. Of the issues before the country, Mr. Stead also speaks. It seems a foregone conclusion that the Liberals will attempt to make, and probably succeed in making, one issue, and that the tariff one, which has been forced on the country by Mr. Chamberlain. As to the question of Home Rule for Ireland, we know that the Liberal policy will be to bring about a policy of local self-government for Ireland "on the installment plan." The new premier's own opinions on the subject were outlined in a recent speech, in which "C.-B." said:

My opinion has long been known to you. It is that the only way of healing the evils of Ireland,—difficulties of her administration, of giving contentment and prosperity to her people, and of making her a strength instead of a weakness to the empire,—is that the Irish people should have the management of their own domestic affairs; and so far from this opinion fading and dwindling as the years pass, it is becoming stronger, and, what is more, I have more confidence in its realization. . . . If I were asked for advice by an ardent Nationalist, I would say my desire is to see the effective management of Irish affairs in the hands of a representative Irish party. . . . I trust that the opportunity of making a great advance on this question of Irish government will not long be delayed, and when that opportunity comes my firm belief is that a greater measure of agreement than hitherto as to the ultimate solution will be found possible, and that a keener appreciation will be felt of the benefits that will flow to the Irish communities and British people throughout the world, and that Ireland, from being disaffected, impoverished, and discouraged, will take its place as a strong, harmonious, and contented portion of the empire.

Just how far the Irish vote can unsettle this equilibrium remains to be seen. Among other issues which press for immediate attention is that of the unemployed in London and other large cities of the kingdom. A graphic pen picture of the way in which this terrible problem presents itself even to visitors is given by Miss Agnes C. Laut on another page (40) this month.



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The treaty between Japan and China with regard to Manchurian problems and the future relations of the two countries was signed at Peking on December 21. The Chinese members have been entertaining Baron Komura, the Japanese plenipotentiary, with a series of banquets, and the baron has been saying complimentary things to the Chinese representative, Viceroy Yuan-Shih-Kai. In general it may be said that under its provisions Japan will occupy the same position in Manchuria as Russia did before the war, except that the "open door" will prevail. While the exact terms of the treaty are not made public, it is generally believed that China has consented to make certain valuable concessions to Japan in recognition of the latter's defense of China's interests during the war with Russia. The general result of the conference, however, has been to strengthen the hands of the party headed by Viceroy Yuan, which favors the policy of "China for the Chinese." The usually well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* at Peking "believes" that the substance of the convention is as follows:

(1) The railway south of Changchung will be handed over to Japan. China, however, will have the right to repurchase it. (2) Japan will be allowed to maintain railway garrisons. (3) Japan will evacuate Manchuria within eighteen months. (4) The military telegraphs will be treated in the same manner as the railway. The fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses provide for garrisoned consulates at Newchwang, Mukden, Antung, Kirin, Changchung, and other places. The residences of Japanese and banking shall be restricted to those places. (8) The custom-house will be maintained at Newchwang. The customs hitherto collected by the Japanese shall be restored to China. (9) The military notes issued by the Japanese shall be redeemed rapidly. (10) The Japanese military administration shall lapse with Japan's evacuation of Manchuria.

He hears, further, that Port Arthur and the entire Liao-Tung peninsula will be evacuated by Japan on the same date that Russia would have had to evacuate it (March, 1923), and that the city of Harbin will immediately be opened up to foreign trade.

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Stereograph. Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

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(From November 21 to December 19, 1905.)

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November 24.—The Russian zemstvo congress, by great majorities, passes resolutions equivalent to a vote of no confidence in the government.

November 25.—The Egyptian budget submitted to the council of ministers shows a surplus of \$2,500,000.... Prince George of Greece issues a proclamation of amnesty for political offenses connected with the insurrection in Crete.

November 27.—King Haakon VII. takes the oath to observe the Norwegian constitution.

November 28.—The Russian Government decides to suppress the revolt at Sevastopol.... The Spanish Chamber of Deputies suspends constitutional guarantees in Patagonia.... Emperor William opens the Reichstag.... The Austrian parliament is opened.... A great political demonstration takes place in Vienna, organized by the Social Democrats; three hundred thousand working men and women march past the Reichsrath demanding universal suffrage.... A British royal commission is appointed to inquire into the working of the poor laws.

November 29.—The Japanese privy council rescinds its proclamation of martial law and restrictions on the press.... The military and naval insurrection at Sevastopol is forcibly suppressed; the employees of the telegraph service throughout Russia go on strike; the union of railway servants resolves to declare a strike at the first attempt on the part of the government to mobilize troops.

November 30.—The Spanish cabinet resigns.

December 1.—A demonstration of Socialist unemployed workmen in London is checked by the police.

December 2.—A new Spanish cabinet, with Señor Moret as premier, takes office.

December 3.—Parades of Social Democrats at Dresden and Chemnitz are dispersed by the police.

December 4.—The resignation of the British cabinet is presented by Premier Balfour.

December 5.—A general strike of railway employees in Russia is averted by the action of the authorities in reversing a court-martial sentence of death on a strike leader.

December 6.—The French Senate, by a vote of 181 to 102, adopts the bill for the separation of Church and State.... The German budget is presented in the Reichstag.

December 9.—Another mutiny of Russian troops is reported in Kronstad.... Mr. Balfour opens the Unionist campaign in opposition to the British Liberals.

December 10.—The British Liberal cabinet formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is made public at London (see pages 20 and 33).... Krustalev, the leader of the Russian League of Leagues, is arrested by the police of St. Petersburg.

December 11.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech before the council of the British Liberal League, refuses to support Home Rule and urges the new cabinet not to rely on the Irish vote for support.

December 13.—The first provincial election in the

Province of Saskatchewan, Dominion of Canada, results in a Liberal victory.... The French minister of the colonies signs a measure providing heavy penalties for slave trading in West Africa.

December 14.—The Cuban House meets to discuss the killing of Congressman Villuendas.

December 15.—The German Reichstag passes a bill to construct a new railway in German Southwest Africa.

December 17.—A general strike is declared in Russia; insurrection is reported as spreading in the provinces and mutinies among the troops.... The Italian cabinet resigns after the defeat, in the Chamber of Deputies, of the commercial agreement with Spain.... The Grecian cabinet resigns.

December 18.—Mr. Balfour, the leader of the British opposition, announces himself a free-trader, but adds that he sees no inconsistency in retaliatory duties and fiscal union of the colonies.

December 19.—All the workingmen's organizations of Russia approve the proposition for a general political strike to begin on December 21.... The Hungarian Diet meets and is immediately prorogued.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—Austrian, Italian, French, and British warships are ordered to the Piræus to force Turkey to grant the Macedonian reforms.

November 22.—The Porte rejects the proposals of the powers for the international control of Macedonian finances.

November 25.—Copies of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty are officially exchanged by Ambassador Rosen and Mr. Takahira at Washington.

November 28.—Secretary Root decides that the Isle of Pines belongs to Cuba, and urges Americans there to respect the Cuban republic's sovereignty.... The allied fleet of the powers takes possession of Mitylene.... Marquis Ito declares that there will be no spoliation of Korea under Japan's protectorate.

November 29.—Herbert G. Squires resigns as American minister to Cuba and is succeeded by Edwin V. Morgan.... It is announced at Tokio that the Japanese legations at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg will be raised to the rank of embassies.

December 5.—It is announced that the Turkish Government decides to accept in principle the demands of the powers regarding the Macedonian reforms.

December 7.—Dr. Bebel, the Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, attacks the government's foreign policy as exciting the distrust of other nations.

December 9.—Venezuela and Brazil sign protocols regarding the settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute.

December 11.—Italy takes steps to force Venezuela to agree to a settlement of the Italian claims.... A large Persian force threatens to seize a disputed section on the Turkish frontier.

December 15.—The Porte having formally yielded to the demand of the powers for the financial control of Macedonia, it is announced that the international fleet will be withdrawn from Turkish waters.

December 16.—Premier Rouvier's Moroccan policy is sustained in the French Chamber of Deputies by a large vote.

December 19.—Germany expresses regret that the officers and men of the cruiser *Panther* overstepped proper forms at Itajahy, Brazil.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 21.—The new United States battleship *Virginia* reaches a speed of 19.73 knots, the highest record for an American battleship.

November 25.—Samuel Gompers is reelected president of the American Federation of Labor.

November 26.—A great gale on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland causes many wrecks and much loss of life.

November 28.—The national committee on the proposed change of the Presidential inauguration day agrees on the substitution of the last Thursday in April for March 4....The Committee on Student Organizations of Columbia University abolishes the game of football as at present played....The Great Lakes are visited by a severestorm; many vessels are wrecked and many lives lost....The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway authorize that road's extension to the Pacific coast.

November 29.—The princess royal opens the London labor tents for the unemployed under the auspices of the Church Army (see page 40)....Richard A. McCurdy resigns the presidency of the Mutual Life.

November 30.—The two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States is observed in New York City.

December 4.—The Jews of New York City observe a day of mourning for their murdered coreligionists in Russia.

December 5.—A banquet is given to Mark Twain on his seventieth birthday.

December 7.—Ten persons are killed in a railroad collision in Wyoming....An important national conference on immigration is held in New York City under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

December 9.—The Nobel prize for the advancement of peace is awarded to Baroness Bertha von Suttner; for medicine, to Prof. Robert Koch; for chemistry, to Prof. Adolph von Bayer; for physics, to Prof. Philip Lenard; and for literature, to Henryk Sienkiewicz.

December 10.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery agitator, is widely observed....The new Cunard turbine liner *Carmania*, the first vessel of the kind destined for New York, arrives off Sandy Hook....It is announced that Captain Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, having made the Northwest Passage, will continue his voyage until he has circled the polar regions (see page 81).

December 11.—Pope Pius X. holds a secret consistory and creates four new cardinals.

December 12.—The American Woolen Company announces an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of thirty thousand employees, to take effect on January 1, 1906.

December 13.—The engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, is announced at the White House....President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, resigns to devote all his time to work as president of the Carnegie Foundation....Charles A. Peabody is elected president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York....George W.

Perkins resigns as vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company.

December 18.—The officers of the Chicago National Bank, the Home Savings Bank, and the Equitable Trust Company, institutions headed by James R. Walsh, resign in favor of representatives of the Chicago Clearing House Association; depositors are paid in full.

December 19.—The Salvation Army in England receives from George Herring a gift of \$500,000 to carry out its scheme of home colonization.

OBITUARY.

November 23.—Daniel E. Bandmann, the German tragedian, 65....Prof. Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, M.D., F.R.S. (Oxford), 76.

November 24.—Nahum Meir Schaikewitz, a popular Yiddish novelist and playwright, 56.

November 25.—Mrs. Mary Kidder, the well-known American hymn-writer, 86.

November 26.—Former Judge Charles E. Dyer, of Milwaukee, 71.

November 27.—Ex-Chief Justice Isaac M. Blodgett, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, 70....Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent, of the Confederate army, 98....Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, 37.

November 28.—Joseph Swift Whistler, a well-known art critic of Lenox, Mass., 45.

November 30.—Rev. Ensign McChesney, D.D., of Syracuse University, 60.

December 1.—Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, of New York City, 57.

December 2.—Sir Clinton Edward Dawkins, partner in the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., 46.

December 3.—John Bartlett, compiler of "Familiar Quotations," 85.

December 4.—Samuel Adams Drake, author and historian, 72....William J. McMurray, M.D., president of the Tennessee State Board of Health, 63.

December 5.—James Russell Parsons, Jr., American consul-general in Mexico City, 44....Capt. Woodbury Kane, of New York City, 46.

December 6.—William H. Thompson, treasurer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, 75.

December 8.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, 70....Grand Rabbi Zadoc Kahn, of France, 66.

December 9.—Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Regius professor of Greek and member of Parliament for Cambridge University, 64....Henry Holmes, formerly a well-known English musician, 56.

December 11.—Edward Atkinson, the well-known social and political economist of Boston, 78....Prof. George W. Miltenberger, a well-known Baltimore physician, 87.

December 14.—Gen. Herman Haupt, a veteran of the Civil War and a well-known civil engineer, 88....William Sharp, the English writer, author of the works published under the pseudonym of "Miss Fiona Macleod," 50.

December 17.—Prof. S. Stanhope Orris, of Princeton University, 70.

December 18.—Gen. Rafael Gonzales Pacheco, for many years prominent in Venezuelan politics, 80.



## CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



THE LAST CONCESSION,--WILL IT STOP THEM?—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



ROYALTY'S LAST HOPE.

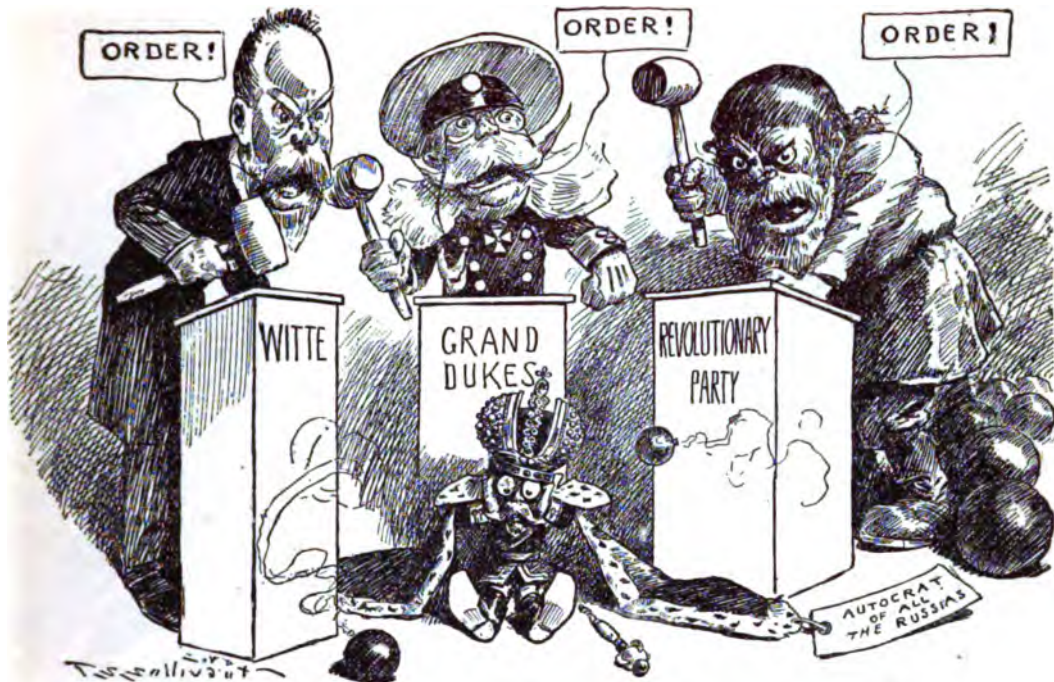
The Czar does not doubt the unswerving loyalty of the Cossack.—St. Petersburg cable.  
From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



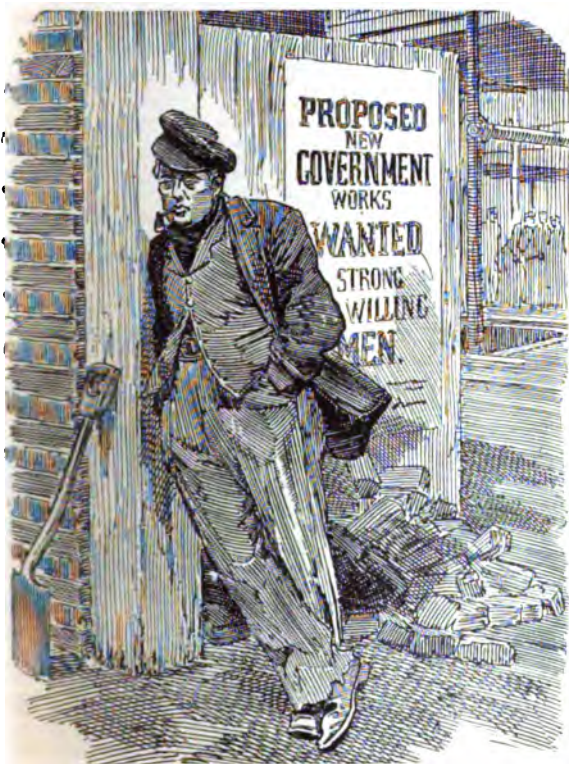
KOREA ABSORBED BY JAPAN'S LITTLE BLOTTER.

From the *Press* (Binghamton).





UNITED RUSSIA.—From the *American* (New York).

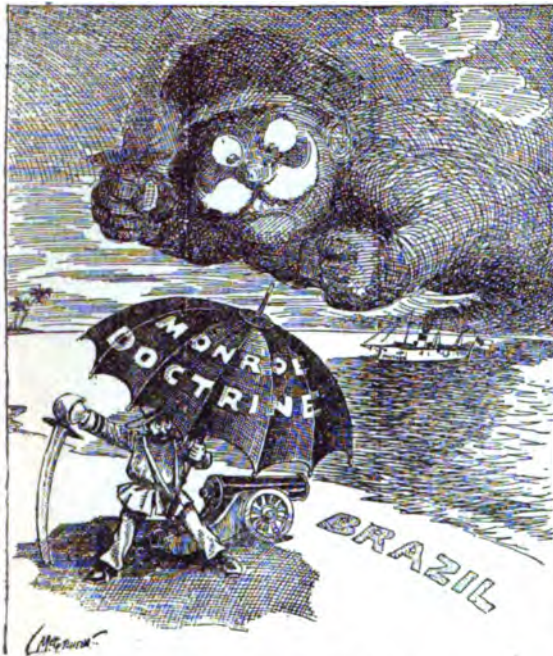


**THE UNEMPLOYABLE.**  
(Dedicated to Lord Rosebery.)  
From *Punch* (London).



**THE OPTIMIST.**  
ABDUL HAMID: "What! all the fleets coming here? That will be fun! I do hope they'll have fireworks!"  
(The powers have decided on making a naval demonstration in case the Sultan should continue obstinate on the Macedonian difficulty.)  
From *Punch* (London).





BRAZIL DEFYING A DARK CLOUD.  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).



THE AMERICANIZATION OF AMBASSADOR CASASUS.  
The Mexican Chauvinists are criticising their ambassador at Washington for being too pro-American.  
From the *Ahutzote Jacobino* (Mexico City).

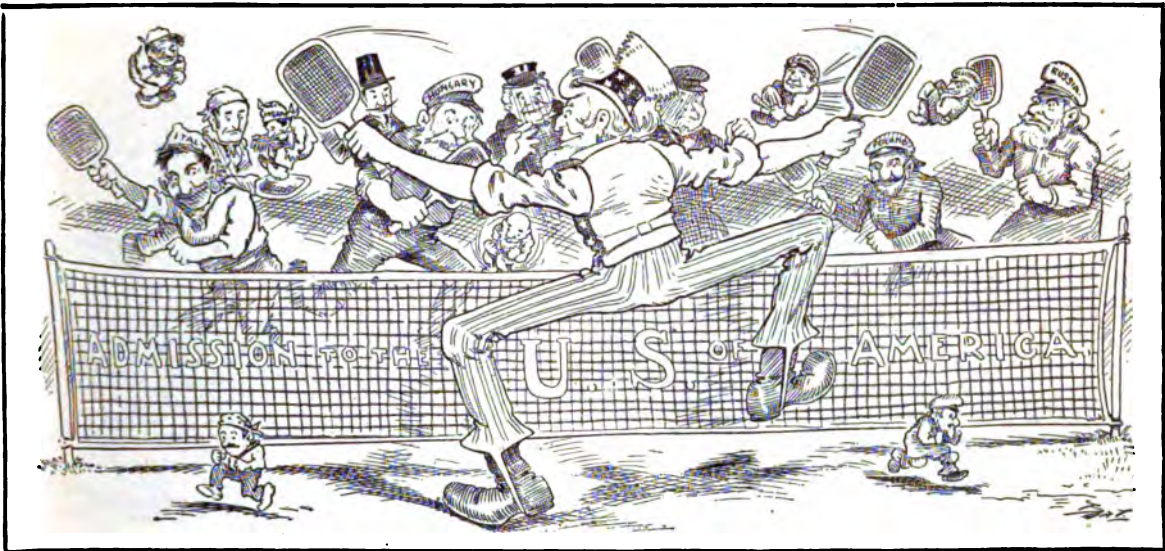


PUZZLED!  
SHADE OF DE LESSEPS (to Uncle Sam): "Sorry for you, old man. I've been through it all. You have my sympathy."  
From the *Press* (Philadelphia).



THE ISLE OF PINES LOOKING FOR SHELTER.  
From the *Press* (Binghamton).

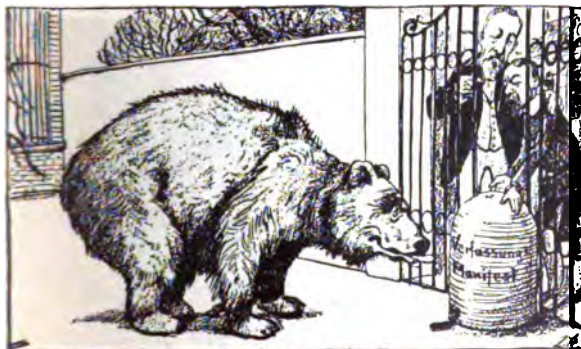




GETTING TO BE A PRETTY STRENUOUS GAME FOR UNCLE SAM.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



At last the Bear breaks through all bonds.



The Czar and Witte present the manifesto. Will that be enough to satisfy him?

THE CONSTITUTION MANIFESTO.  
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



GENDARME (Emperor William): "I thought I heard a strange noise in your house. Do you want any help?"

THE CZAR: "Thank you. Everything is going for the best."

GENDARME: "I'm sorry."

From *Pasquino* (Turin).



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November 27.—King Haakon VII. takes the oath to observe the Norwegian constitution.

November 28.—The Russian Government decides to suppress the revolt at Sevastopol....The Spanish Chamber of Deputies suspends constitutional guarantees in Patagonia....Emperor William opens the Reichstag....The Austrian parliament is opened....A great political demonstration takes place in Vienna, organized by the Social Democrats; three hundred thousand working men and women march past the Reichsrath demanding universal suffrage....A British royal commission is appointed to inquire into the working of the poor laws.

November 29.—The Japanese privy council rescinds its proclamation of martial law and restrictions on the press....The military and naval insurrection at Sevastopol is forcibly suppressed; the employees of the telegraph service throughout Russia go on strike; the union of railway servants resolves to declare a strike at the first attempt on the part of the government to mobilize troops.

November 30.—The Spanish cabinet resigns.

December 1.—A demonstration of Socialist unemployed workmen in London is checked by the police.

December 2.—A new Spanish cabinet, with Señor Moret as premier, takes office.

December 3.—Parades of Social Democrats at Dresden and Chemnitz are dispersed by the police.

December 4.—The resignation of the British cabinet is presented by Premier Balfour.

December 5.—A general strike of railway employees in Russia is averted by the action of the authorities in reversing a court-martial sentence of death on a strike leader.

December 6.—The French Senate, by a vote of 181 to 102, adopts the bill for the separation of Church and State....The German budget is presented in the Reichstag.

December 9.—Another mutiny of Russian troops is reported in Kronstad....Mr. Balfour opens the Unionist campaign in opposition to the British Liberals.

December 10.—The British Liberal cabinet formed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is made public at London (see pages 20 and 33)....Krustalev, the leader of the Russian League of Leagues, is arrested by the police of St. Petersburg.

December 11.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech before the council of the British Liberal League, refuses to support Home Rule and urges the new cabinet not to rely on the Irish vote for support.

December 13.—The first provincial election in the

Province of Saskatchewan, Dominion of Canada, results in a Liberal victory....The French minister of the colonies signs a measure providing heavy penalties for slave trading in West Africa.

December 14.—The Cuban House meets to discuss the killing of Congressman Villuendas.

December 15.—The German Reichstag passes a bill to construct a new railway in German Southwest Africa.

December 17.—A general strike is declared in Russia; insurrection is reported as spreading in the provinces and mutinies among the troops....The Italian cabinet resigns after the defeat, in the Chamber of Deputies, of the commercial agreement with Spain....The Grecian cabinet resigns.

December 18.—Mr. Balfour, the leader of the British opposition, announces himself a free-trader, but adds that he sees no inconsistency in retaliatory duties and fiscal union of the colonies.

December 19.—All the workingmen's organizations of Russia approve the proposition for a general political strike to begin on December 21....The Hungarian Diet meets and is immediately prorogued.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—Austrian, Italian, French, and British warships are ordered to the Piræus to force Turkey to grant the Macedonian reforms.

November 22.—The Porte rejects the proposals of the powers for the international control of Macedonian finances.

November 25.—Copies of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty are officially exchanged by Ambassador Rosen and Mr. Takahira at Washington.

November 28.—Secretary Root decides that the Isle of Pines belongs to Cuba, and urges Americans there to respect the Cuban republic's sovereignty....The allied fleet of the powers takes possession of Mitylene....Marquis Ito declares that there will be no spoliation of Korea under Japan's protectorate.

November 29.—Herbert G. Squiers resigns as American minister to Cuba and is succeeded by Edwin V. Morgan....It is announced at Tokio that the Japanese legations at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg will be raised to the rank of embassies.

December 5.—It is announced that the Turkish Government decides to accept in principle the demands of the powers regarding the Macedonian reforms.

December 7.—Dr. Bebel, the Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, attacks the government's foreign policy as exciting the distrust of other nations.

December 9.—Venezuela and Brazil sign protocols regarding the settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute.

December 11.—Italy takes steps to force Venezuela to agree to a settlement of the Italian claims....A large Persian force threatens to seize a disputed section on the Turkish frontier.

December 15.—The Porte having formally yielded to the demand of the powers for the financial control of Macedonia, it is announced that the international fleet will be withdrawn from Turkish waters.

December 16.—Premier Rouvier's Moroccan policy is sustained in the French Chamber of Deputies by a large vote.

December 19.—Germany expresses regret that the officers and men of the cruiser *Panther* overstepped proper forms at Itajahy, Brazil.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 21.—The new United States battleship *Virginia* reaches a speed of 19.73 knots, the highest record for an American battleship.

November 25.—Samuel Gompers is reelected president of the American Federation of Labor.

November 26.—A great gale on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland causes many wrecks and much loss of life.

November 28.—The national committee on the proposed change of the Presidential inauguration day agrees on the substitution of the last Thursday in April for March 4....The Committee on Student Organizations of Columbia University abolishes the game of football as at present played....The Great Lakes are visited by a severe storm; many vessels are wrecked and many lives lost....The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway authorize that road's extension to the Pacific coast.

November 29.—The princess royal opens the London labor tents for the unemployed under the auspices of the Church Army (see page 40)....Richard A. McCurdy resigns the presidency of the Mutual Life.

November 30.—The two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States is observed in New York City.

December 4.—The Jews of New York City observe a day of mourning for their murdered coreligionists in Russia.

December 5.—A banquet is given to Mark Twain on his seventieth birthday.

December 7.—Ten persons are killed in a railroad collision in Wyoming....An important national conference on immigration is held in New York City under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

December 9.—The Nobel prize for the advancement of peace is awarded to Baroness Bertha von Suttner; for medicine, to Prof. Robert Koch; for chemistry, to Prof. Adolph von Bayer; for physics, to Prof. Philip Lenard; and for literature, to Henryk Sienkiewicz.

December 10.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery agitator, is widely observed....The new Cunard turbine liner *Carmania*, the first vessel of the kind destined for New York, arrives off Sandy Hook....It is announced that Captain Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, having made the Northwest Passage, will continue his voyage until he has circled the polar regions (see page 81).

December 11.—Pope Pius X. holds a secret consistory and creates four new cardinals.

December 12.—The American Woolen Company announces an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of thirty thousand employees, to take effect on January 1, 1906.

December 13.—The engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, is announced at the White House....President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, resigns to devote all his time to work as president of the Carnegie Foundation....Charles A. Peabody is elected president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York....George W.

Perkins resigns as vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company.

December 18.—The officers of the Chicago National Bank, the Home Savings Bank, and the Equitable Trust Company, institutions headed by James R. Walsh, resign in favor of representatives of the Chicago Clearing House Association; depositors are paid in full.

December 19.—The Salvation Army in England receives from George Herring a gift of \$500,000 to carry out its scheme of home colonization.

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November 27.—Ex-Chief Justice Isaac M. Blodgett, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, 70....Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent, of the Confederate army, 98....Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, 87.

November 28.—Joseph Swift Whistler, a well-known art critic of Lenox, Mass., 45.

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December 1.—Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney, of New York City, 57.

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December 6.—William H. Thompson, treasurer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, 75.

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December 17.—Prof. S. Stanhope Orris, of Princeton University, 70.

December 18.—Gen. Rafael Gonzales Pacheco, for many years prominent in Venezuelan politics, 50.

## CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



THE LAST CONCESSION, — WILL IT STOP THEM? — From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



ROYALTY'S LAST HOPE.

The Czar does not doubt the unswerving loyalty of the Cossack.—St. Petersburg cable.  
From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).



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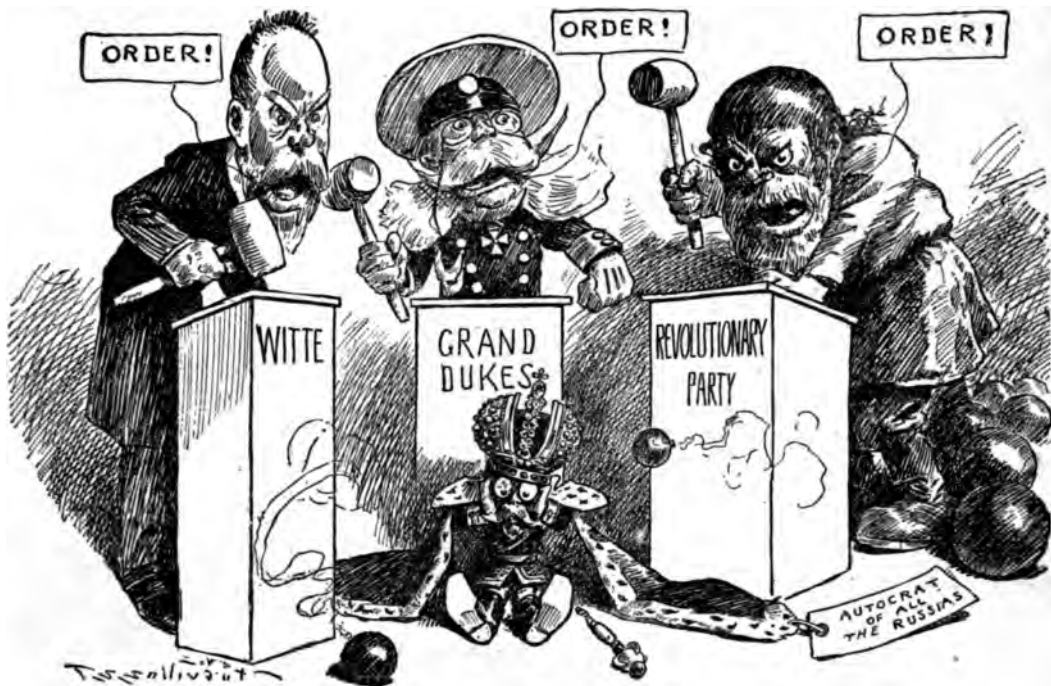
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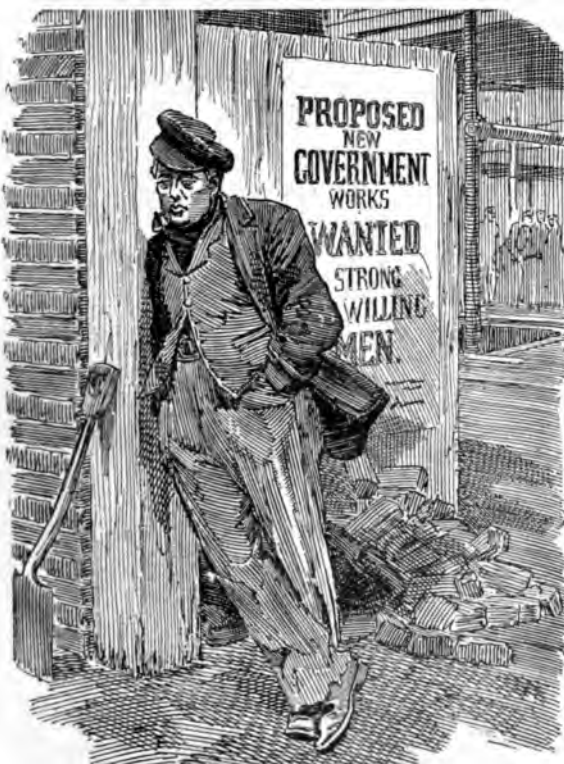


KOREA ABSORBED BY JAPAN'S LITTLE BLOTTER.

From the *Press* (Binghamton).



UNITED RUSSIA.—From the *American* (New York).



**THE UNEMPLOYABLE.**  
(Dedicated to Lord Rosebery.)  
From *Punch* (London).



**THE OPTIMIST.**  
ABDUL HAMID: "What! all the fleets coming here? That will be fun! I do hope they'll have fireworks!"  
(The powers have decided on making a naval demonstration in case the Sultan should continue obstinate on the Macedonian difficulty.)  
From *Punch* (London).







GETTING TO BE A PRETTY STRENUOUS GAME FOR UNCLE SAM.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



At last the Bear breaks through all bonds.



The Czar and Witte present the manifesto. Will that be enough to satisfy him?

THE CONSTITUTION MANIFESTO.  
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



GENDARME (Emperor William): "I thought I heard a strange noise in your house. Do you want any help?"

THE CZAR: "Thank you. Everything is going for the best."

GENDARME: "I'm sorry."

From *Pasquino* (Turin).



CRISP PASSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).



HIS FAVORITE AUTHOR.  
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).



THE SQUARE DEAL.  
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



WHAT WILL THE VERDICT BE?  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



THE NEW ENGLAND SHOEMAKER WANTS IT ALL,—THE TAIL  
WITH THE HIDE.  
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE WILL GET ON THE SENATORIAL ALLEY.  
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



MR. RYAN TO MR. HARRIMAN: "There ain't goin' to be no core!"

(Apropos of Mr. Harriman's attempt, as explained before the insurance investigation committee, to persuade Mr. Ryan to let him join in the purchase of the Equitable's stock.)

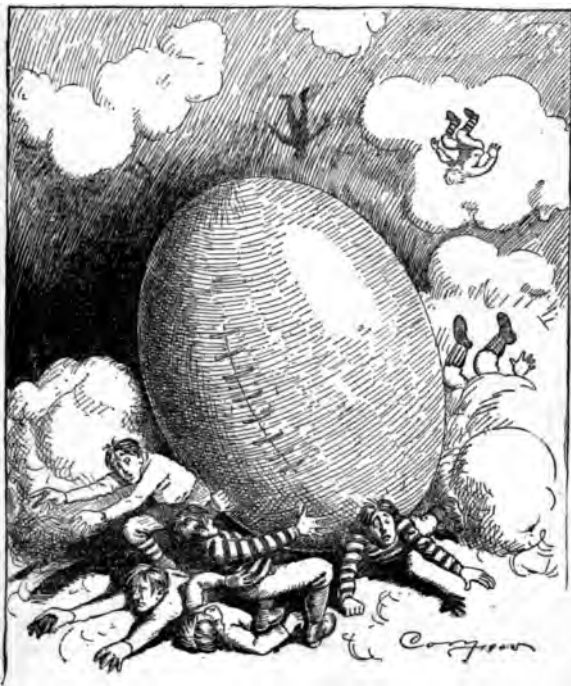


UNCLE SAM'S ENTRIES TO THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.  
UNCLE SAM: "Yes, them's my prize hogs, and I reckon they can't be beat."  
"Yes; but don't you think you ought to give the little ones a show for a while?"—From the *Tribune* (Chicago).



MORE CALAMITY IN THE SOUTH.  
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta).





THE NEW JUGGERNAUT.  
From the *Evening World* (New York).



A JOY NERO MISSED.  
NERO: "No more of those tame gladiatorial fights; football is the real thing!"  
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



PRESIDENT BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, GIVES A GOOD KICK-OFF.  
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



"THE EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF MODERN FOOTBALL."  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).



"NOT THE KIND OF 'BRAVERY' THAT WILL MAKE THE NAVY FAMOUS."—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

# THE LIBERALS AGAIN AT THE HELM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY W. T. STEAD.

**T**HE British constitution, which is not a constitution at all, is full of anomalies, paradoxes, and contradictions, but of all its curious and unexpected eccentricities there is none so amazing as the race-horse rapidity with which it provides for a complete change of the government of the empire. In almost every department, the constitution is slow in its movements and cumbrous in its action. But in the achievement of that constitutional revolution which is involved in the ejection of the entire personnel of the central government and the transfer of all authority from one party to its political opponent the British constitution surpasses all others in the speed and facility of its operation. John Bull, who provides checks and counter-checks against any rapid alteration in his political arrangements, and who often seems to think it more important to provide a brake than to create a motor, in this one supremely important crisis sacrifices everything in order to render it possible for him to change his ministers in an irreducible minimum of time.

When the month of November closed, Mr. Balfour, supported by a majority of 76 members in a House of 670, was prime minister of the King. Every office in the state was held by Unionist ministers of his own appointment, all of whom were loyal in their support of the administration, which under himself and his uncle, Lord Salisbury, had governed the empire since 1885, with three years' intermission from 1892-95. His authority there was none to dispute.

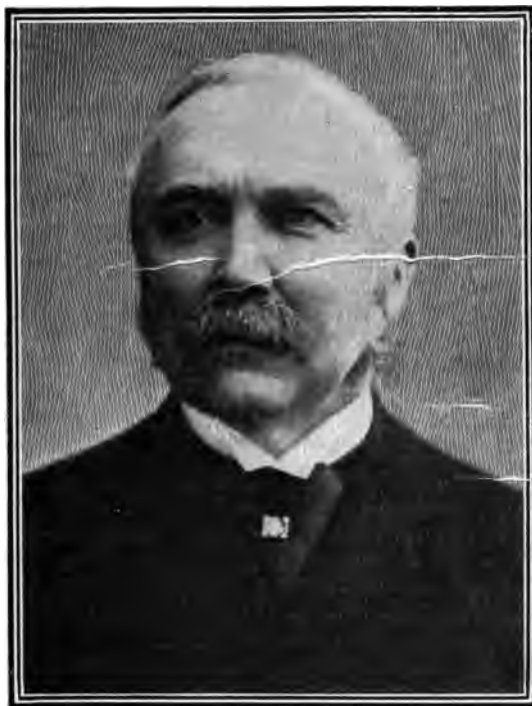
The Parliament elected in 1900 had still another year of life. His working majority in the House of Lords was ten to one. The by-elections, it was true, had been going steadily against him for the last three years, but a working majority

of 76 bears a good deal of nibbling, and so long as it remained faithful no one could force a dissolution. The majority of the British newspapers, every morning and evening, proclaimed the excellence of his rule and vied with one another in describing the sad catastrophe which would overwhelm the country if the opposition, by any sad mischance, were to return to power.

## A RAPID GOVERNMENTAL REVOLUTION.

In the first days of December, however, Mr. Balfour decided that he had had enough of it. He had spent the last two years in balancing himself upon the tight-rope of ambiguity between the protectionist and the free-trade sections of his own party.

Mr. Chamberlain had become impatient, and, in response to an urgent appeal from Mr. Balfour to prolong the period of indecision, had emphatically hoisted the banner of a tax on American and foreign wheat in order to give half-a-dollar a quarter preference to the wheat of Canada. Mr. Balfour thereupon incontinently resolved to resign. He did not consult his party. He intimated his intention to his cabinet, and then, on Monday, December 4, he placed his resignation in the hands of the King. On the same day, the King sent for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and appointed him prime minister in Mr. Ba



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.  
(The Liberal Premier of England.)

four's place. By the following Monday the new prime minister had got together his cabinet, and had submitted their names to the King for his approval. Approved they were, and forthwith the retiring ministers surrendered the seals of office, vacated their respective departments, which were promptly taken possession of by their successors, and, hey, presto! the great transformation act was done.

It had all the suddenness and the unexpectedness of a scene in a Christmas pantomime. In less than a fortnight the whole personnel of the central administration was changed. Every office was handed over from politicians of the Conservative party to their Liberal opponents. From bottom to top, no vestige of the old ministry was left in existence. No revolution could have made a cleaner sweep, and in every government office power was transferred to the men who for the last ten years have been constantly in opposition more or less violent to the men whom they replaced. Yet so perfectly is the machinery of the British constitution braced up to secure this rapid transfer of power from party to party that in no part of the empire, at home or oversea, was there even a momentary arrest of the normal functioning of the administration, no jar in the subtle workings of the mechanism of finance. The empire had changed its rulers without strain or friction. Some months ago, Mr. Balfour declared that, whenever the dissolution came, it would come like a thief in the night. It would be more accurate to say that when he found he could no longer postpone a dissolution his whole administration disappeared with the silence and celerity of a thief in the night. Britishers, who are painfully conscious of the bungling delay with which their political machinery often works, may be pardoned for a little complacency when they contemplate the one occasion in which the rapidity of its movements beats even revolutionary records.

#### WHY MR. BALFOUR RESIGNED.

Mr. Balfour's action in resigning instead of himself dissolving Parliament was a smart political maneuver, unhappily too characteristic of his decadence. The Liberals naturally desired that the country should have an opportunity of going to the polls on the clear issue raised by the record of ten years of Tory administration. They regarded Mr. Balfour and his party as being in the dock, and before they took office they wished to have the verdict of the country returned by the votes of the electors. But this, for equally obvious reasons, Mr. Balfour wished to avoid. By resigning now, he compelled his opponents to undertake the task, first of form-

ing a new administration, with all the risks which it involves of personal slight and sectional differences, and, secondly, of facing the risk of any untoward incident arising in the next few weeks which might be used against the new-born government. It also would enable them to obscure to a certain extent the real issue before the country. Instead of simply voting for or against Mr. Balfour and his administration, they would be asked to express their opinion upon a new ministry, which had not had any opportunity of giving the country a taste of its quality. But as Mr. Balfour could not be compelled to stay in when he had made up his mind to go out, and as it was such a relief to get rid of him on any terms, the Liberals consented to face the disadvantages of taking office before the dissolution. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman accepted the King's commission and at once set about forming a government.

For a moment Mr. Balfour's maneuver seemed as if it were about to achieve a small measure of success. The Unionists, being themselves hopelessly divided on the question of the tariff, pinned all their hopes upon dividing the Liberals by raising the old war cry of the union *versus* Home Rule. It was known that Lord Rosebery, despite the fact that he had held office at one time as Home Rule premier by virtue of the Irish vote, had become an apostate from the faith. He had carried with him in his desertion the few but influential members of the Liberal League, which he had formed just as the Boer war was ending, to enable him to stand out before the nation as the one indispensable leader of the Liberal party. A certain section of the Nonconformists, irritated at the way in which the Irish members had supported the denominational educational policy of the government, had weakened in their devotion to Home Rule. Many electors who had left the Liberal party when Mr. Gladstone became a Home Ruler had been forced back into its ranks by their disgust at the jingoism of the Unionist government, but they had not in any way abated their dislike of Home Rule. It was believed that when the Liberals set about the business of constructing their cabinet and framing their policy divergence of opinion on the Irish question could not fail to manifest itself, and then a Liberal party, split by Home Rule, might be defeated by a Unionist party split by protection.

The Liberal leaders, however, were well aware of the calculations of their opponents. They knew that they themselves were of one mind on the issue of free trade *versus* protection, and on that issue they were determined the election must be fought. On the subject of Irish policy



SIR EDWARD GREY.

(Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.)

were equally agreed in recognizing the impossibility of carrying a Home Rule bill through the House of Lords unless after an appeal to the House of Commons. That had been the issue in 1885, and the response of the country had been unmistakable. Until an equally clear and emphatic expression of opinion in favor of Home Rule was given by the country, the House of Commons would undoubtedly reject the bill. Home Rule in the coming Parliament was therefore an impossibility. But as the Liberal party was bound to Home Rule, when they can carry it through, they were bound to do all that they could in the new Parliament to bring the Irish question into harmony with Irish ideas, and to pave the way for the ultimate triumph of Home Rule when the conditions of the constitutional game rendered this a possibility.

The whole matter was carefully discussed before Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith. A thorough agreement was established. The terms in which the Liberal policy in Ireland were to be announced were communicated by Mr. Asquith to his fellow-Liberal Leaguers, Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey, and were by them entirely approved. Then Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, addressing his

constituents in Stirling, made public the accepted declaration of Liberal policy in Ireland, —Mr. Haldane following suit almost immediately after. Their joint declaration made no stir. It was expected, and was indeed inevitable under the circumstances.

## THE MAKING OF THE CABINET.

As Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—whom it is customary to describe briefly as “C.B.”—proceeded with the formation of his cabinet he was agreeably surprised to find that he was confronted by none of the difficulties which Mr. Balfour had hoped would prove so embarrassing to the Liberal leader. His colleagues rallied around him with perfect loyalty, and, in a fashion rare in the formation of cabinets, showed no disposition to insist upon being appointed to the posts which they fancied. There was not a single instance in which any of the incoming ministers made the appointment to any particular post the condition of his adhesion to the ministry. Neither was there any hitch as to the programme.

Owing to the fact that the Liberals had been out of office since 1895, there were very few survivors of the old previous Liberal cabinet still in Parliament. Lord Rosebery, by his disagreement with the other Liberal leaders on the question of Irish Home Rule, had rendered himself impossible. Lord Spencer, who at one time seemed likely to be the Liberal premier, was *hors de combat*. Lord Ripon was too old for any active work; Sir Henry Fowler, although seventy-five years old, has vigorous health, but as he had practically done nothing for his party for ten years, he ought to have been shelved, but had to be placated by a sinecure. Sir Charles Dilke, another ex-Liberal minister, had done nothing for that rehabilitation of his character which he himself had publicly promised should take place. Mr. Acland and Mr. Arnold Morley were no longer in Parliament. Of his former colleagues, the prime minister could only muster Lord Tweedmouth, who will be the Liberal leader in the House of Lords; Lord Burghclere (formerly minister of agriculture and Lord Carnarvon's brother-in-law), Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and Mr. H. H. Asquith. As cabinets contain from sixteen to nineteen members, there was plenty of room for new blood.

In arranging his cabinet, Sir Henry had only one serious difficulty to overcome. This was the conviction entertained by Sir Edward Grey that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is now sixty-nine years old, ought to retire to the upper house. To be prime minister and leader





HERBERT H. ASQUITH.  
(Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer.)



SIR ROBERT T. REID.  
(Lord Chancellor.)



THE EARL OF ELGIN.  
(Secretary of State for the  
Colonies.)



HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.  
(Secretary of State for  
Home Affairs.)

of the House of Commons is a serious tax upon the health of the strongest man. The Liberals were dangerously weak in the House of Lords. What, then, was more natural than that Sir Henry should take a peerage and be prime minister and leader of the upper house? Sir Edward Grey was convinced that this was the best arrangement, so convinced that it was not only the best, but absolutely the only workable, arrangement, that he point-blank refused to join the ministry unless Sir Henry did go to the upper house. Sir Henry and the Liberal party as a whole held the other view. Sir Edward Grey was quite sure he was right. And as Sir Henry did not see his way to oblige Sir Edward and disoblige all the rest of the party, there seemed no way out of the deadlock. Fortunately, however, the difficulty was happily surmounted. Sir Henry is to go to the House of Lords some time, but for the present he remains in the House of Commons and Sir Edward Grey becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs.

This little hitch having been happily surmounted, the work of cabinet-making proceeded apace, and on December 11, seven days after Mr. Balfour had resigned, the new administration was practically complete.

#### MAKE-UP OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following brief description of the personnel of some of the new ministers, whose power will be most significant to Britain and America, may not be without interest to Americans:

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister, is a Scotchman, like Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone. He has sat thirty-seven years

without a break for the famous Scotch town of Stirling. He is sixty-nine years of age, married, but with no children. He would have been elected Speaker in 1893 but for the veto of Lord Rosebery, who did not wish to lose his secretary for war. It was on a vote of censure on his conduct at the war office in regard to the supply of cordite for small-arms ammunition that Lord Rosebery's government was defeated on a "snap" division in 1895. "C.B." was selected as leader of the opposition in the Commons on the retirement of Sir William Harcourt, in 1897. Since then he has kept the party together and led it to victory. He incurred the fierce denunciation of Tories by the sturdy and uncompromising way in which he opposed the unjust war in South Africa. He is a stout, tough, imperturbable, honest Liberal of the old-fashioned school, who has always played the game and played it straight. He is devoted to peace, is a good friend of America, has always been a strong advocate of the French alliance,—which he regards as the traditional policy of Scotland,—detests the attempt to make bad blood between England and Germany, is in favor of an *entente* with Russia, and loathes militarism with his whole soul.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, ranks next to the prime minister in the importance of his office. He is not a Scotchman, but a Northumbrian whose estates lie within a few miles of the Scottish border. He is the chairman of the Northeastern Railway, which is one of the three great routes to Scotland. He is forty-three years old, and has no children. He is the cousin of Earl Grey, the governor-general of Canada. He is a clear and forcible speaker. He served

his apprenticeship in administration as under secretary to Lord Rosebery, and went with the royal commission whose report was the basis for the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain to improve the condition of the forlorn British colonies in distant parts. The chief fault in his character as a politician is that he is much more interested in his gardens and in his fishing than in politics. He is a member of the Liberal League, and has declared himself in favor of the Japanese alliance and the French *entente*. He may be as steady and as good a foreign secretary as Lord Lansdowne, and he is pledged to carry on the policy of his predecessor.

Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, deputy leader of the House of Commons, is a capable man of the law, fifty-three years old, with good forensic capacity for debate. He was an able home secretary in the last Liberal administration, and he will be Sir Henry's successor as leader of the House when "C.-B." goes to the House of Lords. He is a man without enthusiasm, and has aged much of late years by trying to combine the practice of the law and the pursuit of society with political life. Although not a Scotchman, but a Yorkshireman, Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Morley, sits for a Scotch constituency.

Lord Elgin, the secretary for the colonies, is a staid, sensible Scottish peer who made a respectable viceroy of India and a painstaking president of the Royal Commission on the South African War. He also helped, as head of the commission, to settle the difficulty occasioned

by the decision of the House of Lords as to the property of the Scottish Free Church. Much will depend upon who is his under secretary in the Commons. Lord Elgin is married.

Mr. John Morley, as the secretary for India, is an appointment dictated more by the necessity for providing a high enough office for so distinguished and influential a man than from any innate capacity or acquired knowledge of Indian affairs on the part of Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley was Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant and is Mr. Gladstone's biographer. As an administrator he will be painstaking, and as a platform speaker and a deliverer of set orations he is admirable. But it is to be hoped that there will be no grave internal or external crisis in India during his stay at the India office. He is sixty-seven, married, but childless. He was a staunch pro-Boer, and is a stalwart Home Ruler.

Mr. Richard B. Haldane, the secretary of state for war, is a Scotchman with German training and Jesuitical temperament, with a natural gift for intrigue ripened by much exercise, — a man in whom many people believe and more people distrust, but who believes supremely in himself. He is forty-nine, and unmarried.

Mr. James Bryce, the chief secretary for Ireland, is the only Irishman in the cabinet. He is a Scottish Presbyterian from Wales who sits for Aberdeen, having left Ireland so long ago that most people believe him to be a Scotchman. The post is uncongenial. Mr. Bryce is one of the ablest men in the government, but he is not tough enough for the Irish office. Mr.



DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.  
(President of the Board of  
Trade.)



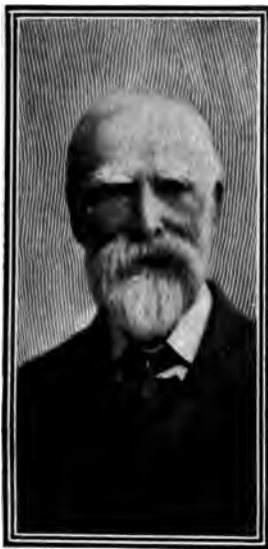
LORD TWEEDMOUTH.  
(First Lord of the  
Admiralty.)



RICHARD B. HALDANE.  
(Secretary of State for  
War.)



JOHN MORLEY.  
(Secretary of State for  
India.)



**JAMES BRYCE.**  
(Chief Secretary for  
Ireland.)



**LORD CARRINGTON.**  
(President of the Board of  
Agriculture.)



**SYDNEY C. BUXTON.**  
(Postmaster-General.)



**JOHN BURNS.**  
(President of the Local  
Government Board.)

Bryce is sixty-seven, and married, but childless.

Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, who was whip, or party manager, for the opposition, is the son of Mr. Gladstone, and one of the few English members of the cabinet. He sits for Leeds, is fifty-one years old, and has recently married. He wanted to be first lord of the admiralty, but he was generally marked out to be home secretary. He is a hard-working, straightforward Liberal, with little of his father in him but his name.

Sir Robert T. Reid, the lord chancellor, is a Scot of the Scots, a pro-Boer of the pro-Boers, and a Liberal of the Liberals. Probably no more stalwart Radical ever sat in the Woolsack.

Lord Tweedmouth, leader of the House of Lords, first lord of the admiralty, is a Scotchman, Marjoribanks by name. He served his apprenticeship as Liberal whip in the House of Commons. He is well connected socially, a man competent rather than capable, married to Lord Randolph Churchill's sister, and fifty-six years old.

Mr. David Lloyd-George, the president of the Board of Trade, is a very witty, wiry Welshman who has fought his way up by sheer pluck and indomitable energy. He is the leader of the Welsh people and the spokesman of the Non-conformist revolt. No one put up so gallant a fight as he did for the Boers in the late war. He is forty-two years old, married, with children.

Mr. John Burns, the first Labor member to enter an English cabinet, is a Scotchman who sits for a London constituency. He is so well known on both sides of the sea that it is unnecessary to say more than that he is a sound pro-

Boer, a staunch free-trader, an extremely good speaker, and a downright honest man. He is forty-seven, and has a wife and one child. As president of the Local Government Board he will have to deal with the unemployed and poor-law reform.

It is not necessary to say anything about the other members of the cabinet, but we pass at once to the more important outsiders holding office but not within the charmed circle.

The most important of these is Mr. Winston Churchill, who is thirty-one years old, whom "C.B." at one time designed to admit to the cabinet as postmaster-general. On second thought, and in full agreement with Winston, he decided to give him the most important post outside the cabinet, that of under secretary for the colonies. The latter post has placed him in the position of being representative of the colonies in the Commons, and will pit him against Mr. Chamberlain on all debates on preference. Next to him comes Lord Aberdeen, who goes back to Dublin as lord lieutenant with his wife to represent to the Irish the good-will of the Liberals to their nation.

Besides these there are the law officers of the crown, and a whole fry of under secretaries. But it is the men named above who give the administration its distinctive characteristics. It is an administration which from top to bottom is Scotch. The leaders in both houses are Scotch. The lord chancellor is Scotch. So are the secretaries of state for the colonies and for the war office. The chancellor of the exchequer sits for a Scotch constituency. So do the secretaries for India and the chief secretary for Ire-

land. John Burns is a Scotchman. The only Englishmen not connected with Scotland in the cabinet are more or less "stuffing." The one brilliant new Englishman is a Welshman.

#### THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The policy of the new government is clearly indicated by the policy which its members pursued in opposition. In foreign policy it will do its utmost to carry out the principle of continuity. It will repudiate none of its predecessors' engagements. Sir Edward Grey will take up the foreign policy of Lord Lansdowne at the point where he dropped it, and will endeavor so to act that no one at the other end of the wire will know there has been any change in the personnel of the administration. In colonial policy it will welcome every overture made by the colonies for a closer union with the mother country, but it will scrupulously refrain from any attempt to force the pace of federation. It will hold the colonial conference which Mr. Chamberlain hoped to use as a protectionist weapon, but it will point to its majority recorded at the coming election as rendering all discussion of preferences based on food taxes absolutely futile. In South Africa it will hurry up the grant of responsible government both in the Free State and in the Transvaal. It will probably begin by sending out a commission to inquire into—(1) the unpaid compensation claims, (2) Chinese labor, and (3) the establishment of responsible government.

In Ireland it will, as Mr. Chamberlain has said, have a policy of Home Rule by installments. It

will do everything the Irish Nationalists demand that can be granted without forcing a breach with the Protestant prejudices of the House of Commons or provoke the veto of the landed interest in the House of Lords. The question of the evicted tenants and of the Catholic University stand in the forefront. No opportunity will be lost to advance in the direction of Home Rule, and everything will be done to conciliate the Nationalists, who possess a voting strength of 83 in the House. If this be transferred to the Conservative lobby, it makes a difference of 166 in the Liberal majority.

In home affairs it will be primarily engaged in amending the Education Act and the Licensing Act of its predecessors. The veto of the House of Lords will render it impossible to carry out in full the wishes of the Nonconformists and the temperance reformers. But it will do what it can in both directions. The question of the unemployed and the whole subject of the treatment of the poorer classes will be one great crux of the new administration. It may deal with the land laws, but not at first. Nor is it likely that it will attempt to disestablish either the Welsh or the Scottish Church.

The navy will be maintained at its present strength. The army expenditure will be reduced, and, if Mr. Haldane is fortunate, reduced very considerably. There will be a strong movement in favor of general physical training of the whole nation, but conscription will be treated as a thing abhorred. The volunteer forces will be developed, and a determined effort made to make the regular army efficient.



EARL OF CREWE.  
(Lord President of the  
Council.)



THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.  
(Lord of the Privy Seal.)



AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.  
(President of the Board of  
Education.)



SIR HENRY H. FOWLER.  
(Chancellor of the Duchy  
of Lancaster.)

# ENGLAND'S PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

BY AGNES C. LAUT.

## I.

**C**HRISTMASTIDE full flood in England ; but not for the vast and ragged army of the unemployed ! Not for the ghastly processions, —12,000 men and boys in line,—under flags with inscriptions like the snarl of a beast at bay.

"Curse your charity!" "Give us a chance!" "We don't want charity; we want justice!" "Give us work, not alms!" It is a hideous specter, this problem of England's unemployed, —the Phantom at the Feast,—able-bodied men willing and anxious to work driven desperate with want, literally fainting in the streets from hunger, in the center of the richest capital in the richest empire of the world. It meets you everywhere,—Anxious Fright, Want, Rags, Hunger, flaunting their shame in your face, unashamed because they are desperate. You notice a ragged man running abreast your cab, one, two, three, four miles, perhaps half the length of the city. To beg? No,—on the chance of getting twopence by keeping your skirts from touching the wheel when you step from the cab. Or you hear singing outside your window. Organ-grinders? No; but able-bodied workmen in fluttering tatters, an old newspaper across the chest in place of shirt, boots that soak up the filth of the street like a sponge,—able-bodied workmen under the draggled flag, "Unemployed," singing some ballad of "Merrie England" on the chance of pennies from the windows. Or your cab is caught in a jam at Charing Cross. What is the excitement that draws the crowd? "No excitement," your London friends assure you—"it's only a procession of the unemployed; and we're getting used to them." Or you pick up the daily paper. Ten columns to politics; one-column interview with some great man on the ways to alleviate distress; notice of a commission to investigate the poor laws,—a work, by the way, which will take years; report of the Queen's Fund for the Unemployed,—which, except for two small amounts, has not, at the time of writing, been distributed; and tucked away in obscure type such items as the death of a man on the Embankment from starvation, or the suicide of a woman because she could not bear the cry of her children for food. Or you follow the reports of the police court.

Constable said he heard the prisoners addressing a crowd of the unemployed, giving utterance to such ex-

pressions as "Stick together, boys!" "Curse their charity; we want work!" "We want work, and no aristocratic humbug!" Constable warned them to go away, but they refused. Traffic was obstructed, so he took them in custody. Questioned by the Lord Mayor, prisoner replied: "Undoubtedly we refused to go away. We have tried honestly to get work, but have been hounded down." The Lord Mayor: "I have nothing to do with that. What have you to answer to the charge?" Prisoner: "I have been treated worse than a brute. If we cannot get work, there is nothing but death." The Lord Mayor: "I won't listen to that sort of abuse of the public. They are doing their best for the honest unemployed. This is the sort of reward you give the public. I cannot do less than fine you twenty shillings each, or fourteen days' imprisonment."

Need we ask what the attitude of those prisoners will be toward justice when they come out of prison? The country is taking better care of them because they broke the law, is taking better care of its thieves and penitentiary birds and murderers, than it does of the houseless wanderers, who flit like shadows of an under-world, dumb with hopelessness.

## II.

But it would be a mistake to give the impression that nothing is being done. I venture to say that such a wave of public awakening never passed over England as the sympathy now at work for the unemployed. The Queen's Fund for the Unemployed has now reached half a million dollars, and will be still larger by the time these words are in print. I should not care to say in round numbers how many thousand destitute people the Salvation Army is nightly feeding and housing; and the Rev. W. W. Carlile's Church Army, to which the *Morning Post's* Embankment Home Fund goes so helpfully, is doing everywhere in England what the Salvation Army has been famed for doing. In the church, in the street, at the club, over afternoon tea and elaborate dinners, the unemployed have become the absorbing topic of conversation. They have even been elevated to the somewhat meretricious importance of being used as a football by the politicians, and an excuse for the red flag with the death's head by the fools, frumps, and idiots who make up the ranks of anarchy. "Put on a protective tax to build up our own manufactures and so give the unemployed work," advocate the Unionists. "Yes, put on a tax and make bread dearer for the starving," retort the Liberals. "Down with

capital and up with the red flag!" clamor the agitators. May I be permitted to say that all these remedies seem to me equally sincere? Meanwhile, as a poor woman out in Whitechapel answered, staring round on her starving children in an attic bare of everything but pawn tickets—bare even to the nakedness of her own shivering body and her children's, "*Meanwhile, we starve!*"

Nightly, *two thousand men, wan, shivering, faint with hunger, huddling together for warmth, clad only in tatters of clothing, line up on the Kingsway for the midnight meal given by the Salvation and Church armies.* Where are the wives and sisters and children of these men? The last procession of the unemployed numbered some twelve thousand. Deduct two thousand for the fakirs, who marched smoking pipes under flags of poverty. You need no proof that the other ten thousand are genuine unemployed. Hunger is written in their faces. Taking each marcher as representing three dependents, where are the thirty thousand women and children for whom these ten thousand are unable to earn bread? Nightly, the Salvation Army shelters open to the long lines of waiting destitutes outside the door; but the shelters can accommodate only a few,—two or three hundred beds in each shelter. When the doors close there are still long lines outside, men and women, homeless, hungry, half-clad,—I saw one woman on a wet, cold night in Whitechapel bare to her breast,—men and women who sleep on the wet pavements till the police give orders to "move on."

### III.

After seeing the procession of the unemployed, whose rear was composed of several hundred hoodlums, the red flag of anarchy, and a guard of police, I think I asked every English person I met for three weeks about the problem. Explanations of the cause would require such a five years' commission as the government has appointed on the poor laws. On that I shall not touch. Outside General Booth's pamphlet, there are no suggestions for remedies. National works, stone-breaking, reclamation of waste lands, can only be regarded as palliatives, not remedies, for conditions that throw out of employment one hundred thousand people in England alone during a single year. Inquiry as to whether the evil were increasing or decreasing elicited such contradictory answers that I determined to ascertain for myself, and drove to the Salvation Army headquarters in the East End.

Destitution, said the officer, who has been in charge of that district for twenty years, is on the increase,

and for this reason: work is just as scarce; but last year and the year before, work was as hard to get; but the people had their little savings to keep them from the workhouse and the street. This year, the savings are all exhausted. As you will see [handing me a package of official reports made by personal investigation], eliminating entirely the question of the unfit and those who wouldn't take work if they could get it, not counting professional paupers, and taking only people who have never before asked aid and always before earned their living, with certificates of good character from the last employer, there are thousands of families who do not possess a thing on earth but the rags on their backs and the pawn tickets of the dismantled homes—men and women who are desperate for work.

Out of those who *pretend* to be desperate for work what proportion do you find are fakirs?

I'll answer that by a single instance. The other night a great crowd of men stood all night in the rain and cold on the docks. These were not the usual dock hands. They were men who had nowhere else to go. Without letting them know we were coming, our battalion went across just before daylight with breakfast for five hundred and took the address and story of each man. While they were still at breakfast, we sent off another battalion with the addresses to investigate each man's story before he had time to go home. Out of *five hundred*, only two were undeserving.

It is not in the power of pen to transcribe the tragedies of the personal investigations made by the army. There was the old man who for seven years staved off want by odd jobs, only to be dispossessed by the Specter at last, when husband and wife applied to a local prison for shelter, where the woman died,—“of chill,” the record says; of starvation and heartbreak would, perhaps, be truer. There was the skilled worker on boots, an exceptionally good character, “mother's boots in pawn for food, nothing left to pawn.” Or there was the day laborer, “four children under fourteen, bedclothes in pawn, furniture all sold for food, wife ill of consumption.” Or the case of the plumber, “six children under twelve, everything sold and pawned for food and rent, blankets and boots still in pawn, boy kept home for lack of clothing, children all ill from result of wet and cold.” Or the day laborer, “seven children under fourteen, everything in pawn, no blankets, no boots, child dying of want.” Another report ends pathetically with the words “everything, even husband's shirt, in pawn; this woman is bewildered.”

Is it any wonder? All England is bewildered at the spectacle of good workmen ground down into the vortex by no fault of their own. The official reports contain the names of all cases and addresses which I do not give; and the list might be continued down into the tens of thousands.

I hurried from the men's shelter. It is not good to see thousands of able-bodied men, hunger in their faces, something between mad-

ness and resentment in their eyes, clinging to their place in the line of homeless wanderers waiting for a twopenny dinner. I could not but wonder how long such conditions could last without turning workmen into paupers and paupers into professional criminals or anarchists, for hell could not be worse than the life these men are living now, and the prison would be at least a shelter. As General Booth recently said, when men need work and can't get work, a remedy must be found, or there will be revolution.

Piloted through the dark, foggy lanes by Salvation Army soldiers, I came to the women's shelter. About that I do not like to let myself think. The day before I had been looking at the glorification of womanhood in pictures of the Virgin by old masters. And this was womanhood too,—womanhood in a Christian land,—this long line of ragged, emaciated, shivering humanity waiting for the army shelter to open and let them in. These were not paupers, mind you! They are women who work when work is to be got, and never beg, and pay twopence for food and shelter in the lodgings. There was no loud talking, no flaunting of this destitution in your face. There was just a very terrible numb silence in front of the door. Inside a large waiting-room were some *two hundred* women resting before the supper. There were old and young, but all branded with the same terrible stamp of kinship—Want, Weariness, Hunger. These women do sixpenny and twopenny jobs, when they can, and by boarding at the shelter for twopence manage to exist. I say "exist." It is not living; and if it were not for the different shelters they would be sleeping on the pavements. Even with all the multitudinous charities of London, hundreds of men and women are nightly shut out for lack of room. How against such odds they retain shreds and patches of decency is a mystery to me.

All the Queen's Fund, the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and the Distress Committees are doing is but as a sieve put up to check a mill-stream. Supposing the Queen's Fund should reach a million dollars (it is only over a hundred thousand pounds now), and you feed the unemployed to-day,—they must be fed to-morrow, and the day after, and the year through. The same may be said of the other agencies for help. The only help that is help must place the unemployed on the impregnable rock of self-support.

It is absurd to say that as this, that, and the other condition improves the thing will remedy itself. It is not remedying itself. It is growing worse; only we are getting used to it. Whatever the cause, there is the bald fact—there are

more workers than there is work; and this, for some strange reason, calls up to mind the great Northwest, where millions and millions of acres lie valueless, without a possessor, not worth a cent to the government because there are not the people to work the lands. What! fill Canada up with English paupers? I fancy I can hear the outcry of indignation from Atlantic to Pacific in my native land; and with good reason. If England insists on manufacturing paupers by her atrociously bad poor laws, Canada has no wish to be the dumping-ground for London slums.

But this paper does not deal with paupers at all. It deals with men and women desperate for the privilege of work. It deals with men who would rather walk the streets all night in rain and cold, and sell the shirts off their backs, than ask for charity. Men of the soil, men of muscle, toilers, like those old Scotch farmers thrown out of employment a century ago when the landed estates were turned into sheep-runs and Lord Selkirk sent the first of settlers from Scotland to the Northwest. It must not be forgotten that the very *raison d'être* of the pioneer settlers in the Northwest was a great body of unemployed in Scotland a hundred years ago. To be sure, there are thousands to-day where there were hundreds then; but if a million unemployed workers were poured into the Northwest there would still be room for ninety million more without having neighbors at closer quarters than a mile.

While General Booth,—who, a former British premier declares, is the only person who can solve the question of the unemployed,—advocates emigration as the one remedy for conditions, he has not, that I have seen, especially specified Canada.

Details of transportation, of caring for the immigrant till he garnered his first crop, of discriminating workmen from paupers, would have to be worked out; but England is in the mood to work out the question. The care of the immigrant for a year would probably divert Daughters of the Empire from squabbles over flags, and church ladies from making curates' slippers for South Sea Island missions; but the results would justify the diversion. As for the discrimination between paupers and workmen, I think that if the fact were thoroughly known that the forty-below climate of the Northwest is not only cold, but will literally, physically, icily, freeze a man stiff unless he work like a fury, the question of paupers would solve itself. Scorpions would not drive the charity-fed pauper to such a land of work. The workman would go; for there is his salvation.



# THE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OF 1905.

BY VICTOR S. YARROS.

**I**T is a sort of truism that strikes are concomitants or symptoms of prosperity rather than of industrial adversity. The theory is that men do not take serious risks on "a falling market," and that, as a rule, demands for wage advances, shorter workdays, and other improvements are made upon employers when their profits are substantial and their trade prospects bright.

The year 1905 has been a prosperous one, and employment has been abundant. Certain sections, especially in the South, have actually complained of a scarcity of labor in manufacturing industries. But the period of readjustment that a revival of activity ushers in must have been well advanced when the year opened, for the twelvemonth under review has been characterized by comparative freedom from warfare really disturbing to national production and enterprise.

Strike statistics, like other statistics, may be used in a loose, misleading way. There are strikes and strikes, and a few labor-capital contests of one kind may be infinitely more significant—or ominous—than scores of strikes of another kind. To determine the place of the year 1905 in a philosophical history of the industrial and social movement, it is necessary to estimate properly the character of the conflicts it witnessed, in addition to knowing their number and distribution.

According to the report of the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, there were 1,157 strikes during the year ended October 31. The record for the calendar year 1905 cannot be materially different.

The figures are distinctly surprising at first sight, but one must bear in mind that the great majority of the strikes of any year wholly escape, not only general, but even local, attention. It is somewhat reassuring to learn that not more than 107,000 working men and women were involved in the total number of strikes named. The inference from this item of information coincides with the general impression that, in a comparative sense, to repeat, the year has been tolerably peaceful. It has been an extraordinary one, nevertheless, in the fundamental truths it has brought home to organized labor. It has taught the public many lessons, though the important strikes—those that were more than local issues—may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The year opened auspiciously with the settlement, by mediation and arbitration, of the stubborn Fall River cotton-mill contest. Governor Douglas, who had the confidence of the operatives, induced them to make important concessions, and work was resumed in January at a reduced rate of wages under a promise of a subsequent increase if the price of cotton goods should justify it. The satisfactory adjustment of "the greatest strike in the history of the textile industry in America" was a notable achievement, for which Governor Douglas received high praise, and it should have materially strengthened the cause of conciliation and arbitration. (Recently, by the way, the wages of the cotton operatives were increased and another strike happily averted.)

## THE NEW YORK SUBWAY STRIKE FIASCO.

Perhaps it had that effect, but, unhappily, it did not prevent the incomprehensible and disastrous subway-elevated strike in New York City, which occurred in the first days of March. This affair, foredoomed from the start, collapsed within five or six days. It might have injured the interests of organized labor gravely and deeply, but thanks to the right and courageous attitude of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employees,—national organizations to which the local unions involved in the strike owed allegiance,—no such deplorable result followed.

The strike in question was ordered against the Interborough Company, of which Mr. August Belmont was (and is) president. Mr. Belmont had just been elected head of the National Civic Federation and had taken an advanced position in favor of conciliation and arbitration in industrial difficulties. What grievances, if any, the strikers had was never made clear; at any rate, they acted abruptly, rashly, and, so far as the motormen in the company's service were concerned, in direct violation of a contract.

The officers of the local unions, in ordering and defending the strike, in demanding shorter hours for all the employees of the company, higher wages for all except the motormen, and the abolition of physical tests in favor of "practical road tests," assumed an attitude that was inconsistent with the principles and traditions of the national associations named, the officers



of which were ignored and defied. It is true that the strikers accused the company of bad faith and violation of its agreement with their unions; but the charge was not substantiated by any specific, plain allegations, and, in any event, arbitration should have been proposed by the local leaders in harmony with the spirit of their agreement with the company.

After the strike had been precipitated contrary to the advice of the chiefs of the national organizations, the latter were brought upon the scene by the representatives of labor in the National Civic Federation, and the five thousand striking engineers and motormen were ordered back to work. The strike, in a word, was repudiated by the national organizations. It had forfeited public sympathy by the needless hardships it had inflicted upon the hundreds of thousands who depend for transportation upon the subways and the elevated systems, as well as by the lack of any substantial grievance or cause for complaint. The strike went to pieces, and the defeated unionists realized their blunder. They also realized the danger of breaking collective contracts and of disregarding the opinions of national leaders, whose position, experience, and responsibilities tend to render them cautious and reasonable.

In commenting upon this melancholy episode the *National Civic Federation Review* remarked upon the "interesting paradox" it presented.

While many arguments in favor of the trade agreement by its advocates were nullified in this instance by the headstrong local leaders, the upholding before all the country of the responsibility of labor for its contracts is a lesson so valuable in itself and so beneficial to the cause of industrial peace as to make the outcome of defeat in reality a victory. This lesson is well worth all its cost.

It is gratifying to record the fact that influential organs of union labor did not hesitate to condemn the strike and vigorously criticize the course of the local leaders. One said that the defeat was richly deserved, while the *United Mine Workers' Journal* expressed itself as follows:

A strike cannot be won unless the reason for it appeals to public sympathy, and bad faith does not so appeal. A strike must be based upon grounds of justice and reason, and to remedy conditions that will bear the scrutiny of the just and the misrepresentations of the unjust. The subway strike lacked these essential features and failed.

#### THE CHICAGO TEAMSTERS.

The practical unanimity with which the New York affair was condemned, and the moral drawn therefrom, did not, however, serve as a preventive of another strike of infinitely greater

importance, one which was obscure in its origin, amazing in its progress and complications, and incomprehensible in every one of its aspects and stages. The reference is to the Chicago teamsters' strike of last spring and summer, a conflict which remains unexplained to this day, and upon which grand juries, "commissions," editors, and impartial observers vainly attempted to throw light. It is believed that the grand jury which investigated this strike and made a grave but curiously one-sided report upon it knew more than it felt justified in revealing to the public, much of the evidence it had heard having lacked legally sufficient corroboration.

The facts may be very briefly recalled. The strike broke out suddenly in April, immediately after the municipal election which resulted in the decided success of the municipal ownership ticket headed by Judge E. F. Dunne. It was ostensibly a sympathetic strike, called against one Chicago firm (a large mail-order house in the center of the city) for the purpose—so it was alleged—of compelling it to reinstate eighteen union garment workers it had forced out months before in alleged violation of a contract with them. The garment workers had lost their strike; they had repeatedly and movingly entreated the local teamsters to come to their aid by refusing to carry the goods shipped by or to the struck house, and had as often been turned away empty-handed; the teamsters had shown themselves indifferent, skeptical, distinctly averse to a course that seemed futile and Quixotic and absurdly belated; the garment workers, defeated and discouraged, had abandoned the effort to bring about the sympathetic walk-out. When it came, it produced astonishment and bewilderment. "What do the teamsters mean, and what are they after?" were the questions on everybody's lips. They were not answered satisfactorily.

Some said that the garment workers had secretly and corruptly overcome the objections of the teamsters' local leaders to a sympathetic strike, but this was a manifest absurdity. Aside from any moral question, the garment workers were too poor to purchase sympathetic strikes in doubtful support of a lost cause. Another and more popular theory, especially among the "radicals," was that the strike was the result of an anti-Dunne and anti-municipal ownership conspiracy; that, in other words, the traction interests and employers friendly to them had "induced" the teamsters' officers to order the strike and create industrial trouble and disturbance in the hope of discrediting the new mayor and his street-railway plans. This theory involved fraud and bribery and other criminal

features, and reflected profound discredit on employers and labor leaders alike. It did not account for all the facts, and as the strike developed the objections to the theory increased in number and variety. Finally, there was the theory of unfair business competition as the real cause of the strike, and known practices of certain employers in Chicago (to which the grand jury, without mentioning names, referred in scathing terms) lent it ample weight and color.

Whatever the truth was, the strike was mischievous and grotesque. It became doubly so when it was extended to other firms and express companies that refused to boycott the mail-order house. There was considerable violence in its first stages; indictments were returned against local and national leaders, including President C. P. Shea, head of the teamsters' national organization, and charges of graft and corruption were rife. Negro strike-breakers were imported, and race prejudice intensified the bitterness of the strikers and their unionist supporters. The conflict resisted many attempts at compromise, and disgusted the community. At last the men capitulated, and the strike was called off on July 20. The employers concerned in it had sustained heavy losses, but these were insignificant beside the material and moral losses of the teamsters' locals. It left a sorry heritage of animosity, criminal charges, indictments, and dislike of unionism. It had solidified employers' opposition to agreements with unions and to the exclusive union-shop contract. Some day we may learn the true history of it; at present it is an unpleasant memory and a "horrible example."

Since July, but two strikes have challenged national attention, and while neither is to be put in the category to which belong those just reviewed, both are alike theoretically and practically important on account of the issues they present and the effects they are likely to produce. I refer to the eight-hour strike of printers in a number of cities, and to the trouble in the building trades of New York growing out of the controversy between the American Bridge Company and the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

#### EIGHT HOURS FOR PRINTERS.

The former difficulty has assumed the aspect of a controversy over the "closed shop." It was not originally the intention of either side to make that the issue. The national organization of the printers, pursuant to a resolution long since formed, voted last summer to establish an eight-hour workday in all printing houses. The National Typothetae, the employers' organization,

determined to resist this movement on purely economic grounds. It alleged that the demand was in effect a demand for a material increase of the printers' already high wages, and that the employers could not concede it without forcing unreasonably high prices on the public. The printers denied these assertions and took the position that an eight-hour day would injure neither the employers nor their patrons.

In presenting eight-hour-day contracts to the employers (which, by the way, many of them signed without strenuous protest), the printers incidentally stipulated for the recognition of the "union shop." This point was of secondary moment, however, and has practically been lost sight of in the contest, which is still in progress at this writing. The center of the strike is Chicago, where the employers have secured sweeping and unprecedented injunctions restraining the printers from approaching, following, visiting, or attempting to persuade non-union men to join the union and the strike; from "picketing" the shops even peaceably, and from interfering in any way whatever, direct or indirect, with the employing printers or their non-union workmen. Some of the clauses of these injunctions have been severely criticised at a mass-meeting addressed by neutral citizens and in the local press.

The outcome of this struggle is uncertain. The strikers are claiming steady progress, but the employers declare these claims to be unfounded and misleading. The strike is national, and in all probability neither side will emerge from it completely victorious. It is orderly and devoid of sensational features.

#### BUILDING TROUBLES AGAIN.

The difficulty in the New York building industry involves confused issues of fact and of principle. The housesmith's and bridgemen's union has certain alleged grievances against the American Bridge Company, one of whose subsidiary companies at McKeesport, Pa., employed a number of non-union men about a year ago. The grievances led to a strike and boycott. A New York building firm is believed by the union above named to be interested in the American Bridge Company. A strike was declared against this firm in order to force the discharge of the non-union men at McKeesport. The firm, however, emphatically denies that it has any interest in the American Bridge Company, and, in any event, the strike against it is condemned as a deliberate violation of the arbitration agreement governing the relations between the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the powerful build-

ing-trade unions. The association intervened in behalf of the building firm and tried to effect a settlement. Failing in that effort, it sanctioned the employment of non-union men by the complaining firm. This, in turn, resulted in an extension of the strike to other union men in its employ. After prolonged negotiations that ended in a sort of deadlock, the employers' association decided, as a last resort, upon a complete lockout of the unionists. Such a lockout implies the collapse of the whole arbitration scheme, the suspension of the peace agreement, and reversion to the condition of chaos and warfare which prevailed in the building industry prior to the adoption of the arbitration agreement in its original form, which was more favorable to the unions than that now in question. At this writing neither side is disposed to proceed to extremes, the employers protesting that they are fighting for the arbitration agreement, not for the "open shop."

There are rumors of a "conspiracy," of a deal between the officers of the bridgemen's union and a competitor of the American Bridge Company, and there are those who believe that the strike is corrupt in its origin. The union leaders treat these charges with contempt, and say that the Sam Parks tactics have no place in their plans and campaigns. Many of the employers, apparently, either accept these assurances of the unions or else are unwilling to incur the risks and losses of an aggressive fight for the arbitration scheme now so deeply compromised.

#### CHAOTIC LABOR LAW.

The year ends less happily than it began for the industrial world. In addition to the troubles referred to, there are clouds on the horizon in more than one direction. Another anthracite strike is feared in consequence of the demands for recognition of the miners' union and for an eight-hour day that are to be made next spring. In Chicago and in other cities, employers' associations are announcing open-shop policies for the future. The decisions in "labor" cases, especially in the Western courts, have been strongly anti-union, in the sense that practices claimed by the organized workmen as legal and necessary to success,—such as peaceable picketing, moral suasion of non-union employees, etc.,—have been condemned as criminal. But labor is highly gratified at a decision of the New York

Court of Appeals unqualifiedly upholding closed-shop contracts. This is indeed a notable union victory, in view of the continued prominence of the open-shop issue, and especially in view of certain earlier decisions in other States, according to which any closed-shop contract,—even one into which the employer enters voluntarily, absolutely without improper coercion on the part of the employees, and solely from motives of self-interest,—is illegal, void, and contrary to public policy. Employers' organizations have given these anti-union decisions wide publicity. They have used them as potent weapons in their general attacks on the closed shop, arguing that, as law-abiding citizens and lovers of liberty and justice, they could not sign or countenance contracts that tended to create monopoly in labor, contracts that discriminated against the non-union workingmen and deprived them of opportunities to earn a livelihood.

Now, the New York Court of Appeals, in a case involving a typical closed-shop contract between a clothing firm and a local, destroyed that strong position by holding that the contract in question was perfectly valid, proper, and legitimate; that there was nothing in public policy to prohibit it, in the first place, or to render it void or even voidable at any subsequent stage; and that the violation of such a contract by the employer entitled the employees to damages for the resulting loss. It will, obviously, be difficult hereafter to base opposition to the closed-shop policy on high grounds of law, public policy, and fundamental principle.

The case, too, further illustrates and emphasizes the chaotic state of what may be called "labor law" in this country. Practices and acts which some courts severely condemn as vicious and reprehensible, other courts—sometimes in the same State even—pronounce wholly inoffensive and permissible. In these days of national and international unions it is often impossible for workmen to know where the limits of their freedom are, where they must stop in obedience to the law. One of the greatest needs in the sphere of industrial relations is more certainty in the law of labor, more coherence and harmony in judicial decisions and opinions bearing on the issues arising between the employers and the employed.

It cannot be said that the year 1905 developed any tendency toward such congruity or harmony.



# A YEAR OF CANADIAN PROGRESS.

BY J. P. GERRIE.

**P**OLITICALLY, economically, industrially, and in matters of religious significance the year just closed has been a most important and fruitful one in Canadian history.

In provincial politics, unusual changes have occurred. In Ontario, a continuous Liberal rule of nearly thirty-three years was brought to a decisive close. So long an administration of affairs by one political party is perhaps without a parallel. The veteran premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, who led the government for a quarter of a century, seemed to be invincible. His legislation was wise and progressive, his conflict with the federal authorities invariably triumphant for him, and his long career without a blot or stain. Summoned, in 1896, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the new prime minister of the Dominion, to the "cabinet of premiers," and subsequently to the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario, a great void was left in the office which he had so ably filled. The Hon. A. S. Hardy, Sir Oliver's trusted first lieutenant, and a man of unquestioned ability, stepped into the breach, but ill-health soon caused his resignation, and, a little later, his death. The hopes of the Liberal party next centered on the Hon. George W. Ross, who had been Sir Oliver's minister of education, and one of his most effective campaigners. Impartial and competent critics have placed Mr. Ross at the very front among the platform speakers of the continent. His personal integrity, too, has never been questioned.

## THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO.

From the standpoint of political power, Mr. Ross held the premiership amid evil days. The majority which he inherited was small, and the first general election held during his term reduced this almost to the vanishing-point. Then came the sensational charge by a member of the opposition that he had been bribed by one of the ministry to support the government. The matter was investigated by a judicial commission, and the accused minister exonerated, but, in the minds of many people, there remained grave misgivings. Other charges of electoral corruption at the polls were heard. These were few, and on the whole no more chargeable to one party than to the other. Yet, in view of the long tenure of office and the peculiar position of the government, they told against the Liberals. The Prohibitionists were also murmuring dis-

content because a further step was not taken toward the total suppression of the liquor traffic. After struggling along for a year or two with an almost impossible majority, Mr. Ross reconstructed his cabinet, and appealed to the country, early last year, to meet with an overwhelming defeat. The Conservative ministry, a novelty in the province, under the Hon. J. P. Whitney, has made a good start, and its further progress will be awaited with interest, and good will even of political opponents. The dismissal of certain license inspectors for seemingly no reason other than to bestow party rewards is at this present moment calling forth a good deal of unfavorable comment.

## DOMINION POLITICS.

In Dominion national affairs the year will also be memorable. The general elections in the previous November resulted in a great Liberal triumph, and when parliament met, last March, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was more firmly intrenched in power than ever before. The session at once became interesting over a measure for the incorporation of two western provinces,—Alberta and Saskatchewan. A provision to retain separate schools was the bone of contention, and even good Liberals, who greatly admired Sir Wilfrid's skill in guiding the ship of state amid the shoals and the reefs of the Manitoba school imbroglio, were apprehensive that he was at last heading for the rocks. The speeches and debates were long, the protests and petitions many, but the measure was passed by a great majority.

What will the country say? was next queried. The first deliverance was the return by acclamation of the Hon. Frank Oliver, the new minister of the interior, from the heart of the scene of dispute. Later on, the Hon. C. S. Hyman, on assuming the portfolio of public works, was elected in London by a largely increased majority. Another election, however, was held on the same day, when the Liberal majority was greatly reduced. A few months afterward four more by-elections were held, which left the representations in parliament the same, though the Liberal majorities at the polls were smaller than in the general elections. In view of the school dispute, great interest centered upon the first general elections in the new provinces. The first was held in Alberta, with an unprecedented sweep for the Liberals, the Conserva-

tives securing only one seat, which is yet in dispute. The Saskatchewan elections, held on December 13, were less decisive, but gave the Liberals substantial majorities.

#### THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

It is clearly evident, therefore, that the new provinces, which were represented in the east as bound and shackled, are not impressed with a grievance. The school system will be that which has been in vogue in the territories,—separate and public schools having the same standards, and alike under provincial supervision. The section for religious instruction applies to both, and provides that the last half-hour of the day may be devoted to this purpose, should the board of trustees so decide. No child, however, will be compelled to be present against the parents' wish. The conviction grows, much as national schools might be desired by many, and in Dominion rather than in provincial form by the writer, that the government has been true to the constitution, while the principles of the public school are in reality maintained in the west.

#### INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

Industrially, 1905 has been a great year for Canada. The new transcontinental line called the Grand Trunk Pacific was formally launched. This enterprise was the subject of two long debates in successive parliaments, and now there can be but one opinion,—that the undertaking will be of momentous import to the country. The west is growing by leaps and bounds, and present transportation is all too inadequate. The Grand Trunk Company, which has given splendid service in the older provinces, may be relied upon to push its vast project with speed and thoroughness, which when completed will be an incalculable factor in Canada's further development. Among the other industrial features of the year have been a greatly increasing immigration, harvests such as have never been, and work in nearly all departments of activity more than could be overtaken. And more, the present industries give promise of good and better times for years to come.

#### SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

So encouraged were the legislators with Canada's outlook that before parliament was prorogued a notable increase was made in their own and the judge's salaries. The prime minister's allowance was increased from \$8,000 to \$12,000. This has not been criticised, and it is reported that it was at his own request that the amount was not made \$15,000. The salaries of the other ministers remain the same, but pro-

vision is made by which they, and all ex-ministers who have given five years' service in the ministry, will be granted a retiring allowance of one-half the salary received while holding cabinet positions. This feature has been roundly censured, but that something should be done was again illustrated a few weeks ago, when the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth retired from a lucrative law practice, bringing him perhaps many times the salary which he will now receive as post-master-general. The only alternative would be to make the salaries more adequate and dispense with the retiring allowance. A new departure was made in granting the leader of the opposition a regular allowance of \$7,000, and this, too, has been loudly condemned, but it seems unfair that a man in this position, who must necessarily neglect his private business or profession, should not be remunerated for his public services. The increase of the sessional indemnity from \$1,500 to \$2,500 for members of parliament and Senators alike has also evoked a strong protest from different quarters, particularly with regard to the latter, and on the ground that in both houses there are those who do not give service for this amount. This may be true; but there are those who do give service, and in view of the increase, more faithful and regular service may be expected in time to come. Moreover, Canada, in her growing time, with an enormously increasing public business, should not fail in the generous acknowledgment of those who are faithful to her national affairs.

#### DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

In affairs of church the year 1905 will also be remembered. The writer contributed for the June REVIEW OF REVIEWS a sketch of the movement to unite Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists in Canada. The subsequent months have been fruitful in committee work, and now a general gathering is called, but too late in the year for report in this article. Since that time, too, the Baptists and the Free Baptists of the maritime provinces have joined their forces. The United Brethren have also voted to come with the Congregationalists if a basis can be agreed upon. A conference has just been held by a joint committee from both bodies, and a declaration made that union is possible. The Church of England, through its General Synod, placed a ban on the marriage of divorced people. The Congregationalists have been wonderfully successful in winding up a movement, started two and one-half years ago, for the discharge of their mortgage indebtedness. In nearly all denominations has been felt a revival of a stronger and more liberal evangelism.



A COMPANY OF NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS, MOUNTED ON THEIR SKI, READY FOR A LONG MARCH INTO THE ICY WILDERNESS.

## THE NORWEGIAN "SKI" MANEUVERS.

**I**N defense, as in other matters, a nation usually adapts itself to climatic and other natural conditions imposed upon it, taking advantage of these wherever possible, and training its soldiers accordingly. For example, the troops of Holland go through intricate maneuvers on skates; the French, Italian, and Swiss armies maintain battalions of Alpine infantry, who are both crack shots and expert mountaineers, provided with ropes, ice-axes, and alpenstocks; and the armies of Norway and Sweden have for ages been supplied with "ski" during the long Scandinavian winter.

As far back as the days of Magnus the Good, in the middle of the eleventh century, we hear how the Duke of Finmark, with his archers on ski, attacked and utterly defeated King Regner at his winter quarters in Bjarmeland,—a defeat which astounded the northern nations, who could not conceive how a snow-sliding rabble of bowmen could possibly vanquish trained soldiers who had overcome even the dreaded legions of imperial Rome.

The ski of Norway and Sweden are long slabs of wood ranging, according to fancy or requirement, from 6 to 10 feet in length and from 2 to 4½ inches in breadth. All are curved upward at the toe, and to a lesser extent at the heel. They are attached to the foot, generally a few

inches behind the center, with a toe-strap and some thongs. In former days each province,—each district almost,—had its own type of ski; but nowadays there is a tendency to adopt a universal pattern suitable for all requirements.

Nevertheless, for racing, Alpine climbing, and ski-jumping,—a great sport in Norway nowadays,—special kinds are always needed. Swedish and Norwegian ski are referred to by many writers as snowshoes; but while this conveys a fair idea of the use to which they are put, it is not correct. The snowshoe is employed for walking purposes, while the ski, as its name implies ("ski" in Norway, "skida" in Sweden, meaning something which slips or slides), is designed for sliding and gliding movements, and probably came originally from central Asia.

To this day the savage Tchukchis living on the shores of Bering Strait and the Sea of Okhotsk use an instrument for locomotion something between the snowshoe of the American Indian and the long ski used by the Lapps and the Finns.

It is clear that ski have been used for ages, and for practical purposes; but, at the same time, the peasants of Scandinavia have for centuries indulged in leaping and racing competitions, which in recent years were adopted by the people in and about Christiania. The ski-jumping





THE SOLDIERS, ON HARD ICY GROUND, SHOULDER THEIR SKI AND MARCH UP TO THE PALACE AT CHRISTIANIA.

feats performed on the hill of Holmkollen, outside Christiania, are quite remarkable. The skiers slide down a slope at great speed, and then take a flying leap. The record was made three years ago with a jump of  $134\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

thought to be impossible so impressed the powers of Europe in those days that, first, Germany, and then in turn Austria, Italy, and France, likewise mounted some of their Alpine troops on ski,—though, of course, not on the same scale as is

Norway and Sweden, being preëminently "Lands of the Snows," it was but natural that the military authorities should turn their troops into ski-ers. For nearly two centuries the modern armies of Norway and Sweden, as distinguished from medieval forces, have maintained permanent regiments of troops mounted upon ski, and stationed for service in regions where their presence would be most useful. Certainly, the Norwegian ski-troops had every advantage against the Swedes in the fighting that marked the early part of last century.

The wonderful dexterity, the swift marches, and the holding of snowy positions



PITCHING THE TENTS AT A CAMPING-PLACE.



Crown Prince.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND PRINCE GUSTAV ADOLF INSPECTING THE CAMP OF THE SKI SOLDIERS, NEAR CHRISTIANIA.

the case in Sweden and Norway. The armies of both these nations carry out extended maneuvers on ski during their long and very snowy winter.

Perhaps the most interesting occasion is the so-called "three days' maneuvers," which takes place annually in the neighborhood of Christiania. The troops proceed to a given rendezvous on ski, and encamp in some suitable spot. From here scouting parties are often sent out on a ten-days' march across the wildest and least-frequented parts of the country, where the only living things met with are bears and wolves. This cross-country march would be absolutely impossible to ordinary infantry,—much less cavalry,—no matter how light their equipment. Thus, it will be seen that an enemy not carefully equipped and trained in the use of ski would be utterly helpless in this country, and quite at the mercy of the native ski-mounted troops.

At the same time, it must not be supposed that this work is a picnic for Norwegian or Swedish troops; very far from it. In fact, they endure discomforts, and even meet with serious accidents, such as would altogether discourage

men from countries farther south. When mustered for the ski maneuvers, the men appear in heavy marching order, but, one is surprised to see, without overcoats; an Iceland shirt,—a very thick, knitted woolen garment,—being provided instead. It is quite as warm as a great coat, and does not impede the men's movements.

Their underclothing is of great thickness, and they wear special ski socks, which keep their feet very warm. When on the march, a halt and rest of from ten to fifteen minutes is allowed each hour; for, as the men are supposed to make good speed even over loose and heavy snow, the march is found most arduous.

On arrival at their destination, the men are told off to cut poles, gather fir branches, scoop away the snow from the proposed site of the tents, and, finally, erect their temporary dwellings. The space being marked out by a non-commissioned officer, the snow is shoveled away to a certain depth, and the cavity filled in with a kind of flooring or carpet of spruce branches. Four long poles, fastened together at a fixed height, are then raised slantwise from each cor-

ner, and these, with the exception of a space at the top, are completely covered with sheets of canvas laced together.

Inside the tent, suspended by wires from each pole, is slung a wire grating eighteen inches above the ground, and on this the firewood is placed, so that ere long a merry blaze is started; and the swinging fire, fed with air from every direction, soon makes the tent interior warm and cozy, even though it may be zero weather outside.

The smoke escapes through the aperture at the top of the tent. In order to prevent any draught entering, and to increase the warmth of the interior, the deep snow is heaped up outside the tent and pressed against the sides.

Just before the icy, northern dawn the men are called forth with bugles, and it is well worth seeing when a whole regiment of men stoop to fasten on their ski. The thing is done in a moment, and the men lined up as if by magic waiting for orders. Sometimes, if the maneuvers are very near Christiania, one may see a large party of men suddenly shoulder their strange and apparently cumbersome footgear and march down to the palace over a hard road, on which it would not be possible to use the ski to advantage.

As is the case with the Alpine troops of Italy, France, and Switzerland, there are sham battles between the armies of the snows. A whole country-side may be attacked and defended, and often enough heavy field guns are brought into action, on which occasion deep tracks must be dug out of the snow to allow of the guns being placed in position. The gunners are directed in



A QUICK MARCH OVER THE FROZEN SNOW.

action by an officer, who may be watching the operations almost up to his middle in snow.

Parties of sharpshooters go gliding here and there over the treacherous snow-crust; and the weird, unearthly-looking, silent landscape is suddenly torn, as it were, by the sharp volleying of musketry and the roar of field guns. It is an inspiring sight to see one side trying to maneuver for a better position than the enemy's, and the officers do not spare themselves, but work, if possible, even harder than the men.

One may often see a party of officers at lunch or dinner out in the open air in the deep snow, seated on boxes, and with a packing-case for a table; while in the background their ski, upended in the snow, stick forth like a protective *chevaux-de-frise*. The soldiers are often under canvas for a fortnight at a time; but in the event of a winter campaign, they would, of course, have to go into regular winter quarters, for up in these northern latitudes the thermometer may often sink to fifty degrees below zero.

The speed attained by the men on ski has often been exaggerated, no doubt owing to the rapidity with which a snow-slope can be descended. When the



HOW THE ARMY OF THE SKI MOVES ITS ARTILLERY.



THE ARMY ON SKI WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT BATTLES UNDER CONDITIONS LIKE THESE.

(They have dug tunnels out of the snow to allow their field guns to be placed in position.)

troops are engaged in cross-country maneuvers, it is doubtful whether they will do more than five miles an hour. Of course, in races, scouting competitions, and the like some of the best infantrymen, lightly clad and under special conditions of snow and weather, have done as much as eight and one-half and nine miles an hour. The record long-distance military ski-runner is a Lapp, who, at Sokkmokk, in Sweden, did 137 miles in 21 hours 22 minutes, or an average of about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour.

Last year, a detachment of the Norwegian Guards accomplished a march of 125 miles on

ski in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  days,—an average of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles a day through very difficult snow. This must be considered a very good performance, considering that they carried canvas for the tents, as well as sleeping-bags and a full supply of provisions. Moreover, the country was exceedingly difficult, and caused the men to glide up hill and down dale, ascending more than once a mountain height over 4,000 feet above sea level.

In 1903, 115 officers and men of the Swedish Norbotten Regiment, after six days' exhausting maneuvers on ski, made a forced march home of over forty-three miles in twenty hours, although

the men were extremely tired, and the snow was in a wretched condition. The great advantage of the ski, of course, is that great bodies of infantry are able to move across a snow-buried country where those not so provided would be entirely helpless and compelled to remain idle.

Of late years ski have been put to another and very curious military use in both Sweden and Norway; for in cases where it has been found desirable for scouting parties of ski-ers to make high speed, horses have been employed to d:



SKI-DRIVING,—SHOWING HOW OFFICERS, SCOUTS, AND MILITARY MESSENGERS IN A GREAT HURRY TRAVEL QUICKLY.

the men along. This "ski-driving," as it is called, is only practicable, however, on roadways beaten down, or else on very compact snow with a solid crust. Otherwise the horse cannot pass, or is greatly impeded. Under favorable conditions, however, two, four, or six scouts will glide along with curious effect behind a galloping horse, going ten miles an hour.

Much amusement was created in Christiania, last season, when the "daughter of a regiment,"—the little daughter of an infantry colonel,—followed the troops upon ski, drawn merrily along by her own pet bulldog.

Much difficulty is experienced in Norway and Sweden in the matter of transport and the carrying of field guns and wheeled vehicles across snow-clad ground. It seems that no satisfactory solution of this problem has yet been found, although it is a serious military matter, for infantry on ski cannot be supported by artillery unless kept in close touch with the highways. Nor can food, clothing, or ammunition be dispatched to troops in remote regions, except in small quantities.

At present field artillery is transported bodily on sledges, so as to follow the army on ski; and the doctors, with their assistants, accompany the regiments with "first aid" necessities, and ambulance sleds mounted on ski runners. It is a curious sight during the maneuvers to see prostrate "wounded" men being hauled swiftly over the frozen wastes to the nearest military post or camp.

The medical officers who haul these ambulance sleds are furnished with snowshoes instead of ski, for it has been found that these enable them to drag the sled more evenly and with less risk to the sick or wounded. It should be borne in mind that while ski, for speed and comfort, are the superior of the two, they are in certain conditions more awkward to manage and give less reliable foothold and grip on the surface than snowshoes. Mounted on these latter, the ambulance men can haul the wounded up the steepest slopes without any risk of the sled and its helpless burden breaking away and slipping down a precipitous incline.



"FASTEN ON SKI"—MEN GETTING READY TO MARCH AT THE WORD OF COMMAND.

# THE REDEVELOPMENT OF AN OLD STATE.

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

**I**N one of the old States of the Union there is a curious conjunction of long-settled conditions with wilderness and frontier. Maine was one of the earliest regions to attract immigration from the older parts of New England. The movement set in shortly after the Revolutionary War. Maine was then a Massachusetts province. But in recent years it has had a name for emigration rather than immigration. Three hundred thousand natives of Maine are said to be living in other parts of the United States. Nevertheless, something has offset this tendency. Maine lost population in the decade from 1860 to 1870, doubtless an effect of the Civil War. Since then the State, as a whole, has steadily grown. In the new West we see the wilderness developing, rich virgin lands coming under cultivation, busy new cities humming with industry. In this old New England State we have the same phenomena. It is the fruit of railway enterprise; the building of new lines into the waste places; the development of natural resources,—agriculture, timber-supply, water-power,—the creation of industries where Nature calls for them because the chief raw material is at hand.

Maine's magnificent wilderness,—woods and

rivers, hills, lakes, and clear-running streams,—is a great natural playground for the country at large. But these things mean more than play,—they mean great industrial possibilities under modern conditions. More than five thousand rivers and streams, with more than fifteen hundred lakes for their reservoirs, stand for vast possibilities in the way of power.

## THE POTATOES OF AROOSTOOK.

In this long-settled State there is still in its northern part something like four thousand square miles almost unimproved and uninhabited,—more than two million five hundred and sixty thousand acres unutilized. This is called the most extensive virgin field for development on the Atlantic slope. Fifteen years ago, north of a line drawn something like midway across the State from west to east by the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific systems, only thirty or forty miles of railway had been built. A great part of this territory is in Aroostook County. It had already been shown that the agricultural possibilities here were great, for soil and climate made it one of the best potato-growing regions in the world. But capitalists were incredulous as to a primitive wilderness in the

near-by East. At last local capital had the courage to build the Bangor & Aroostook Railway. It paid handsomely from the start. It is now the most important independent railway system in New England. It has two trunk lines extending to the Canadian frontier, and numerous major and minor branches reaching out for the traffic offered at advantageous points,—nearly five hundred miles of railway built through a new country as alive, wide-awake, and full of energy as any hustling Western region. Over ten million bushels of potatoes were shipped in 1904. The great Aroostook potato fields are impressive to see; undul-



DIGGING POTATOES BY MACHINERY IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE.



ing expanses of dark verdure often extend as far as the eye can reach,—a strange spectacle in a region where one instinctively looks for unbroken forest. Aroostook farmers are rich,—their houses, often architecturally tasteful, like first-class suburban homes, have all the modern conveniences, including electric lights.

#### MAINE'S TIMBER RESOURCES.

Lumber is here a traffic resource even greater than the potato. Diverse lumber industries are springing up everywhere. The building of the railway increased average land values 250 per cent. Timber lately worthless is proving of value. For example,—two calamitous fires devastated vast tracts many years ago. The conifers were exterminated, and the land grew up to birch, despised, though magnificent in size. But spools are made from birch, and a great business in converting the timber into spool-bars has developed. These are exported by the steamer-load to be worked up in Scotland for the great thread mills. Rock-maple, once merely good firewood, is now in great demand for last-blocks.

The rivers and streams, and even the brooks, are practically railway branches in the Maine wilderness. Upon them float the logs for lumber-making or for wood-pulp. Wood-pulp and paper represent the greatest modern industrial development in Maine. The chief raw material is close at hand; the spruce and poplar logs are floated down the water courses to the very gates of the mills. These transportation routes also

supply the water-power. In its colossal scale this industry illustrates the economies possible under huge operations. Investments of millions are demanded before one of these great concerns can start work. Under one direction are the manufacturing operations and all the various subsidiary activities,—the control and regulation of streams for water-power and the transportation of logs; great masonry dams for power purposes, and other dams to raise the level of the lakes that, serving as reservoirs, prevent a power famine in dry months; the ownership of the forests to assure a source of raw material.

#### WOOD-PULP AND FORESTRY.

There is a common impression that the wood-pulp industry is one of the greatest menaces to our forests. This is widely believed to be devastating the woodlands to meet the insatiable demand for paper. The contrary is actually the case. Among the best guarantees for the perpetuity of the forests are the enlightened policies adopted in recent times by this industry. A leading paper manufacturer said to the writer:

We would be veritable fools if we went to work and destroyed the very fountain-head of our industry. We have invested millions in our plant of substantial buildings, costly machinery, big dams, and turbines. If we should destroy our source of supply our plant would be worthless. After a few years we should have to abandon it and move elsewhere for another supply. This would bankrupt us. So from the very start we make our calculations to assure permanence. Our mill needs a tremendous water-supply, both for power purposes



AN AROOSTOOK GRAIN FIELD.



FOR THE PULP-GRINDERS: TWENTY MILLION FEET OF SPRUCE LOGS STACKED AT MILLINOCKET.

and in making paper. Hence, we have to look after the streams and lakes, which are also cheap thoroughfares for transporting our material. If we destroyed the forests we should lose our supply of spruce logs, and ruin our water-power by making it irregular and undependable. It would mean not only "After us the deluge;" there would come also the drought, and that would be still worse.

This manufacturer's company took pains to secure at the outset the ownership of three hundred thousand acres of forest lands bordering the rivers and their tributaries that were to furnish the motive power for two proposed great mills,—a territory extending back for hundreds of miles into the northern wilderness. Then the Forestry Bureau of the national government was applied to. A corps of experts was sent into the Maine woods. The fruit of two or three years' work was an accurate survey, close studies that gave the company an exact knowledge of what trees grew on every acre, together with a scheme for the scientific and economical management of this vast estate. It cost much money, but the outlay proves most profitable. The plan assures a perpetual timber supply. No tree under nine inches in diameter, breast-high from the ground, is cut. At the end of sixteen years the spruce growth will have renewed itself. Then the same ground can be cut over again, yielding about the same as before. The management of the forests is intrusted to a special department. Under this plan the entire three hundred thou-

sand acres will have been cut over every sixteen years. Under the short-sighted, old-time policy of cutting out all the spruce, large and small, the supply never renewed itself; the worthless fir-balsam took its place. Under scientific management the young growth is always springing up. The conservation of the forest is best assured by ownership in extensive tracts, either by great corporations or by a government,—national, State, or municipal. The private corporation, from motives of enlightened self-interest, deals with its holdings as a permanent investment. The government conserves the forest for the public interest and follows economic lines in its administration.

#### PAPER-MAKING IN THE WILDERNESS.

The largest paper-mill in the world is that of the Great Northern Paper Company, at Millinocket. At a point on the west branch of the Penobscot great water-power possibilities were discovered a few years ago. It was found possible to divert the waters so as to give a drop of one hundred and fifty feet into a tributary called Millinocket stream and produce 25,000 horsepower. A busy town of about three thousand inhabitants sprang up almost under the shadow of Mount Katahdin, where five years ago there was nothing but forest. Millinocket is equipped with all the features of a modern municipality,—water-supply, sewerage, electric lighting, good

schools, a high-class hotel. The town is dependent upon one great paper-mill. This consumes the entire 25,000 horse-power from the river—and more, too. The operations require an energy of 30,000 horse-power, all told. Five thousand of this comes from steam, necessary not for motive power, but for the heating and “cooking” operations of paper-making. For steam-generation fifty thousand tons of Pocahontas coal a year are consumed. The pulp-grinding machinery makes the heaviest demand upon the water-power, consuming 20,000 out of the available 25,000 horse-power. The maximum output is much greater than from the average power. For the period of high water there is an extra battery of “grinders” that turn out vast quantities of pulp against paper-making needs in the season of drought. Ten thousand tons of pulp-sheets are stacked in the yard for this purpose. The output of this mill is from 160 to 180 tons of news paper a day, shipped in cars direct from the mill to all parts of the country.

The establishment of this great industry in the heart of the wilderness furnishes an argument for the opponents of railway rate-making by the national government. The enterprise depended upon whether the freight rates charged upon the output would enable them to compete with other paper-makers nearer the markets. The railway management at once agreed upon an exceptionally low rate that meant only a

slight profit. It was figured that ample compensation would come from the “back-haul” of supplies for the mill and the large community to be built up; also from the general development of the region thus encouraged. But had the desired rates been regarded as a precedent for correspondingly low rates on commodities that offered no such inducement,—as might be demanded under governmental rate-making,—the railway management would not have consented to the proposition.

#### A NEW TOWN FOUNDED ON “PAPER.”

Wherever a river with rapids and falls runs between banks of favorable contour we have the potentiality of power and industry. Such a place is Sprague's Falls, on the St. Croix River—the southeastern frontier of Maine. Here is one of the early settled regions of Maine and New Brunswick. Calais is hard by; on the Canadian side of the river lies St. Stephens. A section of one of the oldest railways in the United States runs past the falls,—now absorbed in one of the newest lines in Maine,—the Washington County Railway. Being a coast line, this railway had to meet the competition of little schooners and their low rates. The company became bankrupt, and the line, joined to the great Maine Central, became a part of the yet greater Boston & Maine system. With its improved traffic possibilities, the railway is putting a new face upon things in



WHERE THE ANDROSCOGGIN PLUNGES THROUGH RUMFORD FALLS, BELOW THE CATARACT.



A VIEW OF THE MILLINOCKET PAPER-MILL, LOOKING EAST.

the once flourishing but lately decadent coast country. A large pleasure-travel has developed; the movements of sportsmen, — hunters and fishermen, — make this traffic last practically throughout the open months. Local habits are changing all along the line. The arrival of a schooner at a little port meant the laying in of storekeepers' and household supplies for months ahead. Now the people are learning to depend upon all-rail transportation. Fresher supplies are obtained more frequently and in less quantity. Better railway facilities are also encouraging local industries; prompt transportation in carload lots direct to destination offsets for many products the low rates for water-borne freights.

The valley of the St. Croix, on both sides of the international boundary, is a vast forest, spangled with big lakes and rich in untouched spruce. This, combined with water-power, spells "paper." Capital has been quick to perceive the fact, and much of the capital has come from the Canadian side; lumbering has meant riches at St. Stephens, and the New Canada is alert for industrial opportunity. So the new town of St. Croix is growing up at Sprague's Falls. Here we have the combination of hustle and thoroughness characteristic of industrial construction by wholesale. With the opening of last spring a swarm of workers camped upon the site, building the massive mills, the big dam forty feet high, a new railway branch and a new bridge, and the completely designed new town, its streets slashed through thickets of fir-balsam and spruce. St. Croix starts with thorough municipal equipments, — tastefully built cottages, restrictions on

lots, and for the permanent reservation of a higher-class residential district a public park by the river-side. All this in one year.

#### AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER IN WESTERN MAINE.

In western Maine the creation of a modern industrial community from the ground up finds a most complete illustration at Rumford Falls, — a new railway, a magnificent water-power, large and diversified industries, a highly organized urban community. In various respects the development is ideal, worthy of the rarely beautiful site at the foot of the White Mountain range. All this is the fruit of the organizing genius of one of the most remarkable of our American captains of industry, Mr. Hugh J. Chisholm, of Portland, the president of the International Paper Company. Mr. Chisholm, born in Canada of Scotch parents, began active life as a news-boy on the Grand Trunk trains. When little more than a boy he had built up a railway news-service and a printing and publishing business. These things led the way to paper, and eventually to paper manufacturing.

Rumford Falls is a child of the imagination. A near-by resident, the Hon. Waldo Pettengill, long enthusiastic about the enormous water-power wasted in this lonely Androscoggin gorge, called Mr. Chisholm's attention to its possibilities. The latter was quick to appreciate the wonderful opportunity. The neighboring lands were quietly secured. But without railway facilities the power was worthless, and railways were many miles distant. The nearest, the Grand Trunk, was managed from London. The direct-

ors lacked imagination ; they could see no good of building a costly branch to a waterfall far off in the wilderness. At length Mr. Chisholm bought up a little railway that ran a few miles from the Grand Trunk, extending it to a junction with the Maine Central, and in the other direction up the Androscoggin Valley to Rumford Falls, and eventually to the Rangeley Lakes. At Rumford Falls the Androscoggin makes a plunge of one hundred and eighty feet. This means 54,000 horse-power, all told. Only about half of this power is yet utilized. A recent State report on Maine's water-power says that there still remains undeveloped 48,000 horse-power in the Androscoggin alone.

Mr. Pettengill's farmer neighbors, unimaginative as the Grand Trunk directors, remained incredulous. The falls had always been there, they said, and always would be just as they had been. Even when the colossal construction-work was well advanced, few in the whole region had any faith that anything would come of it. Failure was generally predicted ; it was to be a "folly." Now where twelve years ago there was nothing, something like eight thousand people are clustered,—a little city, picturesque in site and environment, uncommonly attractive in the use made of these possibilities.

#### A CITY IN MINIATURE.

Mr. Chisholm proposed more than a group of profitable industries ; his ambition was to found a genuine city, one of the best of its kind. The

undertaking was thoroughly organized to this end. Independent, though allied, corporations were formed for each particular activity. The railway company looked after transportation ; the power company developed the water-power and dealt with the various manufacturing interests ; the realty company planned the town lots, built and let dwellings and places of business ; the water and light company provided water-supply and electric lighting. These various functions are all discharged in perfect coördination. Practically the same persons are in each company. A national bank and a trust company furnish financial facilities for the place, the trust company having also a savings-bank department. To a considerable extent the same persons are also interested in the several industrial corporations whose activities stand at the base of things.

The carefully studied plan of the town has a marked irregularity. The street lines have been skillfully adapted to the uneven site. The short street from the station crosses the river on a handsome bridge of reinforced concrete. The main fall, a magnificent cataract about a hundred feet high, terminates a striking vista up the river from the business section. Some care has been taken to conserve the natural charm of the river's rushing wildness. At all prominent points not needed for industrial purposes the banks have been preserved for park purposes. There is a consistent intention to make the prominent buildings worthy of a first-class municipal-

ity. Two new blocks for stores and offices owned by the realty company, designed by two of the foremost architectural firms in the country, would be a credit to any great city.

The most striking work of the realty company is Strathglass Park, named in honor of the Scotch village whence came Mr. Chisholm's parents across the Atlantic. It is a residential park, and it looks as if it might belong to the choicest suburb of a metropolitan city,—say Brookline, in Greater Boston. But the residents are employees of the mills ! Along a fairly uniform slope of the valley two long parallel streets converge in semi-circles at either end. Large detached houses of brick,



ONE OF THE DAMS AT RUMFORD FALLS.

(The wild beauty of the river's banks is preserved for park purposes.)



A STREET IN STRATHGLASS PARK, RUMFORD FALLS.

with slate roofs, harmoniously varied in architecture, stand with ample lawn space about them. The grounds are carefully looked after by the company. Fine cement sidewalks are bordered by turfed margins with shade trees. The houses are divided into convenient apartments. About to be built are a monumental gateway and a handsome casino.

Strathglass Park originated in Mr. Chisholm's idea that successful paper-making depended upon good workmen; that for good workmen good homes were essential. The suites are rented upon a lease. The rent is figured to cover interest and certain other fixed charges. There are also special deposits in advance; one is for anticipated taxes, another for maintenance charges. At the end of the year, according as these costs have been less or more, a deduction is made or an additional payment is required. In this way the lessees, as citizens, are directly interested in keeping the tax-rate low; as tenants, also, in taking the best care of their premises. In a neighboring quarter of the town the realty company has built for operatives comfortable wooden cottages, with all modern conveniences. The rental includes free electric light as well as water.

#### SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

Rumford Falls illustrates the economic principle of coördinated industries. The International Paper Company has here a great nine-machine mill. This and its several other Androscoggin

mills above and below turn out a total of five hundred and fifty tons of paper a day. A second great mill at Rumford Falls, that of the Oxford Paper Company, is planned to be the greatest producer of book-paper in the world. Here all the postal cards for the United States Government are made,—three million cards a day, producing a postal revenue of about eight million dollars a year. Subsidiary manufactures allied with these two mills illustrate the two great industrial principles,—economy in labor, economy in material. The largest paper-bag factory in the country stands next door to the former mill, and utilizes the greater portion of its product. The paper-mill employees are nearly all men. But in the paper-bag factory something like half of the seven hundred employees are women and girls. The light and profitable employment for the female part of the population thus assured largely increases the total earnings of the community.

A large envelope factory is subsidiary to the Oxford mill. In a paper-mill the waste,—trimmings, defective paper, etc.,—all goes back into pulp. Hence, nothing is actually wasted. In envelope-making a considerable portion of the paper is represented by trimmings. Here it all returns on the spot to the paper-mill. The economy is therefore enormous. A feature at Rumford Falls is the distribution of electricity through the town for power purposes. This encourages the diversified minor industries that tend to grow up in such a community.





ROUTE-STATISTICIAN SECURING HIS DAILY REPORT OF FARMING OPERATIONS.

## FARMING AS A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

BY EDWARD C. PARKER.

**T**HE American is an optimist and a braggart concerning the agriculture of his native land. He refers with pride to the great part that the United States plays in feeding and clothing the nations of the earth; to the advanced agricultural methods of to-day and the minimizing of hand labor through the extended use of machinery. The American farmer is held up as a type,—one of the best types, too,—of the American citizen. Foreigners are impressed with his independence, his prosperity, and his social condition. The literature and speech of Americans have much to do with agriculture, and the influence of such publicity is being felt, in that farming is coming to be recognized more and more as a business and a profession rather than as a dull, laborious method of obtaining a livelihood. Such optimism concerning agriculture, in our literature and our speech, is good. The American farmer to-day does enjoy more advantages than any other class of toilers in our nation. As a class, the farmers are prosperous,—some are failures financially, and others have become rich from the management of their lands.

### SMALL RETURNS FROM FARM INVESTMENTS.

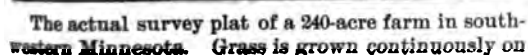
In spite of the apparently prosperous condition of the American farmer, it must be admitted by any one who is a close observer of agriculture that business system and method have not progressed as rapidly in agriculture as in the other great industries of the nation. The financial prosperity of the American farmer to-day is due more to the advantages he has had in unlimited soil fertility and large acreage, in the use of improved machinery and from the appreciation in land values, rather than from successful management or the application of strict business methods. Investments in agriculture from a business standpoint are not highly productive. In many instances, farmers owning land worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre would be better off financially were they to invest their capital in city industries and work for wages at some trade.

High-priced land in the middle West rarely yields an income to exceed 6 or 8 per cent, and if interest on investment (at commercial rates) be considered as an item of expense in the farm business, the net profit will be reduced

To a certain extent, the profits in agriculture are kept at a low point by the monopolies among the interests that handle the farmer's products. It is, and always will be, a great problem to organize the agricultural workers so that they may have a guiding hand in the distribution of their products. The farmer, even in these days of the telephone and the free mail delivery, is isolated from other business interests. If he "tends to his knitting" at home, he has little time to give to the distribution of his product. Government regulation of corporations doing an injustice to the farmers' interests would appear to offer a more practical method of combating such injustices than any attempt to set up competitive combinations among the farmers. The way the markets are manipulated by the meat packers and the milk dealers is a crying shame, and demands fearless attack by the federal government. Coöperative creameries, butcher

## THE DEMAND FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

However, the research work of the experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture has been concerned mainly with the details of farming. Soils and their properties, the chemistry of foods, plant-breeding, variety-testing, and the breeding and feeding of live stock have all offered profitable fields for investigators, and they have been fields that have yielded quick



one part of the farm, and grain on the other part. Yields are still fairly good because of the unbounded fertility of the prairie soil; but losses are occurring annually because labor and machinery cannot be used to greatest advantage on poorly arranged fields, and because weeds cannot be kept down to the minimum amount with such a scheme of farming. Land of this character is worth from \$50 to \$60 per acre, and the net profit (interest on investment being considered as an expense) will rarely exceed 2 per cent. Lack of proper crop rotation and general farm management is the main cause of such a condition. (See opposite page.)

and profitable returns. The study of farm management,—i.e., the study of crop rotation and the fitting in of live stock with the field crops, the study of the farm business as a whole, the study of farm statistics and the relation of the farm to the outside world,—has been neglected, mainly because the study of such a problem is so complicated as to offer nothing of value except from long-time experimentation. Surely it is a worthy problem,—that of analyzing agriculture, studying the economics of agriculture, and attempting to put it on a more business-like basis.

#### UNSYSTEMATIC FARMING,—CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

The layman can hardly realize the lack of system that prevails on the average farm. Drainage is little thought of on the lowlands, crops are rotated only as chance determines, and probably not one farmer in a hundred can tell what enterprise on his farm and under his conditions is the most profitable. In no other business is it likely that men can be found with \$10,000, \$20,000, or \$50,000 investments who never pretend to keep books of the business. Farmers' books are too often kept in this manner,—gain, money in the bank; loss, money borrowed. The writer once argued this question of keeping books with a well-to-do American farmer, who finally concluded his argument by saying, "Farming ain't all keeping books, by a long shot." Truth lies

in the argument, but keeping books is not all there is to manufacturing furniture or transporting freight, and yet it must be a valuable accessory or it would have been discarded years ago.

There are still thousands of farmers in the middle West who do not follow the markets, who rarely, if ever, stop to consider the relation between prices of feeds and prices of beef and pork. Hogs are fed because "there is money in hogs," and many an operation on the farm is done according to some preconceived notion. The writer knows a German farmer in western Minnesota who has a beautiful, clean farm, and is evidently prosperous. While watching him feed his hogs one day, this conversation took place: "How old are those pigs?" "Sixteen months." "Why don't you sell them?" "Well, I don't like to sell a hog until he weighs up good and heavy." Further conversation revealed the facts that corn was worth forty-two cents per bushel and pork four dollars per hundredweight, live weight. When asked if the pigs he was feeding were gaining enough to equal or exceed the value of the corn, and pay him for his labor, he realized that each bushel of corn had got to produce about twelve pounds of pork to yield him any profit. Knowing that his pigs were not gaining the half of that amount, he decided to sell both pigs and corn.

And often the same apparent lack of thought

<p>Corn Wheat Clover &amp; Timothy Pasture Oats</p> <p>A-40A</p>	<p>M Fodder Corn - Seeded to Rye Rye Pasture - Barley Clover Pastures 8½A Potatoes</p> <p>N Rye Pasture - Barley Clover Pasture Potatoes 8½A Fodder Corn - Seeded to Rye</p> <p>O Clover Pasture Potatoes Fodder Corn - Seeded to Rye 8½A Rye Pasture - Barley</p> <p>P Potatoes Fodder Corn - Seeded to Rye Rye Pasture - Barley 8½A Clover Pasture</p> <p>5 A.</p>	<p>Pasture Oats Corn Wheat Clover &amp; Timothy</p> <p>D-40A</p> <p>Oats Corn Wheat Clover &amp; Timothy Pasture</p> <p>E-40A</p>
<p>Wheat Clover &amp; Timothy Pasture Oats Corn</p> <p>B-40A</p>	<p>Clover &amp; Timothy Pasture Oats Corn Wheat</p> <p>C-40A</p>	<p>complete utilization of power and machinery in the factory.</p> <p>The fertilizer problem of the East and the South will have to be met in the West before many decades unless the soils are put under better rotations. The farm and the farm business cannot be reorganized, however, in the twinkling of an eye with the limited capital that is usually at the farmer's command. Drainage and fencing must usually be considered, and a scheme of cropping such as the one outlined in this plan demands that more live stock be kept on the farm than under the old conditions.</p> <p>Small grains will always be important crops on the prairie farms, and yet the time is fast approaching, under the present system of continuous grain cropping, when the total yield of grain from large areas will be no greater than the yield that might be secured from a much smaller area of land under systematic rotation.</p>

An ideal plan of the same farm. Adherence to such a scheme of cropping would give each crop the best possible conditions for its growth, and would decrease the labor expense of the farm. Properly arranged fields, fences, and buildings are as essential in utilizing the power and machinery of the farm to the greatest advantage as properly constructed buildings are to the

is seen in the methods, or rather lack of methods, followed in the rotation of crops. A Norwegian farmer in the northern part of Minnesota had on his farm a timothy and brome-grass meadow that had been laid down for many years. The soil had become sod-bound, and the crop of hay looked thin and poor. An attempt was made to induce him to break up the meadow and seed down another piece of land, but he couldn't see the wisdom of such a policy until the argument was made that it was a question whether the crop he would cut off the meadow would equal the value of his labor and the rental value of the land. Statistics kept on this field defeated the farmer and woke him up. He broke up the meadow and had a magnificent crop of flax on it the next year. These cases are not unusual,—they are only typical examples that show the lack of system and business principle in the Western agriculture of to-day. They serve to illustrate the great need for developing systems of farm management suited to the various agricultural regions.

The cost of producing field crops cannot be determined, for practical purposes, on the experiment farms, because labor is too expensive and plot-work is not comparable to field conditions. Realizing this obstacle in the path of completing these rotation studies, the Minnesota Experiment Station, coöperating with the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, began in 1902 an exhaustive study into the cost of producing field crops in Minnesota under actual farm conditions. Special agents of the Bureau of Statistics were placed in three of the most representative farming districts in Minnesota. In each district fifteen or sixteen farmers were interested in the work, and agreed to give labor reports and all cash items and miscellaneous data relating to the production of the crops. The "route-statistician," as the special agent came to be called, makes a daily visit to each of these farms and secures a report of all the labor performed the previous day, distributing it to the various crops and enterprises. Each year the farms are sur-

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT—NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA.

	Number of acres.	Man-hours.	Horse-hours.	Total cost.	Cost per acre.
Seed value.....	857.38	....	....	(1,082.7 bush.) \$748.50	\$0.873
Cleaning seed.....	723.55	186	....	20.625	.028
Plowing.....	495.82	1,207	3,825	445.25	.898
Drugging.....	845.38	516	1,887	191.025	.225
Seeding.....	857.38	535	2,044	220.175	.256
Weeding.....	412.00	189	219	41.300	.100
Harvesting.....	825.60	604	2,616	271.700	.329
Amount of twine.....	749.04	....	....	(1,205 lbs.) 138.580	.185
Shocking.....	825.60	600	....	75.000	.090
Stacking.....	606.93	980	1,015	198.625	.327
Stack-threshing.....	....	....	....	....	1.150
Machinery cost.....	....	....	....	....	.376
Land rental.....	....	....	....	....	1.800
Total.....	....	....	....	....	\$6.637

A report on the "cost of producing wheat" as compiled from a number of farms in the great wheat district of Minnesota. Labor is charged at the actual rates of wages for hired farm laborers,—that is, at the cost to the farmer in cash and in cost of keep. Horse-labor is charged on the basis of the "cost of keep" of working farm horses. This cost of keep includes feed, labor, cost of care, depreciation, etc., and in most cases amounts to about \$100 per year per horse.

#### LEARNING THE COST OF PRODUCING FIELD CROPS.

In 1892 and 1893, Prof. W. M. Hays, now Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, inaugurated a large number of experiments in crop rotation at the North Dakota and Minnesota experiment stations. These experiments are planned to run for twenty years at least, and the value of certain arrangements of crops in the rotation is already apparent. Yields from the different rotations are carefully recorded, and the gross incomes are being determined. The real value of a certain rotation can only be accurately measured by net profit, however, as labor and cash expenditures will vary to an appreciable extent with the arrangement of crops in the rotation.

vayed and a plat made showing the exact acreage of the crops, pasture lands, and waste areas upon which statistics are being recorded. Depreciation of farm machinery and harnesses, the cash rental value of the land, the cost of man-labor and horse-labor on the farm, are all being accurately determined and worked into the general problem of finding out what it costs the farmer to produce an acre of corn, oats, wheat, and hay.

#### EXPANDING THE STATISTICAL TEST.

For three years the work was carried on in this manner, and the statistics are now being compiled into a report on the "Cost of Producing Field Crops." As the work progressed fro

year to year, it became apparent to those in charge that this method of gathering statistics might profitably be applied to other lines of production on the farm. Why not investigate the cost of producing beef, pork, and milk under actual farm conditions? Why not attack many of the theories of feeding and breeding live stock in the actual environment of the farm rather than under the more artificial conditions of the experiment farms? Why not collect statistics pertaining to rural sociology and to the general subject of agricultural economics? Statistics of this kind are more accurate when collected systematically and methodically than by arm's-length proceedings. Facts concerning the business of farming can be published in the knowledge that they cannot be attacked on the ground of being impractical or inaccurate. Thus, in 1905 the scope of these investigations was greatly extended.

The number of farms on which statistics are being kept has been reduced to eight in each district, but statistics of every item in the farm business are being recorded. On a number of these farms the Department of Agriculture has installed steel wagon scales to facilitate the work of weighing fat stock and taking accurate inventories of the yields of field crops. The route-statistician lives for three successive days in every month on each farm. During this period he weighs and tests the milk of each cow in the herd, he weighs the feed consumed by each class of live stock, and he obtains the cash records of sales and expenses during the past month. Each morning he travels over his route and obtains the labor reports of the previous day from all the farmers. All these statistics are posted into a double-entry card ledger, so that the profit and loss of every enterprise on the farm, from wheat to chickens, is being determined. Other statistics concerning farm life are also being gathered that will be of interest to the student of sociology,—such as the cost of table board, and the average household and personal expense.

#### PRACTICAL RESULTS.

The reader may now well ask, What practical means are available for making use of these statistics? In what manner will they influence the character of our agriculture? It must be admitted that it is an easier matter to collect facts of this kind than it is to disseminate them where they will accomplish the greatest good. More extended and better relations must exist between the farmer and the experiment station before any great change in the present systems of farm management can be looked for. New ideas spread faster in the country by example than by

precept, and, realizing this, the Minnesota Experiment Station is earnestly going about the work of influencing a few of the agricultural-college graduates to replan and rearrange their farms and become factors in their communities in this new move toward better farm management.

Statistics of this kind add materially to the funds of agricultural literature, and especially to those funds that at present are meager and insufficient to the needs of the agricultural teacher and experimenter. The literature on crop rotation and agricultural economics is conspicuous by its absence. Methods of keeping "farm accounts" in a simple, practical manner are being worked out from the experience gathered in collecting these statistics. The student of agriculture should be taught a system of accounts that is based upon the business of farming,—a system that, while simple, will comprehend all the details. The bookkeeping methods of the city merchant cannot be applied to the business of farming, and farm-boys will not take the interest in studying a system of bookkeeping developed from a city business that they will where the items and details are taken from a business with which they are acquainted. Such a course as this is actually being taught at the Minnesota School of Agriculture,—the simple card-ledger system, and the items used being drawn directly from these statistical investigations.

Many specific problems arise in the discussion of farm management that statistical analysis alone can solve. For instance, in diversified farming, which is the most profitable method of thrashing the grain,—from the shock or stack-ing and stack-thrashing? Statistics on this problem indicate that stack-thrashing is best under most conditions for the quarter-section farmer carrying on a diversified business. Another mooted question is that of the advisability of shredding corn. Statistical analysis of the cost of producing fodder corn, ear corn husked on the hill, and ear corn cut, shocked, and shredded, and the value of the fodder in the different crops, gives information that will allow the general conclusion to be drawn that shredding is not profitable under diversified farming conditions. Ledgers of the live-stock enterprises are already showing many interesting figures. Here and there a herd of cows is found that is being managed at a loss, and in one district the pigs are far oftener being fed at a loss than at a profit. Ledger accounts of this kind will be examined later by men who are experts in animal husbandry, and mistakes in methods of feeding and care pointed out in such a manner as to be object-lessons to other feeders.

Four years ago, when this work was started, it was almost impossible to secure the hearty co-operation of the farming communities entered. Outspoken antagonism was often met with, and farmers were inclined to jeer at their neighbors who were so foolish as to agree to let Uncle Sam's theorists look into their business. But this attitude is changing. In some localities farmers are actually petitioning for a chance to be included in the work, and skepticism of agricultural-college theory is disappearing. Farmers who not long ago believed that they could feed fat into a cow's milk, and got mad at the creamery-man if he gave them a low test, are now selling off the poor cows and breeding those that have performance ability as revealed by the test-bottle and the scale. One route-statistician, hav-

ing an unusual amount of initiative, has organized a lyceum among the farmers in his locality that meets every two weeks. Debates among the members are arranged, and public speakers are brought before the farmers occasionally to discuss current topics of interest to them. He has also organized a magazine club among his farmer coöperators and interested them in the movement for "good roads."

The bringing together of agricultural theory and agricultural practice is a vast undertaking, and he who believes that all practice is underlaid by theory cannot help but be impressed that in the work of extending the theories of agriculture this new method of establishing statistical routes in agricultural communities is a wise and useful move to that end.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN SOUTH AMERICA.

### I.—THE NORTHWEST.

WHILE a vast number of journals of all kinds are published throughout the continent of South America, it is only the press of Venezuela, Argentina, and Chile—and possibly Brazil—which can be compared with the press of Europe and the United States. The low state of popular education in most South American states results in a cheap, venal, sycophantic press, for the most part poorly printed and without influence. There are a few journals in the countries mentioned, however, which are of high character and excellently edited.

The language of almost all the South American countries being Spanish, the overwhelming majority of the press of that continent appears in the Spanish language. The journals of Brazil, of course, are written in Portuguese. There are, however, a number of excellently conducted and well-known journals in English, several in German, and some in other European languages. The South American periodicals best known in Europe and in this country are those of Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. Roughly dividing the continent into northwest and southeast, we consider, first, the periodical literature of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The second installment will treat of the press of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

#### VENEZUELA.

In spite of the severe governmental restraint in Venezuela, there has been some development of

the press during the past few years. While the independent journals have been almost entirely deprived of their influence, there has been a great growth of sycophantic organs. Under the patronage of President Castro, some very important dailies have been established recently and have exerted an appreciable educational influence. This is particularly true of those published on scientific, literary, and economic lines. Political journalism may be said to have perished. There are about one hundred and seventy-five periodicals of all classes in the republic, which is not a bad showing considering the fact that not more than 40 per cent. of the adult population can read. Monopoly prevents the manufacture of paper and the censorship the expansion of press influence.

As in almost all Latin American countries, the newspaper press of Venezuela devotes its attention chiefly to subjects of scientific, literary, and economic interest. The Venezuelan newspapers contain, on the whole, most excellent reading, and it may be said with truth that even American daily newspapers do not spread abroad desirable knowledge more cheaply or with better taste than do the dailies of Venezuela. The weeklies and monthlies are, of course, beneath comparison with those of Europe and the United States.

The daily newspapers have valuable articles on science, literature, and economics by men of world-wide fame, these productions not being reserved for Sunday editions, but appearing day by day. Geography, medicine, mechanics, criticism, science,—all these subjects are treated ex-



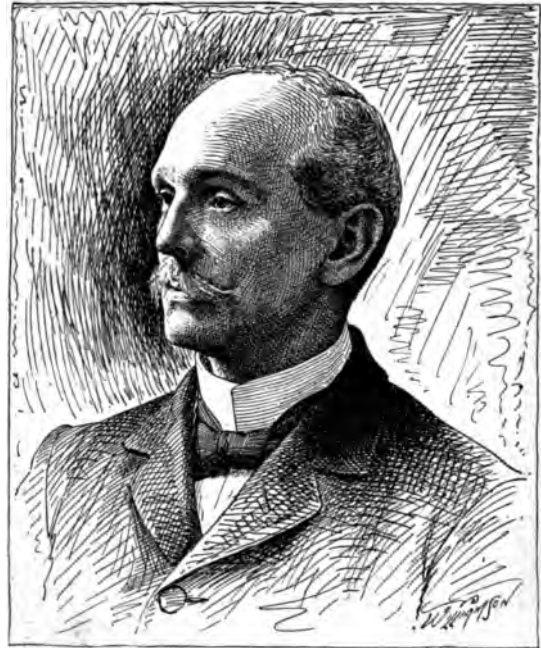


SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE JOURNALS OF VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PERU, ECUADOR, AND BOLIVIA.

haustively, but in an entertaining and literary style. In the field of politics alone are the dailies and weeklies maudlin. Their national politics are purely fulsome panegyric. Hence, the public reads these journals, but scorns them. Among the dailies, the most important, perhaps, is the *Constitucional*, of Carácas. It is the organ of President Castro, and is subsidized by the government, which, in addition, gives to its management the lucrative work of public printing. The *Constitucional* has the most influential and widespread circulation of any newspaper published in South America outside of Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, and its editor, Señor G. Rivas, who is a Porto Rican, is a man of wide culture. The *Constitucional*, indeed, is better edited than most of the dailies of Mexico and Central America. It has a circulation of about sixteen thousand, and costs two cents (American value) per copy. It consists of four pages of general news and editorial matter, with a good deal of advertising. The *Noticiero* (News), edited by Señor José Amescua, is an afternoon journal, with an excellent cable service. The best-known of the afternoon dailies is probably, however, the *Corresponsal* (Correspondent). Other dailies of Carácas are the *Diario Nacional* (National Daily); the *Grito del Pueblo* (Cry of the People); the *Combate* (Struggle), bitterly anti-foreign and subsidized; the *Religion*, the excellently edited organ of the Catholics; and the *Gaceta Oficial* (Official Gazette). The last-named was established in 1872 by President Blanco. Altogether, there are nine dailies published in Carácas. *Letras y Numeros*, which is now about four years old, is an enterprising journal modeled largely after the provincial French dailies.

In Valencia, the second city of Venezuela, there are five dailies published, led by the *Diario*. Then there are the *Discipulo* (Disciple), the Catholic organ; the *Centinela* (Sentinel), semi-official; and the *Cronista* (Recorder), a bulletin of news. The *Gaceta de Tribunales* (Court Gazette) is published every evening.

Maracaibo has five dailies,—the *Fonografo* (Phonograph), the oldest daily newspaper in the country; the *Ecos de Zulia* (Echoes of the State), the *Ciudadano* (Citizen), the *Avisador* (Adviser), and the *Agencia Maracaibo* (Maracaibo Agent). There are four dailies published in Ciudad Bolívar. Merida has more dailies than any other city,—ten in all,—but they are not extensively circulated. In Coro there are three dailies, and there are a number of others throughout the smaller towns, La Guayra having two. Forty-two dailies are published in the entire country. There are also two official biweeklies issued in



SEÑOR J. M. HERRERA IRIGOYEN.  
(Editor of the *Cojo*, of Carácas.)

Carácas,—controlled and subsidized by the government.

Venezuela ranks among the leading South American countries for artistically elaborate weeklies. The most important of these are the *Semana* (Week) and the *Lira* (Lyre), of Carácas. These contain choice fiction, description, and poetry. *Immaculada*, the Catholic illustrated weekly, supplies the devout with select reading. The *Voz de la Nacion* (Voice of the Nation) publishes conservative essays on economics. Italians read the *Patria*. Other weeklies, chiefly commercial, are the *Dominical*, the *Anuncio*, and the *Realidad*.

There are also several comic journals, the best known of which is *Don Timoteo* (Sir Timothy), of Valencia. The *Cojo Ilustrado* (Illustrated Cripple) is the most noted of the literary periodicals. It is a fortnightly, and contains only poems, short stories, and criticisms. Its literary tone is high, as is also its price, which is fifty cents in gold (equal to fifty American cents) per copy. *Cojo* is considered the best of its kind in South America. It is edited by Señor J. M. H. Irigoyen.

Most of the public institutions publish monthly reviews. There are also a number of trade organs. *La Industria*, devoted to commerce and industry, is the leading monthly of its class, and is really a credit to its country. It is edited by

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The existence of a vigorously edited press in the United States of Colombia was made evident during the agitation over the independence of Panama. A number of the dailies of Bogotá, it was discovered, have a wide circulation and influence, and, moreover, are excellently edited. They are generally poorly printed, however, and many of them have but an ephemeral existence, owing to the severity of the censorship and the instability of political conditions. Every new political situation produces a new journal. Sometimes the Church takes a hand and excommunicates the publication for some utterance. This generally has the effect of killing the newspaper. Within the last few months a sentence of excommunication was passed on a comic weekly, *Mefistófeles*, which soon ceased to exist. While frequently strong in editorial writing, the news service of the Colombian journals is very poor,—a fact no doubt due to the difficulty of communication with the rest of the world. The principal dailies of the capital are the *Nuevo Tiempo*, the *Correo Nacional*, the *Colombiano*, and the *Blanco y Azul* (White and Blue). The *Nuevo Tiempo* and the *Correo Nacional* are the most important publications of the republic. The first-named issues a literary edition weekly, which has recently begun to appear in illustrated form. Both these dailies are quite old, and have considerable influence. The editor of the *Nuevo Tiempo* is Señor Carlos Artur Lorreo, finance minister under President Marroquin. The editor of the *Correo Nacional* is Señor Eduardo Guzman, formerly Colombian consul-general at New York, and now a prominent citizen.

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# SHALL FOOTBALL BE ENDED OR MENDED? \*

## I.—WHY COLUMBIA HAS ABOLISHED THE GAME.

BY PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

[President Butler, on the 1st of December, issued a statement to the alumni and student members of Columbia University which he authorizes us to publish as the fullest expression of his views on the game of football and the reasons which have led Columbia to prohibit that game henceforth.—THE EDITOR.]

*To the alumni and student members of Columbia University:*

The action of the Committee on Student Organizations, taken by unanimous vote, in putting an end to the present game of football at Columbia University has my cordial approval, and I wish to state briefly why that action is in the best interest of the whole university.

Columbia University has no control, direct or indirect, over the present game of football. If played by our representatives, it must be played in the form and manner prescribed by a committee which the chairman of our University Committee on Athletics has appropriately described as "self-perpetuating, irresponsible, impervious to public opinion, and culpable in refusing to heed the increasingly dangerous character of the game." The game which this committee has devised and developed is not a sport, but a profession. It demands prolonged training, complete absorption of time and thought, and is inconsistent—in practice, at least—with the devotion to work which is the first duty of the college or university student. It can be participated in by only the merest fraction of the student body. Throughout the country it has come to be an academic nuisance because of its interference with academic work, and an academic danger because of the moral and physical ills that follow in its train. The large sums received in the money are a temptation to extravagant expenditure, and the desire for them marks the game as in no small degree a commercial enterprise. The great public favor with which even the fiercest contests are received is not a cause for exultation, but rather for profound regret.

We ourselves cannot reform this game, and the experience of years has shown that the Rules Committee do not desire to reform it.

\* The discussion of college football during the past season extended into the winter and culminated in the actual prohibition of the game at Columbia University. The series of brief statements from eminent educators published herewith fairly represents public opinion both within and without university and college circles.

Moreover, only a few of the evils of the game are seen on the playing-field. Those evils are many, subtle, and controlling; they affect every phase of college and university life, and for some years past have reached down even into the secondary schools. They are moral and educational evils of the first magnitude.

Columbia University owes it to its traditions, its ideals, and its standards, as well as to the responsibility which it bears to its students, to put an end, so far as action by it can, to this state of affairs. It has done so. The act itself may seem sudden to some, but the convictions that led to the act have been years in forming.

It is urged that football is a great aid to the development of college spirit. Every member of the faculty is interested in the development of true college spirit and would do all in his power to promote it. But the contention that the present game of football is necessary to that end is wholly illusory. Even if it were not so, college spirit is too dearly bought if college intelligence and college morals are sacrificed for it. College spirit existed long before football was heard of, and will exist long after football is forgotten. We must get the qualities of manliness, loyalty, and courage built up on a moral foundation, and not allow them to rest upon a purely physical one—for in the last analysis a purely physical basis is a purely animal basis. There must be something to rest upon when "the tumult and the shouting dies."

Our own athletic committees have for some years past rigidly enforced the strictest rules as to professionalism and academic eligibility. They point out that Columbia teams have at times been obliged to suffer defeat because of their firm adherence to those rules. These facts are known to the members of the Committee on Student Organizations, and therefore their action is in no sense to be interpreted as a censure of the football management at Columbia, but as a condemnation of the present game of football itself.

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known, we have been overwhelmed with messages of congratulation and praise for our university from leaders of public opinion everywhere. The best judgment of those best qualified to judge is that we have done a distinct public service in shutting the present game of football and its Committee on Rules out of Columbia University.

What next? I do not know and cannot predict. But I think that this much is certain,—if any game called football takes the place of the one we have put behind us, it will be a game free from the evils that I have pointed out, one wholly acceptable to our authorized committee and to our alumni advisers, and one which representatives of Columbia will have some share in controlling if abuses develop in connection with it.

It is not agreeable for men to feel obliged to take action, in obedience to the dictates of their judgment and their conscience, that brings disappointment to others, particularly when those disappointed are to be found among their own students and daily associates. Yet in the present instance our duty was plain, and I commend the action of the constituted university authority to the approval of every true Columbia man and to that of every lover of manly, decent, amateur sport. Sober reflection will, I am confident, bring even the most enthusiastic follower of football among us to see that the action taken is the only course worthy of a university with our reputation and authority, and the only really effective way to open the door to a truly reformed, instead of a tinkered, football.

## II.—A WESTERN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

BY BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

(President of the University of California.)

THERE are various ways of playing football, most of them good. It is the present American intercollegiate game that is not good. This game has been fashioned out of the old Rugby scrimmage by a process of militarizing. Two rigid, rampart-like lines of human flesh have been created, one of defense, the other of offense, and behind the latter is established a catapult to fire through a porthole opened in the offensive rampart a missile composed of four or five human bodies globulated about a carried football with a maximum of initial velocity against the presumably weakest point in the opposing rampart. The "point" is a single human being. If it prove not to have been the weakest to start with, it can be made such, if the missile be fired times enough. Therein lies the distinctive American contribution to the Rugby game. By allowing players to advance ahead of the ball, the American feature of "interference" has been created, and therewith the "mass play." The process of militarization has been aided by making the ball always, at any given time, the possession of one of the two sides. There is nothing final or ideal about the present form of the game, nor does it exist by an authority descending out of Sinai. It happens to be what it just now is by virtue of tinkering legislation of the sort that gave us last the profitless quarterback run and changed the field from a gridiron to a multiplication table.

The participants in the game are not players,

but cogs in a machine. Each man does one thing over and over. One man does practically all the kicking, two do all the carrying, and the rest keep each to their own specialized pushing. A man may play the season through without having finger or toe against the ball. Weeks of special physical training are necessary before venturing into the game, and once the "season" is over no one thinks of going out to play it for fun, not even the men who have "made the team." In fact, there is no game for the individual to play; it is a body of evolutions into which every man of the squad must have been drilled by patient repetitions of the same maneuver in precisely the same relative position to the other members of the squad,—after the manner of chorus girls in the grand ballet. To put it briefly, American intercollegiate football is a spectacle, and not a *sport*. If the element of "gate money" were removed, the whole thing would vanish away—in season as well as out of season.

The game is to be judged, therefore, in the present situation, not from the point of view of college sport and physical culture, but from that of the query, Is it desirable, in the interest of institutional solidarity or "college spirit," to maintain such a spectacle? It has been unmistakably determined that the public is glad to lend financial support in the form of admission fees to the maintenance of the spectacle; shall a few stout young men in each of our universities

lend themselves to the gratification of this public taste?

Only a few are needed. In the ten years from 1892 to 1902, at the University of California, only seventy-five different men made the team as players or substitutes out of four thousand or more different male students during that time in attendance. As a player generally holds on for three or four years, seventy-five men, with a certain number of hopeless candidates as back-ground, will suffice for the proposed task in any decade.

A better solution, in my opinion, is to return from the spectacle to the sport; take off the headgear and the nose-guards, and the thigh-padding and the knee-padding, and introduce the Association game for light men and runners,—indeed, for the average man,—and the restored Rugby, perhaps with its Australian modifications, for the heavier and more vigorous men. Then let the student mass descend from its enthronement in sedentary athletics on the bleachers and get health and fun and virility out of the heartiest and manliest of our sports.

### III.—SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF THE AMERICAN GAME.

BY JOHN H. FINLEY.

(President of the College of the City of New York.)

IN my college days I played what was known as "Association football;" in the university I was introduced to the American Rugby game, and was a member of the "varsity team" for two seasons (or so much of them as was not spent in having my bones mended); later as a college president I saw the game now generally played develop in a typical Western college; then as a professor I had somewhat to do with students of one of the great Eastern universities in which the game was played in its evolved and highly specialized form; and now I am associated with a college in which football has not for some time been played. I have thus, in my experience of the game, passed through all its stages. I speak of this cycle of my personal experience, from no football to no football, because its chapters mark the course of the game in America, though the last stage has been reached by only a few institutions.

1. The game of my first experience was not without its dangers to limb, but they were not so great to life. By comparison with it, the Rugby game seemed to me, when I first witnessed and played it, unintelligible, uninteresting, and unprofitable. I do not know how this earlier form of contest, more properly called football, now being revived, would impress me, as I have not seen it played in many years. If it is all that my memory recalls, it should be restored in our schools, at any rate. There would be this decided advantage, if the schools adopted the "Association game" while the colleges kept the Rugby, that the specialization in the latter would begin much later, and that the evils growing out of the canvass of schools for promising trained material would be greatly reduced. Such

a change might help, also, to diminish the hurtful aping by schoolboys of what may safely be done by young men of college or university age. The inter-school games played before great crowds should be stopped. The good cannot be as great as the harm.

2. My experience as a member of a university team was altogether beneficial to me, despite the injuries I received. Although they were serious enough, they were insignificant, after all, by the side of the discipline and the bodily advantage. But the game was then rather primitive; there were few practice hours, few out-of-town games; there was no training-table, no coach, no armor; the players had no excuse from regular university work; they led a normal student life. The game was incidental. Under such conditions and natural restrictions (there were no artificial ones), the game was entirely wholesome.

3. As president I saw the Rugby game rise from its beginnings in the West. It had not yet been mimicked by the schools, and so its present scientific refinement was happily not possible. The danger of professionalism was not as great as in baseball. Although the advantages of mere weight were even then menacing the attractiveness of the game, alertness of body and brain still had a good chance. The best scholar, in my memory of that period, was also one of the best players. The benefit of the game, as then played, to the college as a whole and to the player was unquestioned. No apology for football was needed in that time.

4. Most of its evils have come, it is not necessary to say, with its intensification, with the glorification of the player, with the profes-

sionalizing of what was once but a means of recreation. We cannot go back, of course, to the more primitive form, but can it not be evolved into a genuine college sport again that can be played without professional skill, tuition, or paraphernalia?

5. But the last state of my experience is worse than the first,—or second, or third. The fourth should have issue not in the abolition but in the

redemption of the game, for it has in it a spirit worth saving to our American student life. Perhaps those who know more about football than some of the rest of us do can, by processes of elimination, find and correct what has distorted or debased the game in recent years; and we of the teaching body can at least see that it does not have too much sympathy from our curricula,—and inherited savagery.

#### IV.—A PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR'S SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

BY DUDLEY A. SARGENT, M.D.

(Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University.)

COLLEGE athletics form a very essential part of a scheme of physical education because they develop certain desirable mental and physical qualities that cannot be as well developed in any other way. Some forms of athletics, such as boxing and wrestling, bring men into more or less violent personal contact with one another, and for this reason these sports would not be tolerated in intercollegiate contests. Nevertheless, there is a deep love for antagonistic sports in human nature of both sexes, and even such athletic contests as running, rowing, swimming, baseball, hockey, and lacrosse have to be carefully safeguarded to prevent personal encounters.

The game of football as played and developed in the American colleges has afforded the best opportunities for personal encounters, because they form an essential part of it and are disguised in what is termed a "scrimmage." In the dictionary sense, a "scrimmage" means "a rough-and-tumble contest." The convention of football representatives from Columbia, Princeton, Rutgers, and Yale held in New York in 1873 evidently had some conception of this feature of the game, for we read among the rules adopted for the guidance of the Intercollegiate Football Association of America the following: Rule 28.—"No hacking, throttling, butting, tripping up, tackling below the hips, or striking with closed fist shall be allowed." This rule, still accepted by the American Intercollegiate Football Association as late as 1882, was at least nominally intended to prevent these specified kinds of offensive personal contact that experience had shown likely to occur during the progress of a game. But what shall we say of the following rule, printed in the same book of directions, defining the duties of the referee? Rule 19.—"The referee . . . shall decide dis-

puted points, and shall disqualify any player whom he has warned twice for intentional off side play, intentional tackling in touch, or intentional violation of Rule 28."

By this rule it will be readily seen that the referee is not only deprived of all power of immediate action in punishing foul play, but the player is actually allowed to hack, throttle, butt, or strike his opponent twice before he can be disqualified. In point of practice, the players of football in the early eighties were encouraged, and even commanded, by the captain on the field to take their "warning" during the progress of the game. It was the brutality and viciousness resulting from this kind of football that led the faculty of Harvard University to prohibit the game at that institution in 1885. Although the rules governing the game have since been amended so as to punish "unnecessary roughness, throttling, hacking, or striking with the closed fist" by immediate disqualification, many other methods of doing an opponent personal injury are still made possible by the present style of play.

It is hard to eradicate from the student mind the old traditions of the game that have come down from a previous generation. It is even difficult for the umpire to realize that he is not expected to be blind to a certain amount of "slugging," kneeing, elbowing, etc., and it is equally difficult for the player to understand that he is not expected to butt, hack, strike, etc., at least once during the game, if by so doing he can increase the chances of victory for his team. The much talked of team play covers a multitude of sins, and men do a lot of dirty work, under the mistaken plea of loyalty to their college, that they would shrink from doing on their own responsibility. The game has improved in

this respect of late years. It is now considered better football to follow the man with the ball than to attempt to "do up" or "knock out" an opponent. The injuries from football, which unfortunately are now more numerous than ever, do not result so much from personal assaults as from the vicious method of tackling a runner below the hips (formerly prohibited), various kinds of momentum or mass plays, and the practice of piling on to the man who is downed with the ball. So long as this method of playing is practised, it will be necessary to meet force with force, and injuries will continue to be numerous, for reasons that are so obvious that they need not be mentioned. No sport has long thrived among gentlemen that admits of violent personal contact. This is the factor in sport that has killed boxing and wrestling as athletic contests in the colleges, and it is the fundamental objection to football as at present played. The only way to prevent injuries from objectionable personal contact and violent collisions in football is to stop trying to advance the ball toward the opponent's goal by running with it. This will at once do away with all forms of tackling, with the inevitable downs, rush-line scrimmages, and mass plays. Permit the ball to be passed, batted, kicked, or rolled in any direction, and allow, if necessary, blocking or interference with the flight of the ball from player to player or toward the goal, but do not allow, under any circumstances, a player to lay hands upon or interfere with an opponent when he has the ball.

This requirement, which protects the man with the ball, should be followed by another making it obligatory upon him not to hold the

ball, but to pass it quickly to some other player on his own side who may have run to some more advantageous position to receive it. In order to make the attainment of a goal more difficult, the goals should be kicked, and not thrown, and the form of the goals through which the ball is kicked should be a vertical square or circle, made small enough and placed low enough to give a better opportunity for defense than is afforded by the present game. Other specific directions should follow as a matter of course.

It will be observed that the game that I would substitute for modern football is a combination of the good points of football and basketball. The rules of such a game could be made very simple, and twenty or thirty men on a side could play it at the same time. The crying need of our colleges to-day is not for the highly specialized and over-strenuous games that only few men can play, but for more simple games in which a greater number may take part. If athletics have any place in our institutions of learning, they should be so conducted that all the students attending may get some good from them. With this end in view, our schools and colleges should open up the best possible facilities for the practice of all the approved forms of sports, games, and physical exercises. Unless the present interest in athletics take some such practical turn as this, it will soon be a disgrace for an institution of learning to turn out a victorious athletic team, and the attendance of forty thousand persons at a football game, the spirit and practice of which they condemn, may be considered evidence of our moral decadence.

## V.—CAN THE GAME BE CONTROLLED AND REMODELED?

BY LUTHER H. GULICK, M.D.

(Director of physical training in the public, elementary, and high schools of New York City; secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League.)

**WHEN** five hundred children are turned loose on a space of ground which in the old school days would have served fifty children for recess it is not possible for them to play freely; they interfere with one another. The children being placed so much more closely together has greatly increased all those difficulties which are involved in social relations. The complexity of the situation has been greatly increased. In order that the five hundred children may play as freely as possible, it is necessary that there be some older person who shall main-

tain order; who shall see that the available space is not monopolized by the few big and strong ones. He shall, when necessary, suggest plays and games adapted to the difficult and new conditions under which the children find themselves. In order that the play may be most free, it must be somewhat controlled. This control does not extend to the play itself, but is directed at the government of those conditions which are new,—namely, the social intensity and complexity due to the large number of children in the limited space, and the furnishing the information

with reference to specific plays which have not yet had time enough to be evolved by the children themselves. The object of the control is to let the children play freely. The method is the control of those elements in the environment which are new and too complex and difficult to be handled by the children themselves.

The principle obtains wherever the conditions under which people play become rapidly changed. For example, the present situation with reference to college athletics in general and college football in particular shows the inadequacy of the uncontrolled free-play idea as applied to college students under the present conditions of intercollegiate athletics. There is a general and very old feeling among educational authorities that the recreation of all college students is much better when directed by the students themselves, that this direction is in itself a part of the play, that it affords useful training in various directions, to all of which I most willingly assent, but during the past few years new elements have been introduced into the college athletic situation which make the college student almost as unable to have general free play in his athletics as the city pupil is to have free play on his uncontrolled and limited city playground. The amounts of money involved are very great. The games have acquired a commercial significance which is altogether new in college sport. There are funds available which were never dreamed of in the earlier and more simple days of college sport. The intense rivalry between institutions is only one of a number of factors which has tended to change the notion of sport for the fun of it to sport for the sake of victory,—victory being thus augmented from a very desirable incident to an end in itself. This case, then, like that of the city school child, demands trained technical control. The problems are too difficult of solution by the men themselves; their life in college is too brief to permit of these large questions being worked out satisfactorily during the experience of any student.

If we grant the principle, the application will be that this control must be of such a nature, and to such an extent, as will most truly give that freedom in athletics that will most truly restore sport as a means of recreation and health to its natural place. This control must be, as in the case of the city pupil, to restore freedom in play rather than to take it away. The elements which are to be controlled and managed are the new ones rather than the old ones.

We are at present undergoing a storm of discussion as to the changes in the rules that will cure the present football disease. We are not in a position to pass upon cures at the present time. What we need is to establish the principle and the nature of control. The changing of rules will not alter ethical relations. The chief needs at present, with reference to athletics, are ethical rather than physiological.

To reduce this discussion to a definite proposition, let me say that I believe the athletics of educational institutions should be under the absolute control of a man whose relation to the faculty is the same as that of any other head of a department whose training for his work, both in practical knowledge and scholastic attainment, is as extended and technical as is demanded of a professor in any other branch, and whose tenure of office is as certain as that of other college professorships. The primary qualifications of this man, so far as practical work is concerned, must be the ability to get a very large number of the students actually engaged, voluntarily, in wholesome out-of-door athletics rather than to defeat other collegiate teams upon the gridiron or the cinder path.

College football needs to be controlled and re-modeled, but this can only be wisely done by men who continuously administer the college sports; who administer the games as a means to exercise rather than as an intercollegiate means of contest. We need continuous trained control of the situation by high-grade men whose positions are not dependent upon victory.



# TURKEY VERSUS EUROPE IN THE BALKANS.

BY DR. MAURICE BAUMFELD.

(American correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*.)

**I**N the realm of international politics the conflict which the Sultan has been waging against the six European powers for the past weeks has been second in importance only to the historical events now occurring in the Russian Empire, a conflict not without its serious dangers. It may seem paradoxical that with Turkey on the one side, England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy on the other, even a merely formal resort to arms could not be prevented. This is subject to but one interpretation,—that the Sultan did not believe in the unity of these powers until the very last moment; that he left nothing untried to draw them into conflicting interests, hoping that his old Oriental political method of postponement, of half-hearted concessions, of shamefaced and shameful threats, would again prove successful.

During the conferences held several years ago in Vienna and at Muerzsteg between the Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, and the Russian Emperor, Nicholas, to which the two ministers for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski and Count Lamsdorff, were summoned, a mutually agreeable regulation of affairs in the Balkans was arrived at, and many important resolutions were adopted, referring particularly to the bettering of conditions in Macedonia. Macedonia, with its predominantly Christian population, has for many years been the center of serious revolutions and revolts, each one threatening the infinitely greater danger of a general rebellion on the part of all the European possessions of the Sultan. This would mean the downfall of Turkey, an event which all the powers are at present anxious to prevent. In order to fully comprehend the true state of affairs, we must, first of all, remember that in the past few years all the joint actions of the powers have been devoted to a common purpose,—namely, the preservation of Turkish territory and the pacification, by the introduction of expedient reforms, of the suppressed and constantly revolting elements.

The Muerzsteg programme was devoted to the same cause. It demanded the nomination of a special governor-general to be appointed by Turkey. In addition to this, Austria-Hungary and Russia were each entitled to a civil commissioner delegated to exercise a certain control over the government of the country. Further-

more, it demanded a reorganization of the military forces throughout the entire country, to be placed under the supervision of an Italian officer as commander-in-chief and sixty officers chosen from the armies of the great powers. The main purposes of this reorganization were, primarily, to be able in due time to suppress the many smaller revolts which arise in Macedonia almost throughout the entire year, and, furthermore, to insure the Christian population against Mohammedan despotism. After the usual delay, Turkey consented that these measures be carried out. This was done for two years, for a period expiring March, 1906. The agreement had already been made in the Muerzsteg programme that the contracting powers have the right to decide upon the prolongation of this term and then merely to inform Turkey of this fact. Therefore, when, in the course of the transactions of the past weeks, the Sultan offered such a prolongation beyond March, 1906, as a concession on his part, it was merely one of the many maneuvers by which he believed he could preserve his authority.

In the course of these two years it had become evident that the attempts to maintain peace in Macedonia were unsuccessful and would remain so unless a regulation of financial matters could be accomplished. Every tax and duty in the land had thus far been collected by the Turkish pashas, and had been utilized in the well-known Turkish way, the greater portion being added to the private property of these dignitaries, the smaller portion reaching the Padi-shah, whereas the taxpayers derived no appreciable benefits whatsoever from these burdens. Not only the Christian, but also the Mohammedan, population of Macedonia became thoroughly tired of this robbery. The latter, therefore, sanctions and supports the demand of the powers that these duties and taxes be controlled and used for the general good of Macedonia by a European finance commission consisting of six members. The members of this commission,—one for each of the six powers,—received their appointments many weeks ago, and have already arrived at their posts. However, following the injunction of the Sultan, the governor-general has refused his sanction to their official activity. The opposition against their activity



was considerably stronger on the part of the dignitaries in Macedonia than of those in Constantinople, the former fully realizing that their acknowledgment of the commission meant an end to their robbery for all time. They wisely and very cleverly appealed to the Sultan's pride and honor, and convinced him that the loss of the financial control of Macedonia meant the first step to the loss of the entire province, as had been proven in the case of eastern Roumelia. They stated that Macedonia constituted the pearl of his empire, and that its loss was equivalent to the end of Turkish rule in Europe.

In order to prove their absolute unity on this question, the six powers decided to take an unusual step. The six ambassadors in Constantinople had requested a joint audience, in the course of which they desired clearly to state the ideas of their sovereigns, and particularly to prove the entirely friendly purposes toward Turkey on which their propositions were based. The Sultan replied to this unusual step by taking one even more exceptional. He simply refused to receive the ambassadors. In this manner a situation had suddenly been created which made a purely diplomatic settlement quite impossible. The necessity for immediate action brought about the decision to enter upon a joint naval demonstration of all the powers concerned, which should primarily result in the seizure of certain custom-houses, and in its eventual course in a blockade of the Turkish coast. Merely the passing of this resolution, one had every reason to suppose, would prove to the Sultan the uselessness of further resistance.

The Padishah, however, remained immovably obstinate. The motives prompting his resistance are not difficult to surmise. The events in Russia could naturally not remain unnoticed in Constantinople. The military humiliation of that empire on land and on water perchance betokened to the Sublime Porte that Russia was no longer a dangerous opponent even for Turkey. That Austria-Hungary was loath to enter upon any military action at that time was also well known. Moreover, the Sultan felt perfectly secure in the possession of the frequently emphasized friendship of Germany,—in fact, felt encouraged thereby to continue his resistance. When it finally became known that Germany did not intend to participate in the joint naval demonstration, this was interpreted as a direct summons to stand firm and unyielding. This, however, was a fatal error. I believe that my information regarding Germany's attitude in this matter is as reliable as it is authentic. That the entire incident was unwelcome to Germany is certain. The personal sympathy of

William II. for the Sultan, as well as the special commercial position which Germany secured for herself during the past ten years in European and Asiatic Turkey, would naturally influence his course of action. In the question of Macedonian finance reform, however, he is in complete accord with the other great powers. This is proved by the fact that his commissioner is jointly at work with the others. Moreover, the German Government has defined its point of view in an official notice in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, as follows :

The attitude of the Turkish Government in the question of the Macedonian financial control will call forth the sincerest regret. The refusal to grant the desired joint audience sought by the ambassadors of the nations concerned, purposing a last appeal to the wisdom of the Sultan, has unfortunately proved that influences have gained prevalence at the Golden Horn which have turned a deaf ear to sane and pertinent judgment of the situation. The course of events up to the present time should have aroused the conviction that there can remain no doubt as to the unity in the purpose of the powers to carry out this feature of the Muerzsteg programme.

Moreover, the German ambassador in Constantinople, Fräiherr von Marschall, again emphasized in a special audience accorded to him by the Sultan, whose particular favor he enjoys, the advisability of granting the desired concessions, stating that Germany shared, without reserve, the opinion of the other powers as to the necessity of the reforms in question. The failure to participate in the naval demonstration is attributable solely to practical considerations, inasmuch as there was no German man-of-war in the Mediterranean at the time, and, in the limited time for action, its dispatch would not have proved feasible.

Be this as it may, the Porte remained unrelenting even when the sailing orders had been issued to the united fleet, the chief command of which had been unanimously intrusted to the Austrian admiral, Ripper. The purpose of this action was to acknowledge the particular interests of Austria-Hungary in the Balkan peninsula, as well as to emphasize the more important fact that the monarchy demanded the execution of the Muerzsteg programme irrespective of any selfish interests whatsoever, merely purposing the preservation of the Sultan's sovereign rights.

The international fleet had already assembled in the Piræus when the Sublime Porte finally deigned to send a reply to the powers, and again a purely negative one. The attitude taken by the Turkish authorities was substantially this :

They held the commission of finance to be in direct opposition to the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and claimed that it would result in a loss of his prestige and would debase him in the eyes of his subjects. Refer-

ence is also made to the Muerzsteg programme, which insured complete independence and integrity to Turkey. The appointment of the delegation of finance, however, was in complete contravention of this agreement. Finally, should the ambassadors persist in carrying out their purpose of bringing greater pressure to bear, the Porte declined to assume any responsibility for all events which might result, as well as for the consequences of the discontent in Ottoman public opinion following upon the infringement on the rights of the empire.

This unveiled threat of revolt and massacre of Christians was about the most unwise decision at which the council in Constantinople could have arrived. It is a matter of common knowledge that not only is the expression of popular opinion in Turkey not tolerated, but it is cruelly suppressed. The breaking out of hostilities, which, of course, did not occur, could therefore have resulted only at the direct instigation of the Turkish Government.

The most important feature of this message was an appeal to the signatories of the treaty of Berlin with particular reference to the fact that Turkey had conscientiously performed all the obligations which it imposed, whereas as much could not be said of the other high contracting parties. As it may be of importance, in considering the future development of events in Turkey and in the Balkans, to test the justification of this accusation, a short summary of the articles in question in the treaty of Berlin may not be out of place. Beyond a doubt it must be acknowledged that partially, at least, the reproaches of Turkey are based upon fact. Articles XIII. to XXII. of the treaty of Berlin contain a guarantee for the establishment of the sovereign province of East Roumelia, subject to the military authority of the Sultan and independent of Bulgaria. This guarantee was annulled by the revolt of Philippopolis in 1885 and the ensuing union of East Roumelia and Bulgaria. Similarly all the guarantees failed of performance by which Bulgaria was obligated to pay tribute to Turkey. Serbia, Montenegro, and, furthermore, to assume a portion of the Turkish national debt—all of which resulted in the loss of great financial advantages to Turkey.

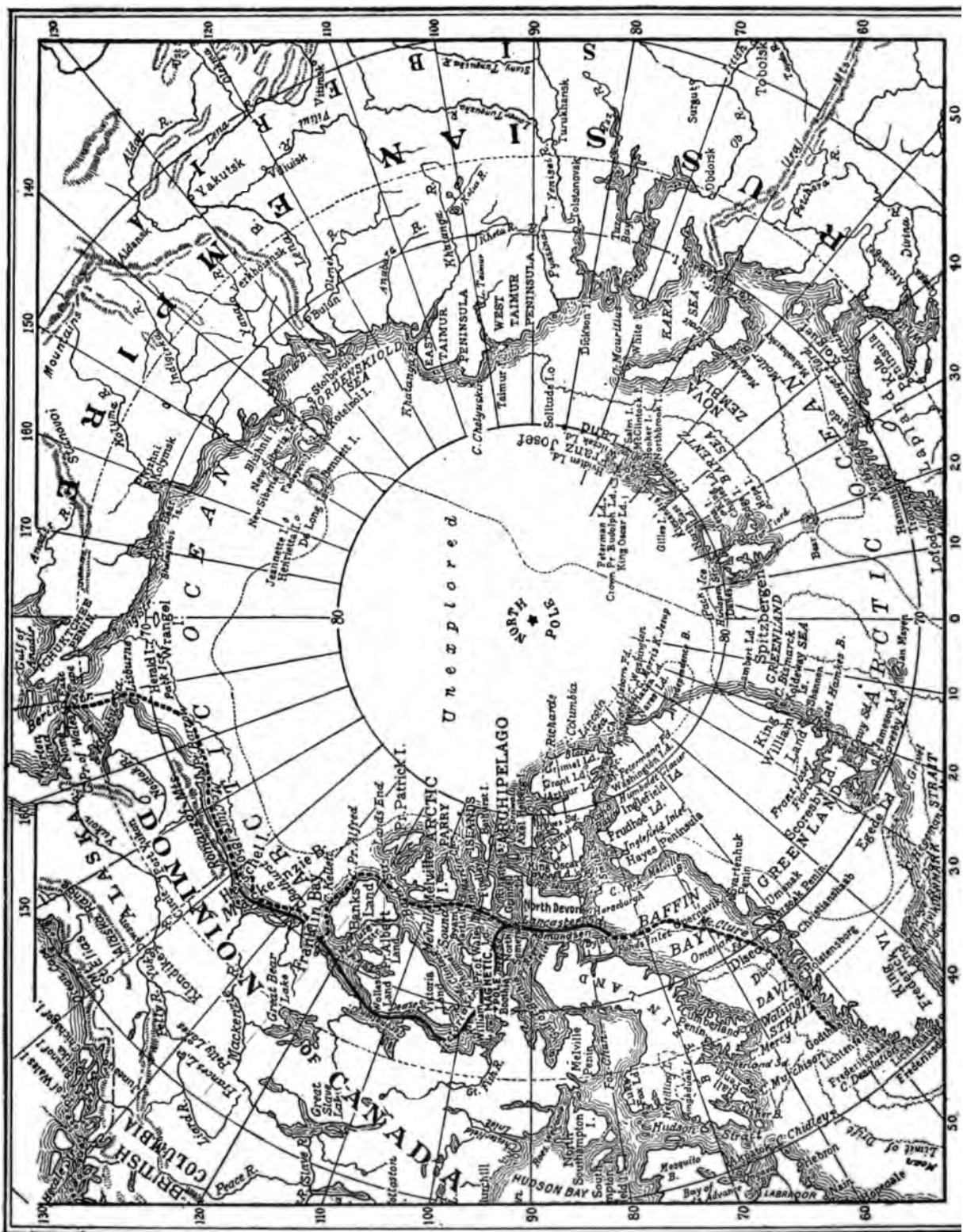
On the other hand, it cannot be said that Turkey more conscientiously performed the obligations resting upon her. The duties with regard to Crete which she assumed in Article XXIII. remained unperformed until enforced by the powers after the war with Greece. Furthermore, by reason of the same paragraph, special provision was to have been made for all European possessions, and this by means of special commissions, with the assistance of the native element. Had this actually been carried out,

the "Macedonian question" would no longer exist, and Turkey would have been spared this last humiliation. Finally, bearing in mind the contents of Article LXI., which minutely specifies the reforms for the Armenian provinces, and on the other hand remembering the outrages which the Porte visited upon these same Armenians, thereby losing the sympathies of all civilized nations, her present reference to her conscientious performance of treaties must be stigmatized as quite as unfortunate as her threats of new massacres. The international fleet went to sea and occupied the custom-houses of Mytilene and Tenedos. In the interim, to be sure, there were days of inaction, by reason of the fact that the powers had agreed to continue to treat the Sultan with the utmost consideration. To be perfectly frank, it must be admitted that the powers were in dread of the moment which would necessitate the decision for a determined step, a step which necessarily exceeded the conception of a peaceable blockade. The opposition of Turkey had developed to such an extent that the military honor of six powers appeared to be involved.

Once more the Padishah resorted to the well-known artifices. He declared his approval of the "finance control," provided it was exercised only by Austria Hungary and Russia, a proposition promptly declined by the latter powers.

Eventually an agreement was reached,—obstreperous Turkey had to bow entirely. To pass judgment on the real importance of these concessions would be useless. A common-sense view can but approve of them. The Macedonians will now attain their rights. Had any one of the powers actually intended to carry out the destruction of the Ottoman Empire at the present time, more energetic measures would have been adopted.

As it is, the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire is taking a most unusual course. Paradoxical as it may sound, Turkey will be ruined by reforms which are being forced upon her by degrees. These reforms cannot be obstructed, as they will progress automatically, one from the other. The incidents of the last few weeks are surely not the last of their kind. The Armenians will follow the Macedonians. On the present occasion the various small powers of the Balkans were given to understand in a trite communication that the antagonistic attitude toward Turkey was not to be deemed an encouragement to them. It may be stated, however, that the future of Turkey will not be decided in Constantinople, but will be dependent upon the outcome of the present chaotic conditions in Russia.



MAP OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS, SHOWING ROUTES TRAVERSED IN SEEKING THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

# MAKING THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN and his seven comrades have made the Northwest Passage in one of the smallest vessels that ever undertook exploration in the archipelago north of us. The sloop *Gjøa*, of forty-seven tons, with little spread of sail and weak motive power,—for she is driven by a small petroleum engine,—has accomplished a task that the big, strong ships sent out by England failed to achieve. It is a curious fact that two of the smallest vessels sent into those waters have done some of the most memorable work. A Norwegian single-stick vessel is the first to make the Northwest Passage, and it was the steam yacht *Fox* that carried to Europe the first definite information of the fate of the Franklin expedition.

Our map shows the great islands and some of the myriad small ones that England added to the charts of the Arctic Ocean north of us between 1818 and 1859. It shows by a black line the tortuous route of the *Gjøa*. She entered Lancaster Sound from Baffin Bay in the summer of 1903. She threaded her way up this noble channel, which, though sometimes choked with ice, is one of the finest of arctic waterways when it is open. This is the route that Parry took in 1819 when he pushed his way to Melville Island, almost on the western verge of the great archipelago,—a voyage of education as well as of brilliant discovery, for not one of the sailors on his two ships could read or write when they left home and all of them had mastered these accomplishments when they returned.

The map shows that when Amundsen reached Peel Sound he turned southward through that sound and Franklin Strait. Here he reached the field of the scientific research for which he had gone to the Arctic. He remained for many months to relocate the position of the north magnetic pole if he found that it had changed its place since James C. Ross located it on the west coast of Boothia in 1831. His mission also included a magnetic survey of the entire region around the magnetic pole. His camp was on King William Land, in a harbor where the *Gjøa* was perfectly protected from ice pressure.

Amundsen has made this survey, and his magnetic work covers an important area. It includes the west coast of Boothia, with the adjoining waters, and extends as far south as King William Land and as far west as Victoria Land, where

two or three of his men were at work a few months before he started on the journey westward.

He accumulated a large amount of data relating to the behavior in those regions of magnetic variation, inclination, and intensity, the three elements of terrestrial magnetism; but as yet he has spoken only in general terms, and therefore his work in this field cannot be profitably discussed at this time. He sent his results to Nansen in a soldered metal tube, and the conclusions to be deduced from his extensive observations are not likely to be announced for some time to come. He is reported to have relocated the north magnetic pole in King William Land, but in the absence of a definite statement our map indicates the pole where Ross fixed it.

The magnetic work completed, the *Gjøa* hoisted anchor and steamed down Victoria Strait till she came almost or quite within sight of the American mainland; and here Amundsen saw the long, narrow channels leading westward between the islands and the mainland, and he knew that this was the Northwest Passage, the only feasible route for a vessel to pass to the north of our continent between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Amundsen knew this because he had studied all the history of exploration among these islands. He knew what explorers on the American coast and in small boats in these narrow waterways had revealed. He said before he left home that he was coming back, if he could push his way, through the Northwest Passage that the Franklin expedition had discovered.

This was the pathos in the fate that overtook the Franklin party. It was sent from England to find the Northwest Passage; and as the poor fellows staggered to the southern islands and the mainland, dropping in their tracks from weakness and starvation, they knew that they had found it. They had traced the only way that a ship might travel from the Atlantic to reach this open summer highway. They knew that Dease and Simpson, and their lamented commander, too, who had died before them, had traveled overland to this north coast, had seen these channels for hundreds of miles, and had floated on their waters. If only the narrow stretch of ice that kept their two ships from the coastal waters might have been broken through before

their food-supplies were exhausted, the *Erebus* and the *Terror* would have passed over the road that the *Gjøa* has traveled, and the Franklin party would have been acclaimed, some fifty-eight years ago, as the discoverers of the Northwest Passage. The world gives them the credit now, but it was many years after the last man had perished before it was known what they had done.

This Northwest Passage may be briefly explained. The long coasts of the mainland are not clogged, like many other polar shores, with icebergs or glaciers or thick sea ice. The coast is low, the tundra behind it is only a little higher than the sea, and conditions are not favorable for the formation and flow of glaciers. Icebergs, therefore, are not found, because in the Arctic they are merely the broken-off ends of glaciers.

But from thirty to forty miles north of Point Barrow, the most northern point of the continent, stretches the great barrier of sea ice, with hummocks and ridges thrust, by pressure, from twenty to fifty feet above the general level, so that when McClure's *Investigator* got into the heavy floe the ice sometimes rose around her as high as the yardarms. As no islands intervene for hundreds of miles east of Bering Strait to protect the coast from the polar pack, why is it that this heavy ice is not forced down upon the shores?

It is because the coastal waters are comparatively shallow and the sea ice grounds miles away; and farther east the coasts of the mainland are protected from the sea ice, not only by shallow water, but also by the islands that extend almost continuously from Banks Land to the Atlantic end of Hudson Strait.

So the ice along the coast is of the winter's formation, and in summer it disappears entirely or is so narrowed by melting as to leave channels of greater or less width that are navigable for two or three months. The fact is, as Lieutenant Wheeler, of our revenue cutter service, recently said, this Northwest Passage has been made time and time again by the overlapping of the tracks of vessels between the Atlantic and the Pacific. San Francisco whalers have already pushed far eastward beyond the Mackenzie delta and the mouth of the Coppermine River. Collinson, during the Franklin search, took his vessel eastward through these channels almost to the very waters from which the *Gjøa* started last summer, and a short sledge journey farther east brought him within sight of King William Land, but he little dreamed that the bodies of many of the men he was seeking were scattered along its shores.

In time this route may be of some importance. Mineral resources have been found along the northern edge of Canada, and some day they will be developed. This water route is by no means ideal, but, to some extent, it will facilitate the operations of miners and whalers.

Nine years ago, Lieutenant Jarvis, of the revenue cutter service, worked out the details of a plan for making the very journey that Amundsen has nearly completed, but in the opposite direction. His ambitious scheme was to start from Herschel Island, skirt the coast to King William Land, and then up through the channels to Baffin Bay and Disco, Greenland. Thence he proposed to cross the Atlantic to North Cape and make the Northeast Passage which Nordenskjöld accomplished in the *Vega* in 1878-79. Many of our revenue and naval officers volunteered for the expedition. But at that time only one of our revenue cutters was fit for ice work, and as she could not be spared for two or more seasons, the plan has not been carried out.

Our map shows the position of Herschel Island, west of the Mackenzie delta, where Amundsen began his sledge journey southward to Eagle, one of our Alaska mining towns. At Kay Point, near Herschel Island, the *Gjøa* is in safe winter quarters. She is now in well-known waters visited by whalers every season, and as soon as navigation opens next summer the little vessel will be able, in a few days, to reach the Pacific.

The broken line on the map from Bering Strait to Baffin Bay shows another Northwest Passage which was made by the British explorer McClure in 1850-53, a wonderful journey that secured for him and his men the prize of fifty thousand dollars offered by their government to the first crew that should make the long-sought passage. We see the route following the coast channels along Alaska as far east as Franklin Bay, where it turns north to Banks Land, on whose northeastern shores McClure's ship, the *Investigator*, was fast in the ice for two years and was finally abandoned. The journey was then continued, chiefly by sledge, but partly by ship, to Baffin Bay, at the mouth of Lancaster Sound.

The crew, amid terrible difficulties and suffering, had made the Northwest Passage. But not as Amundsen's handful of men have made it, through navigable waters and with only one ship. McClure's achievement was hailed as a great discovery, but the world heard later of the more feasible route which the Franklin expedition had proved to be attainable from the Atlantic Ocean.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.

NATURALLY, Russia's political and industrial crisis occupies the leading place in most of the current American and European reviews and general periodicals. Perhaps the most vivid, graphic recital of the events themselves is Dr. E. J. Dillon's monthly "round up" in the December *Contemporary Review*. It is an impressive picture of the lurid scenes which are passing in Russia before the eyes of the skilled observer. His article is really a summary of events leading up to the present situation. When, on October 30, "the curtain was rung up on the last scene of the autocracy," even the severest critic must admit that the Czar played a most difficult part with dignity.

Dr. Dillon remarks that the manifesto granting a Finnish constitution is a curious instance of how things were done "constitutionally." Had the Czar done less, he hints, the people might have believed in their rulers more,—too good to be true, in fact. Here was an important

document, affecting not only Finnish privileges, but the rights and interests of Russians, promulgated as autocratically as ever, the cabinet being ignored. And the essence of the Czar's manifesto had been that henceforth no measure should become law without the sanction of the legislative chamber, a decision which had actually been pleaded by Witte as a reason for not granting concessions such as universal suffrage. That is an instance of what Dr. Dillon calls "hindrances from above."

But the hindrances from below were worse still. Demands, such as for an eight-hour day, were formulated which no government could entertain. And in the provinces the partisans of the old *régime* went on organizing "roughs and hooligans" into anti-reform brigades to intimidate the Liberals and decimate the Jews, with the result that, according to Dr. Dillon, in Odessa in a single week there were more men, women, and children slain than in all France



From the *Illustrated London News*.

▲ PROCESSION OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN ODESSA AFTER THE ISSUE OF THE MANIFESTO OF OCTOBER 30.

"The Czar is with us now," was their cry.



during the Revolution. Dr. Dillon's view of the situation is sufficiently grave. The massacres are but one phase of the "counter-revolution."

There are others more dangerous which have not yet assumed definite shape. The most appalling of them all is the indignation of the inarticulate scores of millions of Russians whose name is being freely used by both reactionaries and revolutionaries, but whose wishes, strivings, traditions, and prejudices have been systematically ignored by all. If now they arise in their frenzy they may be expected to do deeds which will in sober truth stagger humanity and make the name of revolution hateful for generations.

#### THE AGRARIAN DEVASTATIONS.

To arouse these millions from their torpor, the revolutionists have offered them free land for their political support. The peasants' land hunger is such that this bribe is enough to make them ready to enter into an alliance with any group or faction, and agrarian disorders have become accordingly frequent. This is the explanation of the immense destruction of property, cutting down of forests, and gutting of manors. In Chernigov province alone, one hundred and thirty-nine estates have thus suffered. It is not a question of hatred or vengeance; personal feelings count for little, and the most popular man in the province is treated as badly as the most unpopular, except that in one case the destroyers are sorry that they "have to do it," in the other they are not.

#### THE FINANCIAL PERIL.

Financially, the panic has been such that men have been ready to lose 20 or 25 per cent. of their capital to save the rest. The official value of the ruble is no longer the same as its real value, and the treasury loses heavily, while the number of paper notes has increased till it is not very far from the limit allowed by law. Moreover, the debt to the Mendelssohns of Berlin fell due in December. The revolutionists have been in such a hurry that they have done serious harm by wounding the sensibilities of large and stolid masses of the population—a blunder for which Dr. Dillon prophesies all parties may have to pay dearly.

#### THE RELIGIOUS RESENTMENT.

As illustrating this he quotes conversations held quite recently between the president and Committee of the Municipality at St. Petersburg and a number of illiterate butchers, draymen, etc., stalwart supporters of the old order of things. They were ripe for revolt against the "intelligents," and had to be hastily pacified.

"What have you to say against the intelligents?" "They crowd the streets and carry red flags and cry,



A COLD REJECTION.

CZAR NICHOLAS (offering a constitution—*Alkotmany*, in Hungarian): "Here, Bebuska (darling)—here is my tribute to your loveliness!"

RUSSIA: "Too late, Batuska (Little Father); I prefer my good stout peasant husband to you."

From *Borszem Jankó* (Budapest).

'Down with the Czar.' "Well, but they don't harm you, eh?" "They do." "How so? Do they fire on you?" "No." "Do you object to red flags?" "We don't care anything about their flags, whether they are red, or green, or black." "Then what do you object to?" "We can't bear to have them shout out 'Down with the Czar,' and we won't stand it. That's all." "Anything else?" "Yes. Why do they scoff and jeer at us for going to church, and why call us men of the Black Hundred because we pray to God? Our fathers went to church and prayed to God, and we do as they. Why must these fellows come and abuse us for it? We do no harm to them. We didn't go about shouting anything against their people. Why do they insult the Czar and make fun of religion? That's why we are against them."

These men are types of scores of millions whom the revolutionary party cannot offend with impunity, yet evidently has offended.

#### The Counter-Revolution.

The special commissioner of the *National Review* sends to that magazine a much-needed warning as to the existence of forces in Russia, of which the revolutionaries and their Liberal friends take too little account. He says that the October strike nearly ruined the peasants, and added unspeakably to the misery of the famine-stricken districts. He thus summarizes

the substance of what the great mass of the inarticulate Russian nation is saying and thinking just now about the cosmopolitan surface layers which are at present carrying all before them. He says that he has collected these views from a great number of peasants in different provinces of the empire.

Together with the Little and White Russians we form about 75 per cent. of the entire population of the empire. The only other nationalities who come into consideration are the Poles, who constitute about 6 per cent., and the Jews, who are about 2 per cent. Consequently, we are Russia, and our voice should be decisive as to the general lines of the government. The details, no doubt, must be left to others who understand such matters, but the direction ought to be imparted by us. Our views, beliefs, strivings, and even our prejudices, ought to be taken into consideration. You may say that we are ignorant people. Well, we are. But such as we are we have built up an empire, and it is only meet that we should say on what lines it is to run. And now it appears that we are not to be consulted in the matter at all. Strangers—Jews, Poles, Finns, Germans, Armenians, Europeanized Russians—are now in power or are influencing those who are. They are speaking in our name, insulting our Czar, blaspheming our God, forcing the government to act in our name but against our wishes and our interests. Now, with all this we are resolved to finish once for all. The men who shout and make speeches and carry red flags at processions may be polished and well taught, whereas we are rough and illiterate, but they



THE NEW LIGHT FROM THE NORTH.

From *Boraszem Janukó* (Budapest).



From a photograph.

ST. PETERSBURG STRIKERS IN THE NEVSKY PROSPEKT—THE FAMOUS STREET OF THE CAPITAL—CHANTING THE "MARSHALLS."

are not the nation and have no right to speak in its name. This is true, not only because they are Jews or Germans, Poles or Finns, but because they have nothing in common with us, neither religious nor political principles, traditions or strivings—nothing. And there are thousands of Russians in whose blood there is no more trace of foreign strain than in our own about whom the same thing may be truly said,—tested by the standard which we, the people, recognize as correct, they are foreigners. They despise our religion, they sneer at our superstitions, they condemn our patriotism as narrow-mindedness or fanaticism. The stuff of which the cement is made that binds the elements of political communities together is not book learning, nor the gift of talking, nor even the talent for organizing. It is character. Learning and its products are the property of all humanity,—they are cosmopolitan; character is the possession of the race, the force that molds its religion, inspires its poetry, preserves its social fabric. The men who are snatching at the reins of government to-day have none of that stuff.

That, says the *National Review* commissioner, is the *credo* of the Russian people.

#### Prince Kropotkin's Hope,

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Prince Kropotkin reviews the revolution, and does not hesitate to

prophecy a happy outcome from the present troubles. He declares of the authorities that

they will have to recognize in a few months hence universal suffrage as the basis of representative government in Russia, and the legislative autonomy of Poland as the best, the only possible, means for keeping the two countries, Russia and Poland, firmly linked together.

This writer recognizes elements of truth in the common description of Count Witte as the Necker of the Russian revolution.

Like Necker, Witte is a successful financier, and he also is a "mercantilist;" he is an admirer of the great industries, and would like to see Russia a money-making country, with its Morgans and Rockefellers making colossal fortunes in Russia itself and in all sorts of Manchurias. But he has also the limited political intelligence of Necker, and his views are not very different from those which the French minister expressed in his work "Pouvoir Exécutif," published in 1792. Witte's ideal is a Liberal, half-absolute and half-constitutional monarchy, of which he, Witte, would be the Bismarck, standing by the side of a weak monarch, and sheltered from his whims by a docile middle-class parliament. In that parliament he would even accept a score of Labor members—just enough to render inoffensive the most prominent labor agitators, and to have the claims of labor expressed in a parliamentary way. Witte is daring, he is intelligent, and he is possessed of an admirable capacity for work; but he will not be a great statesman, because he scoffs at those who believe that in politics, as in everything else, complete honesty is the most successful policy. In the polemics which Herbert Spencer carried on some years ago in favor of "principles" in politics, Witte would have joined, I suppose, his opponents, and I am afraid he secretly worships the "almighty-dollar policy" of Cecil Rhodes. In Russia he is thoroughly distrusted.

#### THE POTENCY OF THE STRIKE.

The prince bears witness to the ascendancy of labor in the Russian revolution; not Social Democrats, or revolutionary Socialists, or anarchists, but workmen, have taken the lead. He adds the following significant comment:

Many years ago the general strike was advocated by the Latin workingmen as a weapon which would be irresistible in the hands of labor for imposing its will. The Russian revolution has demonstrated that they were right. Moreover, there is not the slightest doubt that if the general strike has been capable of forcing the centuries-old institution of autocracy to capitulate it will be capable also of imposing the will of the laborers upon capital; and that the workingmen, with the common sense of which they have given such striking proofs, will find also the means of solving the labor problem, so as to make industry the means, not of personal enrichment, but of satisfying the needs of the community.

#### How It Will Affect Europe.

"Perseus" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a paper entitled "Europe and the Russian

Revolution." It opens by a very just and lucid explanation of the causes which have brought about the present collapse. He pleads strongly for Count Witte, who represents the British ideal of constitutional monarchy upon a capitalistic and individualistic basis. To carry out his policy, Witte needed time and a fair chance, and the Liberals by holding aloof denied him both. After this introduction, "Perseus" proceeds to discuss the possible results of a failure of Count Witte's policy. It is certain, he says, that the collapse of the state organization of the Czarism and its effacement as a great power will be to make Germany dictator of the Continent, but that the Kaiser has assured the Czar that his throne will be upheld, or restored in the last resort by German bayonets. The establishment of a Russian republic would so weaken monarchy in Austria, Italy, Spain, and Germany that the Kaiser, in self-defense, would be bound to restore the Romanov dynasty at all costs. Anarchy in the Baltic provinces will be suppressed by invasion, if necessary, and German invasion "Perseus" regards as inevitable in Poland should the Poles attempt to secure their own autonomy. The Poles, he says, are twenty millions strong. They are more numerous than any European nation, excepting Russians, Germans, British, French, and Italians. Germany has five army corps massed on the frontiers of Russian Poland. Should matters come to the worst, a conflict would ensue which would be likely to involve, at no very remote date, a German occupation of St. Petersburg, as well as of Warsaw. Such action on the part of Germany would lead to such a commotion in Austria-Hungary as to open the way of the resolution of the pan-German dream, which would bring the Hohenzollern empire down to Trieste, and possibly to Salonika. "Perseus" thinks that England, France, and Italy would be bound to wage a life-and-death struggle which Germany might counter by changing its policy toward the Poles and creating a great central European state in which Poland would hold pretty much the same position which Hungary now holds to Austria. Everything depends upon whether the Moderates will rally around Witte.

#### A Peasants' Meeting in Russia.

In the *Contemporary Review*, a writer signing himself "B. Pares" describes a peasants' meeting in the province of Tver, north of Moscow, between Moscow and Novgorod provinces. There is no Russian, he says, who does not admit that on the present situation the peasants, being 90 per cent. of the population, will say the last word, though what that word will be "no one

who has any real knowledge of the peasants will pretend to foretell."

Knowing that a peasant meeting would be held in a certain canton, nominally to elect a cantonal elder for three years, the writer determined to be present. The peasants were in a district in which there is much passing backward and forward to Moscow and St. Petersburg, in which towns some 40 per cent. of the adult males had at one time or other worked. The meeting took place in front of the cantonal court-house; and some one hundred and fifty village representatives attended it with the cantonal clerk. The "Land Captain," a country gentleman and petty tyrant, usually highly reactionary, was not present. A young peasant, careful to avoid disloyal utterances, mounts on the table and puts to the meeting nine resolutions. Briefly, these are as follows:

(1) Better education—a moderately worded, sensible demand, at once agreed to; (2) abolition of class distinctions, establishment of a common criminal and civil code for all, and abolition of land captains; (3) reform of taxation, which required explanation, but was agreed to; (4) reform of land laws, which, with point 2, excited the keenest interest; (5) freedom of speech, the very idea of which the peasants seem hardly to have grasped, but to which they agreed when they understood it; (6) an eight-hour working day and freedom of strikes, which required explanation, and even then the economic results of an eight-hour factory day were little apprehended; (7) popular representation, including woman suffrage, even for peasant women, "the extreme daring of which" did not excite a comment, but, after satisfactory explanation of what "secret" voting meant, this resolution was carried; (8) cessation of the war, which was objected to on the ground that peasants must not meddle with imperial policy; this proposal had to be materially modified before it could obtain the necessary two-thirds majority: and (9), adopted without dissent, pardon of all exiles and prisoners "who have suffered for the right cause of the people."

#### The Resurrection of Finland.

Mr. W. T. Stead contributes to the *Contemporary* an account of the informal negotiations between the governor-general of Finland and the leading representatives of the Finlanders on the very eve of the revolution which finally disposed of Bobrikovism and the Bobrikovski. Mr. Stead says:

It is Easter morn in Helsingfors. But the resurrection which they have been celebrating these last days is not religious, but national. Finland has risen again, and every one thereat doth exceedingly rejoice, not even excepting the Russians, without whose good-will this peaceful festival of the re-birth of a nation would have been stained with blood. There has been a marvelous completeness, a dramatic effect, about the resurrection of Finland which sets it apart from all similar re-births of oppressed nationalities.



NICHOLAS AND HIS PEOPLE.

The Russian situation as seen by the *Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

Then follows a *précis* of the heads of the argument on each side, from which the following is a typical extract:

Prince Obolenski stated the Russian point of view pretty much as follows:

Finland had been the favored bride of her Russian bridegroom for nearly a hundred years. So long had lasted the honeymoon that when the time came for Finland to accept the ordinary obligations and perform the ordinary duties of a Russian housewife she resented it as a cruel oppression, and had gone sulking ever since.

To which the Finlanders reply:

The Finnish bride, although married by force, had been guaranteed that the so-called honeymoon should last forever. Her guarantee was the oath of her grand duke to observe the Finnish constitution, which was the legal charter of her so-called honeymoon condition. The attempt to reduce her to the position of one among the many housewives of her polygamous Russian husband was a violation of the marriage contract to which she would never consent.

Prince Obolenski:

That the Russian husband was in a very difficult position owing to the envy of the other wives, who at first did not realize Finland's exceptionally favored condition. But when they found it out they were filled with jealousy, and insisted that Finland should be reduced to their common level. This was especially the case with Old Muscovy, the first and oldest wife of Russia, who complained that her hard-won earnings were squandered upon this petted young wife in the north, who contributed nothing to the household income, and would take only a shadowy part in the de-

fense of the home. The Russian husband, finding himself compelled either to treat all his wives on the Finnish honeymoon basis or to reduce Finland to the level of the others, chose what seemed the easier alternative. He could not level up without destroying the ancient autocratic constitution of his whole establishment, so he tried to level down Finland to the general level.

The Finlanders:

That this is true and a confirmation of what we have always stated. But we object to be sacrificed to the jealousy and envy of the first wife, who had insisted upon the marriage with Finland, and who had accepted the terms of the marriage contract. Nor did they believe that many of the Russian people really desired to reduce Finland to their level.

Prince Obolenski:

That this discussion is academic and explanatory rather than political. For as a matter of fact the attempt begun in 1899 to abolish the honeymoon has now been practically abandoned. His appointment was practically the signal of reconciliation, and of reconciliation on a basis which was most favorable to the Finnish wife. Due allowance ought to be made for the prestige of the husband and for the mortified jealousy of the first wife, but his main object was to restore the *status quo ante* Bobrikov as completely as possible and as speedily as possible considering the difficulties created by the period of conflict, considering also the intensely strong national sentiment of the great Russian party who considered Finland unduly favored by the government, and considering the somewhat churlish reluctance shown by the Finns to reciprocate the friendly treatment of the Russians.

#### The Part Played by the Peace of Portsmouth.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty, says a recent issue of the *Vyestnik Yevropy* (St. Petersburg) editorially, appears to be a direct logical outcome of Japanese success in the war just ended, for this success facilitated the acceptance by Russia of the terms offered by Japan. It was likewise England's policy to urge a speedy conclusion of peace, as demanded by her commercial interests. Hence, "when the psychological moment for a final decision at the Portsmouth conference arrived the government at Tokio could not but agree to the terms acceptable to Russia." After citing several paragraphs of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the writer attempts to show that the terms proposed by Russia were made acceptable to Japan thanks to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Indeed, Japan had more than realized her *ante-bellum* dreams. She became, in fact, not only the arbiter of the whole of eastern Asia, but also a participant in the regulation of the political affairs of the entire Asiatic continent. Essentially, England and Japan have divided Asia between them. From now on no other power may undertake anything there without their consent. The dominant power of the English fleet, backed by the land forces of Japan, excludes now the possibility of any effective outright competition in the complicated Asiatic interests.

Germany and France will retain their colonial possessions in Asia only so long as they maintain friendly relations with the Japanese and the English. Russia must give up all active political enterprise in central Asia or on the Pacific Ocean, either entirely or at least for a long period. This puts an end to the aggressive ambitious plans of our warriors. In spite of the declaration of State Councilor Witte in his last official dispatch from Portsmouth, Russia has for the time being ceased to be a great power in the far East.

"We have lost our reputation as a great military power on the fields of Manchuria and in the Straits of Korea," continues the *Vyestnik*, "and official Russia appears now in the eyes of Europe in an entirely new character from that in which it did before the war."

Our fatherland has become transformed from a powerful ally and friend capable of serving as a support for others in times of adversity into an object of condescending pity and patronage. No one seeks our political friendship, and there is no demand for it, and nevertheless we are importuned by friends who are anxious to give us useful advice, or even to undertake the management of our disorganized affairs. All feel an unusual sympathy for us since we were overcome by the Japanese. The Americans became filled suddenly with sympathy toward Russia, and announced it loudly to our chief plenipotentiary at Portsmouth. The English have suggested an Anglo-Russian understanding with the Anglo-Japanese treaty as a basis, a treaty which, in the main, is directed against us. The French and the Germans actually quarrel over their concern for the Russian finances, and our patriots think that western Europe and America have at last understood and appreciated the great qualities of official Russia. Many are apparently forgetting the true situation, and our political rôle after the peace of Portsmouth seems to them quite flattering to us.

Without deprecating at all the personal services, the good qualities, and the abilities of our former minister of finance, Witte, continues the Russian review, "we may yet be led to believe that he was honored in the West not so much for his past and present achievements as for his probable future rôle, for his being the only acceptable candidate for the position of the leading minister of the Russian Empire."

According to the opinion prevailing abroad, Russia is passing now through a period of internal weakness and of a difficult national crisis, and her present position may be taken advantage of by the more ambitious foreign powers. Hence the friendly care for our interests as displayed by Germany during our unfortunate war, and which appears to Witte so touching and so unselfish, even though this unselfishness was amply rewarded by our concessions in the arrangement of the Russo-German commercial treaty. If Russia is now in a state of decline and cannot alone manage her disorganized colossal estate, the foreign powers, and foremost among them Germany, will readily come to her rescue, just as they are helping Turkey, and as they had previously helped China.

## The Net Result So Far.

In his article "Das Neue Russland," in the Sunday edition of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Herman Rosenthal passes in review the principal political events of this year in Russia, and shows how, by its favorite method of government *à la* Plehve, Czarism slid down the slope leading to the precipice into which sooner or later it must fall. The various manifestoes, issued on the spur of the moment, not only failed to check the revolutionary movement, but, by their ambiguity and lack of sincerity, caused the Liberals to link their fortunes with those of the Social Revolutionists. Thus, one saw the representatives of the zemstvos, the students, the jurists, the professors, and the workmen's organizations holding everywhere meetings in spite of the existing prohibitions and showing themselves more and more exacting in their well-planned demands. They required not more and not less than a government based on democratic principles; and being conscious of their aim, they will reach it at the end.

The still little-appreciated German thinker and satirist, Lichtenberg, said:

One can get a clearer insight into states when one considers them as human individuals. They are then also children, and so long as they remain such monarchy is the best form of government for them. But as soon as these children grow up they are unwilling to be subjected to the same treatment, for, as is often the case, they are then really wiser than their father.

This simple sentence accurately explains the latest events in the vast empire of the Czar. The Russian people,—the word "people" taken in a more restricted sense,—are past the spoon; they have become wiser than the "Little Father."

A meaner government than that of Nicholas II. cannot be imagined. An absolutistic police state, with the Neronian cruelty of a minister like Plehve, who considered the setting of one class of the population against another to be a just policy, seemed an anachronism at the beginning of the twentieth century. The excesses of the perverse grand-ducal tyrant Sergius Alexandrovich discredited the whole royal family in the eyes of society. The incredible demoralization of the army and navy; the colossal corruption of the higher and lower officials; the utter ruin of the already much-neglected husbandry; in short, the whole rickety structure of the autocratic and bureaucratic system based upon hierarchic principles was rotten to the core, and its collapse was unavoidable. Beneath its ruins are buried thousands of innocent human victims. Such, however, is the eternal march of the world's history! Each deliverance must be bought by the nations with their blood.

Now the deliverance is at hand. The conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia and the Anglo-Japanese alliance accelerated Russia's

political defeat in the far East. However, public opinion among the intelligent class and in the Liberal press agrees that this forced renunciation of the great projects and enterprises in Asia is by no means to be counted among the unfortunate results of the inglorious war.

During the whole period extending from the death of Plehve to the publication of the latest manifesto of the Czar, the most prominent part in Russian politics was played by the former minister of finance and the present prime minister, Sergius Yurevich Witte. To his lot fell the elaboration of a *modus operandi* for the regulation of the relations between the helpless, obstinate autocracy and the energetic, progressive popular forces,—a very heavy task, for which he does not seem to be particularly fit. Indeed, owing to the love of peace of the interested powers, and to the collaboration of the *haut finance* and the peace-loving powers, he succeeded in concluding an honorable peace and in winning the sympathy of the American public.

But he neither enjoys the love of the Russian court circles nor the respect and confidence of the Russian Liberals. The Witte manifesto is regarded, both by Russian Liberals and by the European press, as an awkward document utterly devoid of political wisdom, logical correctness, and manly resoluteness. It bears the unmistakable traces of the nervousness of the ambitious secretary of state who is impatient to extort the signature from the vacillating master, in order that he may reach the summit of power. Thus, the representatives of the zemstvos of Moscow refused to assist the new prime minister, and formulated new demands. And, indeed, the latest political events seem to justify their distrust of the government of the Czar, for it is responsible for the excesses committed by the police and the Cossacks; for the Jewish massacres, which, according to the documentary evidence published by the Jewish organ *Vos Rhod*, had been instigated by Trepov; for the slaughtering of students and intellectuals by the Black Hundred, and for other similar crimes which have lately been committed in Russia.

But is, then, the deliverance really at hand? The numerous pessimists, who are not well acquainted with the actual situation in new Russia, express their doubts. Others go even so far as to affirm that the one hundred millions of peasants are foreign to the revolutionary movement and were only incited by all kinds of agitators to rebel against the Czar.

This, indeed, is a very weak argument, for history teaches that in all great revolutions the work of deliverance was executed by the few chosen ones who by their indomitable courage and their perseverance in the execution of their well-laid plans win the confidence of the masses. Such honest, courageous, disinterested, and capable leaders abound in Russia, and, in spite of the Tatar instincts of the reactionary officials, the old system has collapsed once for all.





THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, IN 1815, AT WHICH THE FATE OF POLAND WAS DECIDED.

(At this congress all the principal European nations were represented, and the illustration, which is from a rare steel print, shows some of the most famous delegates, including Wellington, Nesselrode, Metternich, Humboldt, and Talleyrand.)

### RUSSIAN POLAND'S FIGHT FOR AUTONOMY.

RESTATING the historical relations of the Polish people to the "overstates," Russia, Austria, and Prussia, J. L. Poplawski, writing in the *Przeglad Wszechpolski* (Pan-Polish Review), of Cracow, reminds us that the legal and historical basis of the relation of the kingdom of Poland to the Russian state are the provisions of the Congress of Vienna contained in the act closing that congress (June 9, 1815), which was to constitute the guarantee of the treaties concluded, on May 3, 1815, between Russia and Prussia, and between Russia and Austria. The participants in the congress did not agree to the pretensions of Russia to regard the grand duchy of Warsaw, which had been created by Napoleon, as a conquered province; they consented only to the uniting of the duchy to Russia as a separate state, which Article I. of the act clearly states:

The duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the provinces and districts [the parts of the duchy re-ceded to Prussia and to Austria, and the (then) republic of Cracow] which are otherwise disposed of by the following articles, is united to the Russian Empire, to which it shall be irrevocably attached by its constitution, to be possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity. His imperial majesty reserves to himself the right to give to this state, enjoying a distinct administration, such

an interior [territorial] extension as he will regard as fit. He shall assume, with his other titles, the title of King of Poland, agreeably to the form used and sanctioned for the titles attached to his other possessions.

The Poles that are subjects, respectively, of Russia, Austria, and Prussia shall obtain a representation and national institutions regulated by the mode of political existence that each of the governments to which they will belong will regard as useful and proper to grant them.

#### THE LEGAL BASIS OF POLAND'S FIGHT.

The second paragraph of the first article of the treaty of Vienna is the source, observes Mr. Poplawski, of all the erroneous or intentionally perverted opinions of the politico-legal relation of the kingdom of Poland to Russia of some Russian diplomatists and jurists, who, like Martens and Korkunov, argue that the Russian Emperor, conferring on the kingdom a representation and national institutions, "such as he regarded as proper," could revoke that conditional promise, could abrogate the constitution, and could change the politico-legal system of the country.

Korkunov even indicates a seeming contradiction between the second paragraph and the first, in which it is said that the kingdom "is united to the Russian

Empire . . . by its constitution, to be possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, his heirs and successors," from which it would follow that a constitution is the *sine qua non* of the dominion of the Russian Emperor in Poland. Meanwhile, the second paragraph,—upon which the Poles in Posen, Prussian Poland, base their right to separate national institutions,—so far as it pertains to the Russo-Polish relation, refers not to the kingdom of Poland, but to the other parts of the old republic of Poland, which belong to Russia,—Lithuania and the Ruthenian provinces (Volhynia and the Ukraine),—and which the Congress of Vienna did not include in the kingdom of Poland created by it.

#### HOW RUSSIA HAS VIOLATED HER COMPACT.

After it had rejected the "pretensions" of Russia, the Congress of Vienna declared the union to Russia of a part of the duchy of Warsaw as a separate state (*état*),—the kingdom of Poland. The condition of the Russian Emperor's governing this country is the granting to it of a constitution and the preservation of a separate administration. The expression, both in the treaty of Vienna and in Article I. of the constitution promulgated by Emperor Alexander I. (December 24, 1815), that the kingdom is to be united to Russia *forever*, testifies explicitly that it is a question here of a union of two states endowed with equal rights. This is testified also by Article III. of the constitution, declaring the hereditability of the Polish crown in the Russian dynasty; this is testified also by the provision for a separate regency, by the fact that the kingdom did not take part in the wars carried on by Russia, etc. In a word, this is the relation of a real union, even less close than that which until recently joined Sweden and Norway; hence, some writers speak of it as of a personal union, depending solely on the fact of having the same monarch.

This is not the relation of a grant, which is made by one party and which may be taken back, or of a contract, which is made between two parties and which one party may break off. The kingdom of Poland was united to Russia by virtue of the enactments of the Congress of Vienna, the competency of which Russia recognized, and on conditions which she accepted. The relation of the kingdom of Poland to Russia has the sanction of international law, and not of a Russian state law. We, Poles, may not recognize that relation, because our assent to it was not asked; but the breach of that relation by us in 1830 did not at all absolve Russia from her formal engagements. So did those states understand this question which protested against the stripping of the congressional kingdom of Poland of its constitution and against the changes in the administration of the country.

To the question whether appealing by the Poles to the provisions of the Congress of Vienna and to the fundamental articles of the constitution

of 1815 is possible, not so much from political as from moral and sentimental considerations, since it might be observed that the Congress of Vienna, properly speaking, sanctioned, in the name of Europe, a fourth partition of Poland, while the constitution of 1815 declares the perpetual union of the kingdom with Russia, the writer in the *Przeglad Wszeczpolski* makes reply:

As regards the Congress of Vienna, it acknowledged only the accomplished fact of the partition of Poland, but it did not, by any means, sanction that fact. The creation of the kingdom of Poland and of the republic of Cracow; the provision that the Poles that are subjects of Russia, Prussia, and Austria shall obtain a representation and national institutions; the right given to the Poles [by Article XIV. of the treaty of Vienna] of availing themselves of the means of communication ["the free navigation of the rivers and canals throughout the whole extent of old Poland"], and of the free exchange of the products of agriculture and of industry on the whole extent of the old republic of Poland ["the circulation of the products of the soil and of industry between the different Polish provinces"],—all this testifies that the majority of the powers participating in the congress understood the monstrosity of the partition of one nation and of the stripping of it of political self-activity, and that those powers wanted to amend that enormity, even though in part.

But it is really not a question of that. Our right to self-active existence needs no sanction. Its basis, and sanction as well, is our will. But if in the name of national interest we reckon with the conditions of the moment, if we must limit our will by the range of feasibility, then we should exploit all that can facilitate for us the attainment of the desired object. In the defense of our own persons, in private affairs, we all appeal to laws, the injustice of which we recognize,—if they protect us. Russian jurisdiction in Poland is certainly *summa injuria*; and yet, we have recourse to that jurisdiction and to the Russian laws in the defense of our life, honor, or property. If that is proper and moral in personal affairs, then it is still more so in the defense of national rights and interests. Every means ought here to be exploited; it is not allowed to disregard any.

But we must know, not only what we claim, but also on what we base our claims. We cannot base our claims, in presence of the opposite party, on our interest. For, in order to obtrude one's own interest upon some one else, one must have great power, and if we had that, we plainly would retake with our own force what was taken from us by foreigners by violence. But we likewise cannot base our claims on the interest of the Russian state or of the Russian nation. That would be insincere, and, therefore, ineffectual, and derogatory to us. Hence, it remains to us to base our aspirations on the law, such as it is, of which we can avail ourselves.

Hungarians, Swedes, and Finns, this writer points out, have already won their national fight or are sure to by appealing to the legal basis of their relation to the governing state, demonstrating how the "overstate" had not kept its promise. Poland, he believes, must follow their example.

## THE AUSTRIAN KAISER'S DREAM AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

THE Austro-Hungarian Empire, says Henri de Weindel in the *Vie Illustrée* (Paris), is tormented to-day by the same ills that agitated it in 1848. Nothing in the imperial situation has changed since that time, unless it be that the empire is weaker than it was at the time of the revolution, and that the present-day assailants are a great deal stronger than its enemies of nearly sixty years ago. "Francis Joseph's political ideas (like his epilepsy) are hereditary," declares this French writer.

In this conglomerate empire there are at least eight independent races, each inspired by its own aspirations to act in its own way, conscious of its powerlessness to affiliate with the neighboring races, averse to rather than in sympathy with them, forming an empire made up of separate countries and with not one common point of agreement either with their composite members or with their head. Rapidly sketching Austrian history since the accession of the present Emperor, Mr. Weindel characterizes Francis Joseph as blind and stiff-necked. He says:

Either because he could not or would not understand that an ultra-centralist policy cannot fail to irritate and to foment discord between different and dissimilar nationalities, Francis Joseph committed a very grave error—one of many. Looking over the brief years since 1848, we find that all the conflicts which convulsed the unhappy empire were caused by the errors of his reign. Francis Joseph ignored the exigencies of the people of his different possessions. He did not make any attempt to reconcile his views with them until he had ruled them and struggled with them and tormented them for twenty years; and, at last, when he yielded he did it only by one-half, as the Hapsburgs have always done everything. He did not attempt to finish his work. He was always satisfied with half measures. The constitution of 1860 endowed the Austrian Empire with a parliament and created diets in all the provinces. But what good did that do? Germans, Czechs, Hungarians,—none were satisfied. When the new parliament opened (May 1, 1861), most of the seats were vacant. There was not a Deputy from Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, or Croatia present!

## FRANCIS JOSEPH'S FIRST "FORCED CONCESSION."

When (in 1867) Francis Joseph decided to divide his empire into two parts, Austria and Hungary, continues this French writer, it was too late. The evil had gone too far to be remedied. A great political party in Hungary gave a discontented assent to the compromise which, despite the concessions made by the institution of an Hungarian Government, still bound Hungary to Austria,—so far as concerned finances, foreign affairs, customs duties, and the army. The Czechs in Bohemia and the Poles in Galicia

clamored for the same rights for themselves that Francis Joseph had given the Hungarians. They demanded to be told why he had not caused himself to be crowned King of Bohemia and King of Galicia, just as he had caused himself to be crowned King of Hungary.

He had dowered Hungary with a parliament and a government,—what was the reason that he had not given the Czechs and the Poles these things? Such were the cries raised continually through a reign of forty years. The struggles gained strength and bitterness year by year, and during that time each separate race stood its ground, jealous of its neighbor and clamorous for an equal share of all that the Emperor gave his favorites. The convulsive and individual grip was not relaxed even for one hour. Now, while the world is taking stock in the great bankruptcy of a power, it is important to note that, in the beginning, it would have been an easy matter for the Emperor to solve his problem. At that time the national sentiment was a new and very diminutive craft just starting timidly from the stocks to take its way to the waterways of liberalism. At that time nothing was needed but a pilot. To-day, the craft is directed. Fifty years ago, Francis Joseph was a dreamer. If he had awakened from his dream of centralization, if he had not choked back the just expression of national sentiment, the exigencies of the clamorous sons of his empire never would have reached their present state. There would have been no cry for a dissolution of the monarchy. In 1848 the Hungarians asked for one thing,—personal government. They are not asking for anything now; they are working to destroy the last tie binding them to Austria,—the army. If they gain this point,—if Austria, forced to it by continually increasing opposition, accord Hungary the army and the frontier customs establishments that she demands,—the community of the two parts of the empire will exist only in name.

## HOW HIS EMPIRE HAS SHRUNK.

Francis Joseph came to the throne absolute sovereign of an empire embracing all the central part of Europe, and he has been forced to yield up one province after another in worse than useless wars. "He would have abdicated rather than to have given up the most insignificant parcel of his power."

Now, because he is afraid that Hungary is about to be plucked from his crown, he is forced to appear before the world in the piteous plight of a constitutional sovereign who has no authority for his own use and no hope of leaving power or anything else to his successor. Marrying because he loved and was beloved, he crushed the happiness of his life with his own hands. To-day he stands like a harmless maniac, gazing about him from amid ruins. From the fields that once bloomed for full harvest death has mown his wife, his sons, and his brother. The field is waste land, where nothing lives but weeds, and the abandoned monarch is alone in the great, cold, echoing halls of the solemn Hapsburg palace.

## WHY SCANDINAVIA WANTED A NORWEGIAN REPUBLIC.

A NUMBER of analytical articles on different phases of the status in Scandinavia appear in the Danish illustrated review *Det Ny Aarhundrede* (The New Century), of Copenhagen. An extended editorial in the current number attempts to set forth with comments the sentiment prevailing in Denmark and Sweden in the matter of Prince Charles' election to the throne of Norway. The writer begins by stating that the treaty of Karlstad, announcing the dissolution of the Scandinavian union, was received with great calmness in Sweden. The Riksdag, assembled in special session, speedily ratified the convention, which appears to have caused general satisfaction throughout the whole country.

But, while accepting the separation calmly, Sweden felt quite differently in the matter of the election of a Danish prince to the Norwegian throne. It may be said that almost the entire Swedish press has sounded a note of strong disapproval of the Norwegian selection, a note of disapproval which amounts almost to a protest, and which is sustained by Swedish popular feeling. It is claimed in Sweden that Prince Charles was really chosen as a "measure of *revanche*" for Denmark's loss of Norway to Sweden in 1814.

Commenting on this, the Danish review declares that there is not the slightest idea of revenge in Denmark. If the Swedes think so, they misunderstand the Danish character. Denmark now believes that the separation of 1814 was natural and righteous. There is not the slightest intention, moreover, nor even thought, in Denmark, of reacquiring the southern Swedish provinces which were formerly subject to the Danish crown. "If the Danes have sided with the Norwegians in the recent crisis, it is only by reason of their belief that a people ought to have the right to govern itself if it is capable of doing so."

The real feeling of the Danish people regarding the Norwegian selection of a king, according to this Copenhagen review, is "unrestricted astonishment."

It is almost inconceivable to the Danes that the Norwegians, having just obtained their liberty, should be willing to give away some of it and return under the yoke of a monarch, with all the disadvantages that entails. The acceptance of Prince Charles is followed by the regrets of the Danish people. The latter are perfectly well aware of the suspicion which his selection will arouse in Sweden, since the Swedes could not be expected to look for anything but disfavor on the spectacle of a prince of the Danish royal family on the Norwegian throne. No matter how King Oscar may word his formal approval, fears of a Danish-Norwegian conspiracy against Sweden will not die out in the last-named country. Therefore, the Danes are sorry. They



THE NEW HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

HAMLET HAAKON: "Poor Oscar! To be or not to be—King of Norway—that was his problem."

(Note the crown-shaped skull taken from the coffin labeled "The Swedish Casket.")—From *Fischetto* (Turin).

expect that bitterness will arise, and that the enthusiasm over a united Scandinavia will be dampened.

The writer of this editorial concludes with the statement that if the Danish people could have their way Prince Charles would never have become the King of Norway.

## A Norwegian View of the Monarchy-Republic Question.

A good deal of discussion regarding the final choice of governmental form for Norway preceded the election. The magazine already quoted (*Det Ny Aarhundrede*, Copenhagen) contains an article by a well-known Norwegian lawyer and politician, Mr. Gustav Heiberg, criticising the Storting for "prejudging the issue." Recalling to mind the early offer of the Storting to have a prince of the house of Bernadotte occupy the Norwegian throne, Mr. Heiberg severely



VOTING IN NORWAY.

"Ja" (yes), the ballot in favor of royalty (Prince Charles of Denmark).

criticises the Storting for not permitting the people to have untrammelled choice. He says on this point :

Immediately after the *coup d'état* of June 7, last [when Norway formally declared her separation], many Norwegian voices were raised, asserting in no uncertain tone that the present was Norway's opportunity to adopt a form of government more suited to the Norwegian people and the age than a monarch could ever be. The offer of the Storting to King Oscar temporarily silenced these voices. At the same time, they insisted that unless Norway's foreign policy demanded a king the whole question of the form of government should be decided in the forum of the people. The cabinet and the Storting, however, were averse to letting the decision pass out of their hands, and the press, which supported them, initiated an illogical campaign to prove that although the monarchy had been abolished for the time being the throne of Norway existed,—it was only vacant. Therefore, the people were asked to vote,—not as to whether there should be a monarchy or a republic, but whether they should accept Prince Charles of Denmark as their king. This was begging the entire question.

This writer declares that the Scandinavian journalists who found an overwhelming desire for a monarchy in Norway were entirely mistaken. It is now six hundred years since Norway has actually had a national monarchy, and during the years which the house of Bernadotte

ruled the country has not gained any respect for the monarchical idea.

If sufficient time had been given before pressing the choice of the Danish prince, there is no doubt that the common, democratic sense of the Norwegian people would have triumphed and demanded a more modern form of government than the monarchy. For many years Norway has really been governed as a democratic republic, and everything has gone well with her, in spite of crises. The choice of a republic would have been but the logical inference from the political and social evolution of the last five decades in Norway.

#### How the Norwegians Received the Treaty of Karlstad.

The Norwegian viewpoint in the matter of the mutual concessions at Karlstad over the terms of separation is presented by an anonymous Norwegian political writer. He declares that the demands of the Swedish Government regarding the destruction of the Norwegian fortresses would never have been acceded to had it not "plainly been read between the lines that in case of a refusal Norway might look for an attack in the future." The one hundred million kroner, the mobilization of the Swedish army, and the hostile tone of the Swedish press spoke too plain a language to be misunderstood. "It was another variety of the 'money or your life' threat." Elaborating the fortress question, this writer says :



VOTING IN NORWAY.

"Nei" (no), the republican ballot against Prince Charles.

In order to grasp the full significance to Norway of this fortress question, it is necessary to keep in mind the situation of the Norwegian capital, Christiania. The purpose of the fortresses in question was not to protect the capital from the land side, but merely to prevent a sudden attack from the sea. The fortresses were constructed in order to hold up an outside enemy until troops could be gathered sufficient for defense. It can never be forgotten that 3 per cent. of Norway's population and 4 per cent. of her economic resources are found on 3 per cent. of the entire area. Sweden could have but three motives for insisting upon this condition,—(1) she desired to humble Norway; (2) she feared Norway; or (3) she wanted to weaken Norwegian defense.

The treaty of Karlstad, says this writer, in conclusion, "has awakened deep sorrow in Norway, and many Norwegians would have preferred to take the risks of refusal rather than submit to the crying injustice of Sweden's demands."

#### What Sweden Was Doing During the Crisis.

Corrupt political machinery met its Waterloo in Sweden this fall. Another editorial article in *Det Ny Aarhundrede* summarizes the result of the recent Swedish elections, which terminated a campaign of great interest and excitement. So much popular feeling was aroused that the Norwegian question was entirely subordinated. "The election has proved to be one of the most significant in Swedish history. A consciousness of political independence has made itself felt all over the country, driving a large part of the reactionary landed class out of office in the lower house of the Riksdag." In the upper house, this

class is still in power, owing to the franchise being based on income (see "Leading Article" in the August, 1905, number of the *Review*).

Since 1884, when the city of Stockholm went Conservative by political fraud, the party of reaction has been in the ascendancy in the lower house also. Half a century ago, the Liberal party controlled only 30 out of 230 seats in the house. The Socialist party elected its first candidate in 1896. The elections, occurring every third year, have, however, constantly increased the Socialistic representation. By the fusion of 1900, the United Liberals elected 104 members, and the Socialists 4. Together, they now have a majority in the house, the result of the election in the lower house standing as follows (the first figures being those of 1902, the second those of 1905): Conservatives, 88, 80; Moderates, 34, 24; Liberal Fusionists, 104, 112; Socialists, 4, 14. The Liberal coalition triumphed on the issue of universal suffrage. This issue can now count 140 votes against 90. . . . The effort of the Conservatives to arouse national passion in the matter of Norway, and thus blind the people to the real issue, has proved a complete failure. . . . The triumph of Liberalism means a democratic policy in the future in reactionary Sweden.

### VICTOR RYDBERG, REFORMER, THE "DANTE OF SWEDEN."

IN order to uplift mankind socially, the work of the philosopher and poet is as much needed as that of the practical man of affairs. The poet is the bearer of high ideals, and the closer he stands to the masses of the people the more fruitful will his work be. Victor Rydberg is such a leading spirit and a captain among the Swedish people. In a recent number of the *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm), Mr. E. Liljedahl points out the significance of this remarkable man as a social reformer. In picturing the "inferno of industrialism," Rydberg has indeed deserved the name of the "Dante of Sweden."

Gifted with an immense brain power, enabling him to be at once philosopher, author, historian, parliamentarian, and journalist, the secret of Rydberg's popularity lies in the fact that his writings are attractive to all classes,—to the workman, to the school, to the university, and to the library. Nine years after his death, his lectures on Roman culture are still coming from the press.

What are the prominent teachings of Rydberg as a social reformer? First of all, he taught freedom of individual conscience. It was this that inspired him in the fight against the state church, which claimed to be a higher court over good and evil than "the voice of God in the inner man." With Rydberg religion was a living reality, only needing the support of dogma and ceremonies when it lacked the inner stability. In connection with faith in the conscience

he entertained belief in reason. Realizing, however, its inability to solve all problems, he regarded the claims of the materialists as the height of human stupidity. Those fundamental



VICTOR RYDBERG, THE DANTE OF SWEDEN.



thoughts led Rydberg on to his successful battle against dogmatism and tradition, the fruit of which is his great work, "The Teaching of the Bible as to Christ."

In his attitude on the labor question Rydberg was the uncompromising champion of the workingman, and his writings on this subject, in both prose and verse, are part of the "treasury of this class." Recognizing the mission of industry, his chief purpose was to picture that society, which was not governed by the laws of law for humanity. An enemy of the upper house of the Riksdag, owing to its slow work in social reform, the liberalism of Rydberg was, on the other hand, too genuine to be chained to socialism. He warns against the idealizing of a

future state by the working classes, proving that the ideal is beyond all human realization. In a movement of such magnitude as the labor movement, he fully realized that frictions must ensue.

The testament which Rydberg has given humanity is too great to be fully estimated at the present time. The seed planted by the author will bring forth fruit in coming generations. The idea at the bottom of the author's thoughts is eternal. Rejecting the dream of the pietist, that of eternal reward for a good earthly life, he declared that the founder of Christianity never taught any such material thing. Victor Rydberg's idea is the one of Paul the Apostle, or the social one,—we are all members of one body. The member who advances facilitates the progress of all others, while the one who falls behind retards the whole in coming to the full stature of man.

## DIFFICULTIES OF GOVERNMENT RATE-MAKING.

IF it is finally decided that the national government is to make and establish freight rates in this country, as provided by the legislation now before Congress, it is pertinent to ask what standard will be set up for determining a "reasonable" rate. So far, this matter has been considered mainly from the point of view of shippers who have been injured by discriminations in the past, and who now insist that rates shall be reduced, but in no case increased. On the other hand, Prof. Albert S. Bolles, writing in the *North American Review* for December, shows that the problem is an exceedingly complex one, and that any "quick and short-cut" method of establishing rates might easily result in creating difficulties quite as serious as those now existing. Suppose that the Government should undertake to secure to railroad investors a fair return on the capital invested; suppose further that the sum originally invested by the stockholders can be ascertained. This, however, is only a part of what the stockholders have put into the road. As Professor Bolles points out:

Many of our railroads when first completed were in the crudest condition; more capital was added; for years no dividends were made and all the net earnings were employed to improve the road, stations, bridges, remove curves, lessen grades, acquire rolling stock, and many other needful improvements. Surely all the money thus expended should be added to the capital in the Government's calculations.

Again, another railroad has made occasional dividends, 1, 2, or 3 per cent., and all the rest of the earnings have been put into betterments. How much of the earnings in such a case may be properly added to the capital account?

Mention is made of one railroad organized

several years ago which has never yet declared a dividend on its common stock. The road has been reorganized several times; numerous loans have been floated and turned into stock; preferred stock has been issued, as well as bogus stock; smaller lines have been bought and absorbed, sometimes at their cost value, but often at a much higher figure. It would be impossible even for an expert to get at the amount of capital truly invested in that enterprise.

It would be necessary for the Government, first, to decide what rate per cent. of interest on actual investment would be a reasonable remuneration to the stockholders of railroads, and, second, to determine what is the true capital of every railroad corporation on which dividends should be paid.

### IS THE LOW RATE ALWAYS "REASONABLE?"

Approaching now the question, What is a reasonable rate in a particular case? the Government would have to decide whether the lowest rate in competition is always a fair standard. Professor Bolles maintains that the bankrupt railroad, in the hands of a receiver, is generally in the most favorable condition to fix low rates. He says:

If the receiver can make enough to pay running expenses, he can set the pace and keep it up until the end. He need not try to earn interest on the corporation's loans; as for the stockholders, they are entirely out of it. Such a railroad for many years was the New York & Erie,—a menace to all solvent competitors, because it was insolvent and never expected to be any better.

The effect of a railroad's bankruptcy on its business

future is just as different from that of a private individual's bankruptcy on his business future as can be imagined. If an individual fails, the competition he had previously waged against others ceases. When a railroad fails, it is in the best possible condition to compete and underbid all rivals.

When, therefore, a shipper has demanded a lower rate because it was given by some other company, the truth often has been, as could be clearly proved if space permitted, that the unreasonable rate was that given by the lower-rate road. It is true from the shipper's point of view that he will suffer if the inequality is not corrected, and if the Government is to do anything in the way of making reasonable rates it should go much further than is proposed and prevent the making of unreasonable low ones.

Unreasonably low rates are made under three ordinary conditions,—by bankrupt railroads; by railroads possessing an inferior service, poorer cars, longer time, slower delivery, or other inferiority to their competitors; by railroads under peculiar conditions whereby a heavy cut is temporarily made to punish a rival or gain some advantage. Without going too far, it would be difficult to justify the acts of those who have declared such rates on any occasion. Shippers ought to be willing to pay a fair rate on their merchandise, for it is only a charge that they pass on to the consumers. Whatever wrong is done by the practice of things for which there is no defense, the wrong is slight compared with the excessive and disastrous competition between different companies, which, we repeat, the Government, if attempting to do anything in the way of making rates, should prevent. Surely, it is quite as clear a duty of the Government to make a reasonable rate that will secure a fair return to stockholders, and thus insure the solvency of their companies, as to insure the solvency and prosperity of their shippers. Both have equal rights in law.

#### NEEDLESS PARALLEL LINES.

In the case of railroads built, like the West Shore in New York State, not to be operated, but to be sold, Professor Bolles thinks it is a fair question whether any return at all ought to accrue to the stockholders, or whether, indeed, such companies have any right to exist. The New York Central was threatened with bankruptcy when the West Shore began to do business, and to prevent the sacrifice of its securities it had to buy the West Shore and increase its freight tariffs to make up for its losses. Commenting on the episode, Professor Bolles remarks:

This is the history of many of these parallel ventures; they ought not to have been built, and as independent enterprises are not entitled to the public protection or regard. Conceived in fraud, they are usually managed in the same spirit; and if solvent competing lines buy them to save themselves from ruin, are they to be blamed for making the public pay for its original dereliction of duty? The railroads that have thus been built to sell aggregate thousands of miles. What, we repeat, is a reasonable rate to charge in order to gain some return on the capital unwillingly invested under those conditions? And how does the Government propose, if regulating future rates, to guard existing companies against these unwelcome contingencies? Does it propose to suffer such adventurers to continue their work, and, when at last they are put out of the way at a heavy price, to prevent purchasers from making any advance to cover their unwilling action? If this should be the Government's policy, the ruin of the strongest railroad in the United States could be easily accomplished.

#### CARL SCHURZ IN '48.

NOTHING thus far published in the very entertaining "Reminiscences of a Long Life," by Carl Schurz, now running in *McClure's Magazine*, surpasses in interest the account of the author's university days at Bonn, which appears in the January number. Young Schurz was a member of the Burschenschaft Franconia, one of the many students' associations which had been organized at various universities after the wars of liberation early in the nineteenth century. The present narrative by Mr. Schurz covers the eventful winter of 1847-48,—a period of revolution in Europe and of special unrest in the German universities. The effect of the overturn in Paris on the German student imagination is best described by Mr. Schurz in his own words:

One morning toward the end of February, 1848, I sat quietly in my attic chamber working hard at my tragedy of Ulrich von Hutten, when suddenly a friend

rushed breathlessly into the room, exclaiming: "What, you sitting here! Do you not know what has happened?"

"No; what?"

"The French have driven away Louis Philippe and proclaimed the Republic."

I threw down my pen—and that was the end of my Ulrich von Hutten. I never touched the manuscript again. We tore down the stairs into the street to the market square, the accustomed meeting-place for all the student societies after their midday dinner. Although it was still forenoon, the market was already crowded with young men talking excitedly. There was no shouting, no noise, only agitated conversation. What did we want there? This probably no one knew. But since the French had driven away Louis Philippe and proclaimed the Republic, something, of course, must happen here too. Some of the students had brought their rapiers along, as if it were necessary at once to make an attack or to defend ourselves. We were dominated by a vague feeling that a great outbreak of elemental forces had begun, as if an earthquake was impending of which we had felt the first shock, and we

instinctively crowded together. Thus we wandered about in numerous bands to the "Kneipe," where our restlessness, however, would not suffer us long to stay; then to other pleasure resorts, where we fell into conversation with all manner of strangers, to find in them the same confused, astonished, and expectant state of mind; then back to the market square to see what might be going on there; then again somewhere else, and so on without aim and end, until finally late in the night fatigue compelled us to find the way home.

The next morning there were the usual lectures to be attended. But how profitless! The voice of the professor sounded like a monotonous drone coming from far away. What he had to say did not seem to concern us. The pen that should have taken notes remained idle. At last we closed with a sigh the note-book and went away, impelled by a feeling that now we had something more important to do.—to devote ourselves to the affairs of the fatherland. And this we did by seeking as quickly as possible again the company of our friends, in order to discuss what had happened and what was to come. In these conversations, excited as they were, certain ideas and catchwords worked themselves to the surface which expressed more or less the feelings of the people. Now had arrived in Germany the day for the establishment of "German unity" and the founding of a great powerful national German Empire. In the first line the convocation of a national parliament. Then the demands for civil rights and liberties, free speech, free press, the right of free assembly, equality before the law, a freely elected representation of the people with legislative power, responsibility of ministers, self-government of the communes, the right of the people to carry arms, the formation of a civic guard with self-elected officers, etc., etc.,—in short, that which was called a "constitutional form of government on a broad democratic basis."

Republican ideas were at first only sparingly expressed. But the word democracy was soon on many tongues, and many, too, thought it a matter of course that if the princes should try to withhold from the people the rights and liberties demanded force should take the place of mere petition. Of course, the regeneration of the fatherland must, if possible, be accom-



CARL SCHURZ AT NINETEEN.

plished by peaceable means, but it must be accomplished at all events.

A few days after the outbreak of this commotion I reached my nineteenth birthday. I remember to have been so entirely absorbed by what was happening that I could hardly turn my thoughts to anything else. I, like all my friends, was dominated by the feeling that at last the great opportunity had arrived for giving to the German people the liberty which was their birth-right, and to the German fatherland its unity and greatness, and that it was now the first duty of every German to do and to sacrifice everything for this sacred object. We were profoundly, solemnly, in earnest.

## MAYOR JOHNSON, OF CLEVELAND.

THE third election of Tom L. Johnson as mayor of Cleveland, by an increased plurality, makes especially timely the characterization of Mayor Johnson by Dr. E. W. Bemis in the December *Arena*. Mr. Johnson, himself a Democrat widely known as an advocate of the single tax, has achieved his victories in a strongly Republican city, where his ideas on taxation are distinctly unpopular. Dr. Bemis, who has served under him as head of the Cleveland water department, ascribes the mayor's success partly to his insistence on the destruction of special privilege, partly to his willingness to work for what is immediately attainable in municipal reform, and partly to his democratic faith in the people.

In regard to Mayor Johnson's manner of conducting his office, Dr. Bemis says:

He has broad views of public policy and a keen desire for a clean, pure government, as well as for a government that can hold its own in the contest with special privileges. No man in Ohio has done so much as he against the spoils system and in favor of administrative efficiency. Referring to the matter at a time when disgruntled spoilsmen were fiercely demanding a surrender, he said of the merit system: "I believe it is good politics; but anyway, it is decent." As evidence of his broad views, one may instance also that during the past four and a half years in office he has effected great improvements in street paving and cleaning, the construction of sewers, the popularization of parks, the development of playgrounds, the efficiency of the water,

police, and fire departments, the separation of grade crossings, the management of the reformatory and of juvenile delinquents, and of many other matters.

#### EXECUTIVE CAPACITY COUPLED WITH KEENNESS OF PERCEPTION.

His capacity in at least two respects is extraordinary,—first, his executive capacity, an important evidence of which is his conceded ability to select strong subordinates and to impress them with somewhat of his own enthusiasm, and, second, his ability to look to the heart of the problem, whether of engineering or of political and economic science,—in other words, his power of perception. One of the most prominent civil engineers of the country, after contact with our mayor, pronounces his power of perception the greatest he has

ever met in a very wide acquaintance. Mr. Johnson has taken out many patents, some being of large value. This engineering ability joined to financial keenness greater than that hitherto shown by any of our reform leaders makes his advice in the development of municipal ownership along safe and rational lines invaluable. It has been often sought and freely given in more than one large city. His universally admitted success in giving Cleveland the purest, most efficient, government she has ever enjoyed, and one that is better than that of most, and possibly of all, the other forty cities in this country of over one hundred thousand population, has drawn to him the support of thousands of Republican voters who have not yet been converted to his taxation, public-ownership, home-rule, and direct-legislation policies.

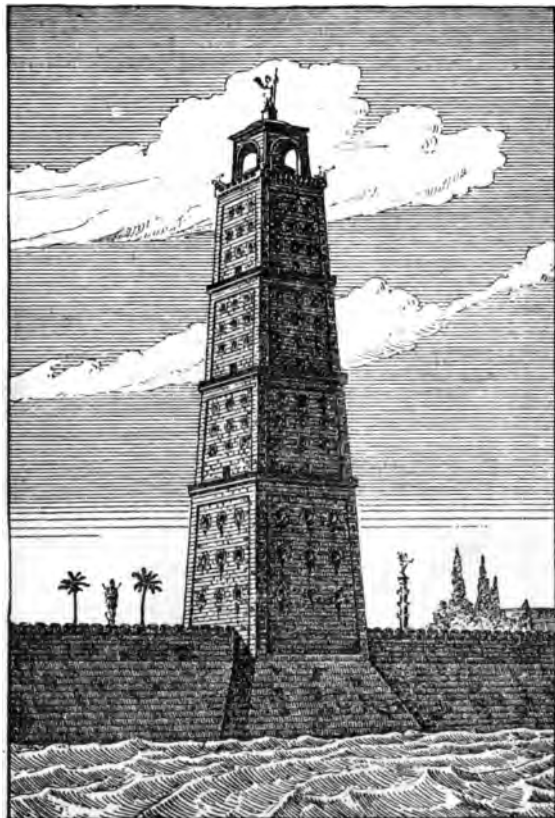
### SOME SURVIVING LIGHTHOUSES OF ANTIQUITY.

A DESCRIPTION of some of the most famous lighthouses of antiquity, particularly those which survive until the present or have been restored, appears in the monthly magazine *Prometheus*, of Berlin, by Herr Buchwald, a well-known German civil engineer. Of course, Herr Buchwald begins with the most famous lighthouse of olden times, the granite tower on the island of Pharos, at the entrance to the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. This structure was known as one of the Seven Wonders of the old world, and it certainly must have made a great impression on the incoming mariner. Although the descriptions in classic literature of this famous lighthouse are very meager, a German architect, Professor Adler, of Berlin, has succeeded in reconstructing on paper the famous tower,—which we reproduce here.

The first stone of the Pharos lighthouse was laid by King Ptolemy Logi, about the year 290 B.C. The structure was completed in ten years. The architect, Sostratos of Knidos, obtained royal permission to inscribe on the tower "Sostratos of Knidos, Son of Dexiphanes, to the Gods, Guiders of the Mariner." The cost of construction of the entire tower, we are informed, amounted to 800 talents of gold, equal to probably about \$1,000,000 of our present currency. The height was 111 meters (approximately, 360 feet); and the beacon light, according to ancient tradition, was visible at a distance of thirty miles. The source of illumination is doubtful. The open shaft, with a pumping device, indicates that oil of some kind was used, and the lantern engraved on local coins eliminates the idea of the open wood fire. All through the wars of the Romans and Mohammedans, up to the middle of the seventh century, the lighthouse was kept in working order. After that, neglect and decay set in, and by the middle of the fourteenth century the famous lighthouse was little more than a ruin.

One of the other famous lighthouses of antiquity was the gigantic iron statue of Rhodes,

the principle of which has been revived in the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. This was the famous Colossus of Rhodes. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and, as an



THE PHAROS OF EGYPT.

(The famous lighthouse at the entrance to Alexandria Harbor, restored.)

oracle forbade its reconstruction, the metal of the famous statue was sold by the conquering Arabs for what would be equal to \$200,000 of our money to-day.

Beginning with Roman ascendancy in Europe, we have more detailed and accurate information about lighthouses. The Roman lighthouse was characterized chiefly by its outside staircase, leading to the top, upon which an open wood fire was always kept burning. Probably the most symmetrical of these Roman structures was the tower erected at Ostia, the seaport of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber, and finished during the reign of the Emperor Nero. The mightiest

of Roman lighthouses, however, was the one built by the Emperor Caligula at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the British Channel, in memory of his visit to Britannia. This tower, with the one at Corunna, on the coast of Spain, are the best preserved of ancient lighthouses. From old paintings we are able to get an idea of the original construction of the latter tower, which is the only one, excepting the Pharos, which is in any degree of preservation to-day. At the end of the eighteenth century, the Spanish Government restored this tower, and since that time it has served the shipping of the world without interruption.

### RECENT COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA.

THE typical features of American college and university architecture are described in a series of papers contributed to *Appleton's Book-lovers Magazine* by Christian Brinton. In the January installment, the new buildings at Harvard and Yale are described, some excellent drawings by Vernon Howe Bailey accompanying the text. Mr. Brinton rejoices in the revival of what he concedes the true spirit of Harvard architecture,—namely, the colonial, or Georgian, style, which predominates in the most recent

creations. An example of this reversion to the primitive simplicity of Harvard architecture is the new Harvard Union, which for years was the project of Colonel Higginson and was finally carried to a conclusion by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White. The Union is a great undergraduate and graduate club, which fulfills the social needs of university life in much the same degree as does Phillips Brooks' house the religious needs.

#### YALE'S NEW BUILDINGS.

Unlike Harvard, Yale has practically done away with all of her old buildings, and has not cared to preserve their architectural type. The Yale of to-day, declares Mr. Brinton, is neither local nor Georgian, but displays an unconvincing compromise between the delicate classicism of Messrs. Carrère & Hastings and the somewhat matter-of-fact Collegiate Gothic of Mr. Haight. Of the old Brick Row, only one building—the famous South Middle—remains. The most satisfactory architecture of modern Yale, according to Mr. Brinton, is to be found in the bicentennial group of buildings, which owes its existence to the initiative of President Hadley. These buildings are the work of Messrs. Carrère & Hastings, of New York, and are suggestive of the Louis XVI. period. The portions thus far finished comprise the Memorial Vestibule and the Dining Hall, and the Woolsey Auditorium. Woodbridge Hall, Messrs. Howells & Stokes' new Administration Building, and Byers Memorial Hall (each of which, in a sense, belongs to the bicentennial group), are also in keeping with the general scheme as to style and construction. It would be difficult, says Mr. Brinton, to imagine anything "more logical, more captivating, or more discreetly decorative" than this scheme, which occupies an entire block.



THE MEMORIAL VESTIBULE, YALE.  
(Design by Carrère & Hastings.)

## THE DESIGNER OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MONUMENT..

THE death of Count Giuseppe Sacconi, architect of the great monument to King Victor Emmanuel II. at Rome, has called forth from Italian reviews praise that to the stranger seems almost extravagant. The *Italia Moderna* (Rome) begins by saying :

Art has lost in this architect one who knew the great and profound significance of marbles, and of lines one of its most glorious devotees, and Italy one of her greatest sons. Rather, if to understand the nature, the life, and the will of the mother is to be the favorite son, the son of the spirit vast as space and deep as the sea, Italy has lost in Giuseppe Sacconi the greatest of her sons.

The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), after remarking on the great projects he left uncompleted, says : "The name of Giuseppe Sacconi is, nevertheless, consecrated to fame. He is the first great artist of the third Rome."

The enormous monument, largest of our times, which in a series of terraces crowned with statues and temples fills one slope of the Capitoline hill, has been nearly twenty years in construction, and is far from completed, though the details had all been worked out before the architect's death.

The slowness of its building, however, had enabled him to better the design constantly, and this intelligent alteration to produce the most harmonious result can scarcely be done by another less imbued with the spirit of the creation. The design was one of three chosen from one



THE LATE ITALIAN ARCHITECT, GIUSEPPE SACCONI.

hundred and fifty in 1884, and was then selected by popular vote as the best of all. The *Italia Moderna* says :

If everything of our effort and of our nationality should be dispersed and disappear, the ruins of the Coliseum, of St. Peter's, and of the monument to Victor Emmanuel,—the ruins of the works of our ancestors and of Giuseppe Sacconi,—would suffice to tell posterity that there once lived a people whose traditions of glory will never be forgotten ; which was ever unique and the same through all the struggles of all the ages ; which had a life of warlike glory, and grandiose and glorious traditions of art that from the dawn to the setting of that people never perished. Giuseppe Sacconi united in himself all the grandeur, the mighty forces, and the faith of the Italian spirit from antique Rome to modern Italy, from the first Rome to the third.

Among the other works of importance intrusted to Sacconi were the expiatory chapel at Monza, the tomb of King Humbert in the Pantheon, and the façade of Santa Maria degli Angeli, where Michael Angelo and Vanutelli



THE GREAT MONUMENT TO VICTOR EMMANUEL IN ROME.

(Designed by Giuseppe Sacconi.)



were his predecessors in fitting a modern church into the baths of Diocletian. This façade remains uncompleted. Count Sacconi was not only an artist. For many years he had been

a member of parliament, and there served art in another way. for, when matters of art were under discussion, he was always listened to as an authority who knew whereof he spoke.

## A DEMOCRAT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE reports of those members of Congress who visited the Philippines last summer on the invitation of Secretary Taft have been awaited with no little curiosity. Especial interest attaches to the observations of the Democratic and anti-imperialist members of the party, one of whom, Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, contributes to the *North American Review* for December a candid statement of his views and conclusions.

Senator Newlands begins with a frank admission of his own skepticism regarding the fitness of the Filipino people for self-government and an equally frank recognition of the essential agreement between President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan, the leaders, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic parties, respecting the ultimate relations of our government to that people. At the same time, he pays a cordial tribute to Secretary Taft, "whose fixed determination to conduct the government of the Philippines in the interest of the Filipino people as a sacred trust, uncontrolled by selfish considerations, had aroused the moral sentiment and challenged the admiration of the country." In short, Senator Newlands declares his belief that the best men of both parties are now intent upon solving the Philippine question "in a manner consistent with the theory and the traditions of our government."

### AN AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The Senator's observations of the Filipino people go far to confirm much that has been written concerning them by other American observers. He believes them capable of much development. Their leaders are assiduous in cultivating the popular aspirations for national independence, but naturally their conception of individual rights and liberties, in the Anglo-Saxon sense, is still obscure. Senator Newlands believes that there can be no permanent friendliness between the Filipinos and the Americans. In the meantime, however, the Philippine Commission is working out problems of good government,—if not yet a government of the people or by the people, at least a government for the people.

Senator Newlands lays much stress on the

need of an agricultural bank, resembling those of Germany and Egypt, with a capital of at least ten million dollars. While the country is in a state of "financial collapse," as described by the Manila Chamber of Commerce, we cannot expect such a bank to be organized by private capital. Senator Newlands states the case for a government bank in the following paragraphs:

An agricultural bank could loan the money necessary to introduce improved methods, particularly on the sugar plantations. It could also aid in the development of the four hundred thousand acres of land purchased from the friars, which are still on the hands of the insular government. Assisted by the Bureau of Agriculture, it could accomplish the development of the general agricultural interests of the islands upon a thoroughly modern and scientific basis. All moneys advanced could be properly secured upon the improvements made. And thus an insular agricultural bank, with a capital derived from the sale of insular bonds at 2 per cent., guaranteed by the United States, could do a business that would earn at least 6 per cent.

It will be economy for the United States to move generously and efficiently now. Economic distress may result in discontent that will cause outbreaks whose suppression will cost infinitely more than the aid at present needed. It must be remembered that the tropical islands have been languishing for years. The temperate zone has beaten the tropical zone in competition in sugar and tobacco. The outbreak of Cuba against Spain was largely due to economic distress caused by the low price of sugar; I think it likely that it has also had something to do with the contemporaneous discontent in the Philippines.

The insular revenues are now only about \$3,000,000 in gold, to which may be added \$3,000,000 in gold as the municipal revenues for Manila, and \$2,000,000 in gold as the provincial and municipal revenues outside of Manila. Fourteen million dollars in gold is the sum that is now available annually for all purposes, insular, provincial, and municipal, in a government of seven million people. When we recall that the District of Columbia, with less than three hundred thousand people, requires about nine or ten million dollars annually for municipal and District purposes, it seems amazing that the Insular Commission should have accomplished so much with so little.

### THE ABOLITION OF TARIFF DUTIES.

The policy of Philippine free trade might be expected to appeal to Senator Newlands, as a Democrat, with peculiar force, but he contends that the proposed arrangement,—namely, the abolition of the American duties on Philippine

products, to be followed, when the Spanish treaty expires, three years hence, by the abolition of Philippine duties upon American products,—so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned, means restricted trade, not freer trade. It would give the United States a monopoly of imports into the Philippines, but such a privilege would give Japan and China an excuse for refusing us equal trade opportunities in Manchuria and Korea. At best, an arrangement of this kind would be, so far as the Philippines are concerned, a subsidy scheme.

There are also political objections to this plan of mutual subsidy. The Philippines are now almost entirely dependent for their revenue upon customs duties. With the loss of such revenue the substitution of land and other internal taxes will be required. There is already a vehement protest against a land tax.

Senator Newlands argues, further, that it would be particularly unwise at this time to complicate the fiscal and revenue systems of the two countries. Our policy should be to hold the Philippines entirely separate from the United States, so that when the time comes for independence there will be no difficulty in declaring the trusteeship ended and turning over the ward's property.

#### SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

In place of the proposed reduction in duties, Senator Newlands suggests the following legislation, as embodying the more important reforms advocated in his article:

1. The repeal of the act extending our coast navigation laws to the Philippine Islands. These will confessedly impose a higher burden on the transportation of her exports and imports than now. Their operation has already been postponed for a time by a recent act.

2. If not too late, the repeal of the act authorizing insular aid for railroad-building by the insular guarantee of 4 per cent. interest on the \$30,000,000 of bonds, and the substitution of insular construction and ownership of the proposed railroads accomplished by means of an insular bond issue at 2 per cent., guaranteed by the United States.

3. The authorization of insular, provincial, and municipal bonds sufficient to cover needed permanent improvements, the bonds bearing interest at 2 per cent., thus facilitating the application of a larger portion of current revenues to education, particularly of an industrial character. The enrollment of the schools should be trebled.

4. An issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds for an insular agricultural bank, the bonds to bear interest at 2 per cent. and to be guaranteed by the United States; such bank to aid the introduction of machinery and improved methods in agriculture by secured loans to the farmers.

All these bonds should run for thirty years, in which time the saving in interest should pay for them. The total, including railroads, would be about \$60,000,000, or, without railroads, \$30,000,000.

When the time comes for final determination of the relations of the Filipinos to us, a plebiscite can be taken. If separation is then desired by either, it can be accomplished. Meanwhile, the United States can largely center its own expenditures at Subig Bay, which, cut off by the mountains from the rest of Luzon and having but few native occupants, can be made an easily defended naval, coaling, and commercial station for our navy and merchant marine. When the time comes for separation, we can easily retain Subig Bay, and thus make it a link in the chain of our naval and commercial administration.

## TO-DAY'S CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

**PROPHYLAXIS** in pulmonary tuberculosis,—that is, the prevention of this white plague,—is of such vital importance that the presentation of this subject in an able article from the pen of Dr. A. P. Francine, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the *Journal of the Medical Association* of November 18, should attract universal attention.

It is more than probable that the average person, no matter how well informed, is not aware of the fact that consumption is the most general and fatal disease of mankind. One-tenth of all people fall victims to it. In America alone, over one hundred and ten thousand persons die of it annually.

Tuberculosis, says Dr. Francine, is more fatal to humanity than dysentery, cholera, or the plague. The ravages of war are insignificant beside it. In the great Franco-Prussian War, according to Prussian statistics,

the number of men killed and dying of wounds and disease amounted to 40,951. Twice as many die each year in Prussia of tuberculosis. In our own Civil War, there were 70,293 lives lost in battle. This is only a little over half the number dying each year from tuberculosis in this country.

But monstrous as is this showing of the direct ravages of tuberculosis, it is not all, nor even the worst half, of the picture; for you must know that tuberculosis attacks every organ and tissue of the body, and accordingly travels under many names. For instance, it is called lupus when it attacks the skin; scrofula when it attacks the glands; curvature of the spine, or spinal caries, when it attacks the vertebræ; Pott's disease, when it attacks the hip; white swelling, when it attacks the joints; and so on indefinitely. Who, then, can measure the anguish, poverty, degradation, and sin which it causes! Our hospitals for the insane and orphan asylums, our homes and hospitals for crippled children, our reformatories, prisons, and penitentiaries, are filled with the indirect results of tuberculosis.

With such facts and figures before us, there can be

little need of discussing the advisability of employing measures to suppress this universal pest. That we should adopt all such measures as lie in our power is a self-evident fact. And when I add that we *can* safeguard against it, and that by certain simple measures we *can* cut down this awful mortality, it becomes criminal negligence on our part to neglect them.

The doctor shows that the disease originates through the inspiration or ingestion of the germ—the tubercle bacillus—and that infection usually occurs through the sputum, which contains millions and millions of these bacilli. It is only dangerous when it dries and becomes pulverized and the germs are thus disseminated in the air. The drying of sputum is a source of danger, not only to those who come in contact with consumptives, but also to the invalids themselves, as they are apt to reinhale or reingest the bacteria which they themselves have expectorated and thus infect portions of the lungs or other tissues which were previously healthy.

The public measures advocated by the writer for the restriction and prevention of tuberculosis are: 1. The establishment of free sanatoria in the country for the treatment of incipient and moderately advanced cases, and also farms for convalescents. 2. The establishment of city

hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases in the wards, and of dispensaries for ambulatory cases. 3. Registration of all cases and thorough disinfection of all houses in which tuberculosis has occurred. 4. Government inspection of dairies, slaughter-houses, and herds. 5. Organization of societies for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Dr. Francine proposes the following measures for the prophylaxis of the individual: 1. The absolute control and destruction of the sputum. This can only be done if the patient expectorates into paper boxes or paper napkins, which are subsequently burned. Spittoons should not be used. 2. Care and cleanliness in the home, in respect of dust and dirt, and in disinfection of articles contaminated by use. 3. Tuberculous persons should sleep alone. The room should have no unnecessary drapery or furniture, and the windows should be kept open both night and day. Personal prophylaxis is inspired by the fact that the consumptive, if scrupulously clean, is not a source of danger even to his immediate environment. If the above directions in regard to sputum are strictly observed, association with consumptives and the care of them is ordinarily without danger.

## RECENT EXPERIMENTS BY FRENCH BIOLOGISTS.

A NUMBER of papers covering a wide range of subjects and bringing out facts in experimental science of interest in themselves as well as having an important bearing on fundamental theories were presented at the recent meeting of the French Biological Society, reported in the last number of the *Comptes Rendus* (Paris).

Some curious discoveries in the variations of vorticella were made by M. Emmanuel Fauré-Fremiet, who by an oversight neglected a collection of the vorticellas in his laboratory so that the animalcules became exposed to conditions different from those to which they were accustomed, with the surprising result, at first sight, that one species changed into another species.

The vorticellas are ranked among microscopic animalcules possessing the least possible rudiments of anatomical structure consistent with life, and maintaining their own individuality. They resemble, in miniature, a crystal bell with a fringe of cilia constantly waving around the edge, and in place of the handle of the bell there is a delicate stalk that contracts in a spiral or stretches out at full length, according as its

owner elects to withdraw into seclusion or to swing out and explore the surroundings.

By evaporation, the level of the water in the jar containing the vorticellas was lowered so that two small pools were formed, completely isolated from each other. The jar was supposed to contain only one kind of vorticellas, but after it had been neglected in this way one pool which was supplied with animal food and was poor in oxygen was found to contain a yellowish species about two and one-half times as large as the colorless kind in the other pool where only plant food was to be had, and besides this, most of the colorless ones had encysted, drawing in cilia and spiral stalk, and inclosing themselves in an impervious case, ready for the quiescent period that they take refuge in when living becomes difficult.

As an experiment, some of the large ones were taken out and placed under the same conditions as the smaller variety. The next day they had changed, and within two days they had completely transformed into the small, colorless species, and did not delay to encyst, as their companions in the small pool were doing.

The effect of the environment in producing

this change was incontestable, and shows what a delicate balance is maintained in the organization of things, and what possibilities there are that slight differences in conditions might have produced an entirely different order of things.

Dr. Alexis Carvel and Dr. C. C. Guthrie reported the results of a curious experiment on the organs of circulation of the blood in the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland of a dog was cut free from surrounding tissue, and the artery and vein connected with it were carefully cut across very near the carotid artery and the jugular vein after the vessels had been closed with forceps to prevent bleeding. The organ was removed, and then placed back again in an inverted position, so that the end of the artery communicated with the end of the vein of the gland, while the vein was placed in circuit with the artery. Circulation of the blood was re-

established about half an hour after the organ was first dissected out, arterial blood flowing through the thyroid vein, and venous blood through the artery.

Circulation was extremely active, and fifty-eight days later, when the report of the experiment was read, the animal operated upon was perfectly well.

Normally, the arteries pulsate, and by their contractions help to force the blood along, over the body, while the veins do not pulsate; but in this experiment the section of vein that had been placed in circuit with the artery pulsated as it did, while the artery, on the other side, communicating with the veins, stopped its natural pulsations, suggesting the idea that the specific activities of organs may not be so much the expression of their innate characteristics as a reaction to the environment in which they are placed.

## WHAT IS SACCHARIN? A CAUTION.

IN connection with the growing public interest in the pure-food question, the following article, which we take from the Dutch monthly *Vragens des Tijds*, is of considerable present value. In a small pamphlet, published by the Anti-Sugar-Tax League of Holland, Dr. M. Greshoff has sent out a note of warning to any who may think of replacing sugar by saccharin in family use. "What is saccharin?" asks Dr. Greshoff. He then says, answering his own question:

A manufactured product obtained in various ways from coal-tar. Twenty-five years ago the German chemist, C. Fahlberg, quite accidentally discovered that a composition of tolual exists containing sulphur and nitrogen, having an extremely sweet taste, without otherwise bearing any resemblance to sugar. Several other chemical products also have a sweet taste,—e.g., glycerine,—but that discovered by Fahlberg surpassed them all in this respect, and was proved to be three hundred times as sweet as sugar. Later, it was found that, by further purification, this degree of sweetness could be raised to five hundred times that of sugar. After a thorough analytical examination of the substance, Fahlberg secured a patent for his discovery, and gave it the very inaccurate name of saccharin. It had been better, and less misleading, if he had named it pseudo-saccharin. His object may have been, very naturally, to make sure that this name should at once remind those who use the substance of genuine sugar.

In the chemical formula for saccharin, the initiated can at once read very much of the nature of this substance,—namely, that it has in reality nothing in common with sugar, and that, according to all that we know of similar substances, it cannot be considered an article of food, but rather as a poison, or, at the best, as a medicine,—

like salicylic acid, for example. Mr. Fahlberg advertised his discovery extensively and with great financial success. In those days many, even among scientists, had no clear idea of the food-value of sugar, regarding it only as a sweetening substance and a not indispensable condiment. To the influence of this opinion, in part at least, the Dutch revenue law affecting sugar owed its origin. That sugar is more than a mere condiment,—that it is warming, invigorating, and productive of adipose tissue,—had not been observed at that time. No wonder, therefore, that saccharin as a three-hundred-fold sugar was hailed with acclaim, and that it should have been honestly thought that by the discovery of this sweet stuff a great benefit had been conferred upon mankind. That there was no nutriment in the newly discovered substance was acknowledged from the first; but neither was the nutritive quality of sugar sufficiently valued at the time, and the substitution of saccharin for sugar soon became extensive.

A well-known progressive German author, Lina Morgenstern, made haste to compile a cookbook in which saccharin was prescribed in every case where sugar was used in the old-fashioned kitchen.

Other German chemists, perhaps jealous, certainly emulative, of Fahlberg's golden fame, also entered upon a search for similar sweets. Thus, Dr. Berlinerblau discovered a substance which he christened "dulcite" (whose crude form had been known as Madagascar manna), and which he brought into competition with saccharin. Then

came a third, who extracted still another sweet from coal-tar and called it "glucine." Every one extolled these new triumphs of chemistry. It was even humorously said that Fahlberg was the first to find the true answer to Samson's riddle, "What is sweeter than honey?" By a somewhat extravagant and nonsensical hyperbole, it was also said that all the sweet of prehistoric periods laid away in the coal deposits had now been brought to light by Fahlberg.

The finding of some new saccharine substance became thus a leading aim with all manufacturing chemists. But this saccharine sensation was of but short duration in Germany. For quite soon it was felt necessary to ask, Is saccharin injurious to digestion? It could not escape notice that in many instances saccharin was productive of nausea. This led to many experiments as to the effect produced by saccharin in the intestines of men and animals. A series of investigations, instituted by scientists in France and Germany, could be cited; but it is not necessary to go so far from home. The influence of saccharin on digestion has been investigated with extreme care by the late Prof. P. C. Plugge, of the University of Groningen, a noted experimenter and independent scientist. In The Netherlands "Medical Journal" for 1888, vol. ii., pp. 569-573, he published the results of his investigations to clear up the following questions:

1. Does saccharin exert any deleterious influence on the digestive process in the mouth; in other words, does it hinder the proper solution of starchy matter by the saliva? 2. Does it prevent digestion in the stomach, the conversion of albuminous matter into peptone? 3. Does saccharin affect the digestive process in the intestines, and, particularly, does it interfere with the pancreatic fluids?

All his experiments, made with small quantities of absolutely pure saccharin, demonstrated that it considerably retards the digestive processes in the mouth, the stomach, and the intestines. Even a very small quantity of the substance he found to prevent completely the action of the saliva upon the starch in food, its effect being such as if one swallowed his bread whole. And for those suffering from the so-called sugar disease, diabetes, who had been particularly promised relief by the use of saccharin, Professor Plugge added to his report the cautionary statement that for just such patients, for whom perfect digestion is of such moment, he regarded the use of saccharin as extremely deleterious.

"Notwithstanding the many citations of the harmlessness of saccharin," wrote Professor Plugge, "no little weight should be attached to the experience of such investigators as Worms, Dujardin-Beaumetz, and others, particularly since

investigations outside the faculty have abundantly shown that this substance is a real obstacle to the digestive process."

A few years ago, in 1900, Bornstein, resuming the work of Plugge, demonstrated anew that saccharin prevents the assimilation of food, and thus lessens the capacity for labor. Indeed, there is one well-established fact that fully confirms Plugge's unfavorable judgment. The sufferers from diabetes not only complain that saccharin produces nausea, but that it seriously interferes with their digestion. And this was the reason also why the French Health Department, so long as seventeen years ago, expressed a very unfavorable opinion of this substance, there called *sucre de homille*, as a substitute for sugar.

There is, however, another and still more serious question,—viz., Is saccharin a poison?

Many answer this in the negative, and they appeal, first, to the fact that in practice saccharin poisoning is seldom or never heard of; and, secondly, to the fact that in experiments with animals only there is a fatal effect observed when an unusually large quantity of this substance is administered.

That one cannot be poisoned with saccharin, as with Prussic acid, is, of course, undeniable. But a weaker poison may, nevertheless, be very injurious. On one occasion, in 1902, an entire family in the city of Prague was made ill from the immoderate use of saccharin, and one of them even lost his life thus. Nor should it be forgotten that in the German Empire safeguards against the use of saccharin were very early established by the passage of the *Stoffgesetz*, a law regulating the sale of sweets, and that in many other countries the sale of this article has been placed under strong restrictions, so that the likelihood of poisoning by the consumption at once of large quantities of it is made well-nigh impossible.

The first intimation of poisoning by saccharin occurs in the form of a severe diarrhœa.

Those who may still have some doubts on this matter are advised to make the following simple experiment: Put some live fish into a solution of saccharin. They will speedily show great restlessness, change color, and lose the sense of direction in swimming; in one word, they are poisoned. In a sugar solution, nothing of the sort would be observed. Now, just as in the fish the saccharin solution drenches the fine webs of the breathing organs, the gills, and obstructs their power of action, so even a weak solution of saccharin floods the delicate organs of the human body and interferes with their function. For one of the characteristics of saccharin is that it circulates unchanged through the entire body, even down to the kidneys. And the likelihood that the tender organs may ulti-

## BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

### SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

**Studies of Living Personalities.**—President Roosevelt's "outdoor" side is the subject of an interesting article by Henry Beach Needham in the January number of *McClure's*. Several photographs taken during the President's bear hunt in Colorado, last spring, and later in the year at his Oyster Bay home, accompany the article. There is also an excellent photograph of the President with John Muir, the naturalist and writer, taken on Glacier Point of the Yosemite Valley, in the summer of 1903.—The subject of Mr. Steffens' contribution to this number of *McClure's* is Mayor Mark Fagan, of Jersey City. The story of this "reform" mayor as told by Mr. Steffens is a marked contrast to some of the narratives of municipal misrule which earlier papers in this same series have included.—A capital account of District Attorney Jerome's remarkable campaign in New York is given by Robert Adamson in *Pearson's*. Readers outside of New York City may gain from Mr. Adamson's sketch and the pictures accompanying it an excellent idea of the methods employed in that unique campaign.—In *Munsey's*, there is an appreciation of the veteran journalist, Henry Waterson, of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, by E. J. Edwards.—Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser, the wife of the late British minister to Japan, contributes to the *World's Work* a series of well-informed sketches of eminent Japanese leaders in the transition period. Of the older group, Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Count Inoué, and Yamagata are described; and, of the younger men, Saionji.—In *Munsey's*, Mr. R. H. Titherington writes about Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Fritz Cunliffe-Owen tells what is known of Prince Eitel Fritz, the second of Emperor William's sons, and Princess Charlotte of Oldenburg, whom he is soon to marry.—In the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leatl's*), Mr. Henry Kitchell Webster tells the story of Miss Marie Hall, who five years ago was fiddling in the streets of Bristol for the day's food and to-day is rated as perhaps the most popular of English violinists.—Mr. W. T. Stead relates, in the *Cosmopolitan*, the methods employed by the Countess Tolstoi to keep her husband from giving away all his property.—"A Study in Self-Analysis," by Bernard Shaw, appears in the *Metropolitan*, prefaced by an editorial note predicting that the article will "surprise most readers who have seriously questioned the Irishman's possession of a soul."

**Historical Characters in the New Year's Numbers.**—Benjamin Franklin, the bicentennial anniversary of whose birth is to be observed on January 17, 1906, is the subject of an article in the *American Illustrated*, from which we quote in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." There is also in the *Century* for this month a paper on "Franklin in France," written by the late Secretary Hay. It is an interesting estimate of the influence which Franklin was able to exert in France, and of the hold that he obtained on the popular imagination. In *Littell's*,

Emma Repplier writes entertainingly on "Franklin's Trials as a Benefactor."—"The Story of Paul Jones," by Alfred Henry Lewis, is continued in the January *Cosmopolitan*.—The second installment of "Lincoln the Lawyer," by Frederick Trevor Hill, appears in the January *Century*. There is a full account of Lincoln's early endeavors as a law student, his admission to the bar, his first partnership, and a number of his early cases and competitors, together with some description of the primitive bench and bar of Illinois in the days of Lincoln's youth.—In the current installment of George Bancroft's letters, which are appearing in *Scribner's*, we reach the culmination of his career, when he became minister to Germany. The letters show his intimacy with the Emperor, Bismarck, Moltke, and other great men during the Franco-German War period.

**Commercial and Industrial Progress.**—Mr. Charles Edward Russell's article, entitled "Germanizing the World," in the January *Cosmopolitan* ought to open the eyes of those insular Americans who have persistently refused to believe that Germany really has designs on the commercial dominance of the world. He shows how much has been accomplished within the past few years in the pushing of German trade and shipping interests in almost every part of the globe. Any one can remember, for instance, when the German flag was rarely seen in New York Harbor, but now the German ships are more numerous there than those of any other nation. As Mr. Russell puts it, the Germans have gone into Southampton and taken the cream of the Eastern trade from under the very eyes of the British. Mr. Russell finds that the whole scheme of German propaganda is wisely administered, and that the growth of socialism is the only cloud on the German horizon at the present time.—Apropos of the discussion of the railroad-rate question in Congress, Mr. Samuel Spencer, the president of the Southern Railway, contributes to the *Century* a well-considered paper explaining how railroad rates are influenced by industrial, geographical, and weather conditions.—In *McClure's Magazine*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker gives the results of his recent investigation of the private-car interests and the beef trust.—"Working an Oil Lease" is the subject of an article in *Appleton's Booklovers Magazine*, by Alden A. Knipe, who describes in detail the Pennsylvania oil fields as they are operated at the present time.—Two most important railroad achievements in the West of recent years are described, respectively, in the *Century* and the *World's Work*. In the former magazine, the Lucin cut-off across the Great Salt Lake on an embankment and trestle, a remarkable engineering feat, is explained in detail by Oscar King Davis. Under the title "Swinging the March of the Empire Southwestward," in the *World's Work*, Mr. French Strother gives an account of the building of Senator Clark's railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles.—Mr. George H. Guy summarizes in the *Cos-*



*metropolitan* some of the latest achievements and discoveries in the electrical field.

**Nature Notes.**—Mr. Julian A. Dimock tells in the *American Illustrated* a wonderful tale of what he calls "Crocodiling with a Camera." It seems that Mr. Dimock has been for years accustomed to take photographs of crocodiles in their native element and in all possible positions, and in support of his assertions a number of exceedingly good photographs are reproduced in connection with his article. By harpooning and lassoing the crocodiles, Mr. Dimock is able to photograph them at very close range. Mr. Dimock always liberates his crocodiles taken in this way, and

uses neither gun nor rifle.—Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton contributes to *Scribner's* a paper on "The Wapiti and His Antlers," illustrated with his own drawings.—In the *Metropolitan Magazine*, Mr. Elwin R. Sanborn, one of the staff of the New York Zoölogical Park, describes several of the orangs and chimpanzees belonging to that institution. Accompanying his article are several photographs of these Zoölogical Park monkeys seated at the dinner-table and in other attitudes approaching the human.—Dr. Henry C. McCook's paper in the January *Harper's* is devoted entirely to the net-making caddis-worm, a species of which one rarely hears, but which furnishes some remarkable illustrations of the architectural instinct.

### THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**Reform in the Congo.**—In reviewing the report on the Congo State for the *Contemporary Review* (London), Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., puts little hope of improvement in the new system of forced labor, "to be established and administered by the same men who have for so long defended and profited by the old." He sees nothing for it but the transfer of the Congo from King Leopold's personal control to that of the Belgian parliament, with renewed and effective guarantees to the powers of humane government and free trade. He suggests that the demand should be renewed that the Hague tribunal should decide whether the concessions, at the bottom of the mischief, can be legally maintained under the terms of the Berlin Act.

**A French Wordsworth.**—André Turquet contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for December an appreciation of René Bazin. The modern sympathy with nature, of which Wordsworth's poetry is the central and elementary expression, has, says the writer, been surpassed by a few of his unconscious disciples, and all are French. The novelist, René Bazin, is selected as chief Wordsworthian of them all. The sketch thus concludes: "Such is the figure of this delicate and original writer, the friend of the poor and also 'a fine gentleman,' as Thackeray would say, a realist much bolder than might at first be supposed, lying hidden under a garment of refined sentiments, a wonderful landscape painter, as clear a delineator of human life, aiming always at an absolute sincerity of feeling and diction, an idealist in the best sense of the word, always true to himself, —in short, an Angevin Wordsworth, with the added sense of deep humor."

**The German Navy League.**—This organization is described in the *National Review* (London) for December in a paper which shows that when Germans take to agitation they do it with a thoroughness that puts our own best efforts to shame. Founded as late as 1898, the league has now more than four thousand local branches in Germany. Persons of highest title and greatest official influence are roped in to attract all classes beneath them into some sort of social touch. Its membership now numbers 810,000, "the largest voluntary association for patriotic purposes in the world." Its annual income amounts to about \$250,000. Its monthly journal, *Die Flotte*, has a circulation of 320,000, more than twice the daily circulation of the four leading journals of Germany. It has presented the nation with a small gunboat. It distributes, gratis,

an enormous quantity of printed matter to attract seamen and naval officers from the inland population. It has also taken from inland districts nearly five thousand children to the sea, accompanied by teachers, and shown them over the warships. The results are immense enthusiasm, in which all parties unite, not excepting the Social Democrats, a national antagonism to great Britain, and the passing of heavy navy bills.

**Why the French Birth Rate Declines.**—Mr. Charles Dawbarn deals, in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for December, with the depopulation question in France, and he quotes the report of the Extra-Parliamentary Commission on the subject, appointed in January, 1902. The stationary character of French population has been shown to be not due to physiological causes. There is no proof of unfruitfulness in the race. The restriction is voluntary, and enforced by social opinion. The root motive is love of economy. Where the population is provident, the families are small; where improvident, they are large. The writer thinks that France has but arrived in advance at a point to which all the civilized states are surely traveling. One of the results is the pacific temper of the French people.

**Newspapers of the World.**—In a recent number of the *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris) there appeared a statistical paragraph on the newspaper press of the world. It follows: "Among European countries, Germany stands at the head with 5,500 newspapers, of which 800 are dailies. England occupies second place with 3,000—800 dailies. France has 2,819, of which, however, only one-quarter appear daily or two or three times a week. Italy publishes 1,400 newspapers, followed in their order by Austria-Hungary, Spain, Russia, Greece, and Switzerland. The total number of newspapers published in Europe is about 20,000. In Asia, not less than 3,000 newspapers appear periodically, the largest number in Japan and the British Indies. Africa has the smallest number of newspapers, only 200 dailies being published in the whole continent, of which 30 are published in Egypt, the balance in the European colonies. In America, the newspaper business is very extensive. In the United States, 12,500 newspapers are published, of which 1,000 are dailies; 120 published by negroes. Australia has but few newspapers." Commenting on this paragraph, the editor of the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* remarks: "If the newspaper statistics given in the *Revue Hebdomadaire* are as incorrect for the remainder of the world

as they are for the United States, it would be better had the compilation never been published. Bearing in mind that the *Hebdomadaire* informs the world that only 13,500 newspapers are published in the United States, of which number only 1,000 are dailies, the following statistics compiled in the Bureau of Manufactures from Rowell's American Newspaper Directory for 1903 will show the erroneous statistics given out by the French journal: 'Newspapers published in the United States at the close of 1903: Weeklies, 14,455; semi-weeklies, 499; tri-weeklies, 54; dailies, 2,215; total newspapers, 17,223. Periodicals published in the United States at the close of 1903: Monthlies, 2,710; all other periodicals, 552; total periodicals, 3,262; total newspapers and periodicals, 20,485.' Assuming that the *Hebdomadaire's* statistics for Europe are correct, it will be seen that the daily and weekly newspapers published in the United States are in number nearly equal to the dailies and weeklies published in all Europe."

#### The Action of Radium on Wool and Silk.—

Two English scientists whose names are not given have been experimenting to find out what effect radium has on vegetable and animal textiles, on silk and cotton in particular. The *Illustration* (Paris) says that a certain number of threads were exposed to the action of radium several days, and every day a thread was taken away to see what progress had been made by the rays and what wear had been made in the resistance of the threads. The experiment proved that the strength of the threads visibly diminished. Before the experiment the resisting force of the silk fibers was 78 grams,—that is to say, the threads did not break until they had supported the weight of 78 grams. Under the action of radium the resistance diminished about four grams a day. The cotton fibers lost their strength, but they lost more rapidly during the trial of the first days. Their initial resistance was 370 grams; at first, the loss of strength was 60 grams per day. After a few days the loss was less. When the fibers were wet at the time of their subjection to the rays, they augmented in resisting power, but that effect was temporary. No one need hope to strengthen threads by wetting them and then subjecting them to radium.

**Belgium's Experiment with "Municipal Dwellings."**—Writing in *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm), G. H. von Koch reviews the scheme of the Belgian Government for the erection and acquisition of workmen's dwellings, exhibited at the Liège Exposition last summer. Not less than two hundred and fifty building firms took part in this remarkable exhibition. By the law enacted in 1887, the acquisition of property was favored in such a way that workmen, acquiring their own houses, should enjoy special tax privileges. In order to facilitate matters, brokers' associations, also called Committees on Houses, were established in the thickly populated districts of larger cities, and the great Municipal Title & Guarantee Company was entitled to use some of its funds for loans to workingmen. The significance of these measures is obvious in the fact that up to the 31st of May, 1905, not less than sixty-five millions of francs were loaned, this money being used for the construction of thirty-one thousand workmen's dwelling-houses. The activity of the brokers' associations, numbering one hundred and sixty-eight in various places, in bringing about such an excellent result is profusely illustrated in this article by maps

and plans. The Belgian Government has also taken the bold step of arranging an exhibition of actual dwelling-houses. For this purpose the sum of fifteen thousand francs has been offered in prizes. The result of this offer has been the little village of sample houses erected on the heights of Cointe, above Liège. Seventeen different contracting companies and eight industrial *entrepreneurs* competed for the three prizes. Each house was to represent a one-family dwelling, with adjoining garden, the whole designed to demonstrate the most economical use of a small lot. Half the number of residences were provided with furniture, for the best of which several prizes were announced. In studying the arrangement of rooms and their furnishing, cheapness and sanitation were the salient features to be considered. While every house was provided with a cellar, some lacked the attic. Brick was used throughout in construction, but a varied application of mortar in different colors gave a pleasant appearance to the houses. As to cost of construction, in no case did it exceed 4,500 francs (\$900). Supposing the lot to be worth 1,000 francs, the Belgian workingman could acquire his own house on the following conditions from the Municipal Title & Guarantee Company: First, without life insurance, 29 or 37 francs per month, to be paid according to situation and convenience of the house, for twenty-five years. Secondly, with life insurance, 39 or 45 francs per month. In this case the house becomes the property of the family at the death of the insured. Not less than 80 per cent. of all contracts have been issued with life insurance.

#### The Automobiling of the Near Future.—

The *Illustration* (Paris) says that it appears probable to Parisians that automobilism is about to enter a new era. Up to this time, the only sensational manifestations of any importance in the annals of mechanical auto-locomotion have been long-distance races,—for example, Paris-Bordeaux, Paris, Paris-Marseilles, Paris, Paris-Amsterdam, Paris-Dieppe, Paris-Madrid, Paris-Vienna, the circuits of Ardennes, Brescia, etc., and speed races to Nice, Deauville, Ostende, Chanteloup, Gaillon, Lafrey, Chateau-Thierry, Mont Ventoux, etc. And for such trials special vehicles were constructed, more and more monstrous year by year, as the increase of speed was demanded. We may well ask where the fury of the builders and the mad passion of the public for experiments often tragic and always bordering on folly will end. But the time is coming when that question will be answered. The Automobile Club of France is now divided into two camps,—(1) partisans of one-hundred-miles-an-hour races; (2) partisans of long tours. The partisans of one-hundred-mile races are builders of automobiles who have not yet taken a prize for the best construction, and drivers (called "chauffeurs") who think that one hundred and fifty miles or two hundred miles an hour do not amount to much; who say that it ought to be known just what the limit in speed is. The public, too, believes that there must be a limit that should not be exceeded. Men who ride in automobiles would like to be sure how fast it is safe to ride; in other words, they want to know how fast they can ride without blowing up the machine,—not the special wagon built for special trials of endurance demanded by speed races, but the wagon that the public in general may consider safe to ride in. The drivers pretend that the only way to teach the public is to experiment by racing great races severely organized and controlled.

This opinion is gaining ground among the people who so far have escaped serious accidents, and in obedience to the popular demand the Automobile Club of France has set a committee to work studying a plan of races for the year 1906, and the coming races are expected to open the eyes of the people who have known nothing more astonishing than the races of the past. Were there any common sense left on earth we should not have automobile races the coming year. We should have just one decisive race. Given a serious and decisive trial of that kind, the public would gain what the automobile-builders would lose.

**Underground Agriculture at Paris.**—The *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona) contains an interesting illustrated article on mushroom culture in the suburbs of Paris. Some eighty growers occupy two hundred and fifty extensive abandoned limestone and gypsum quarries (similar to those used as catacombs), and the wooden towers for ventilation are prominent features of the suburban landscape. More than a thousand employees are required. The product is valued at over a million dollars a year. The fungi are raised in long ridges of horse manure, covered with a prepared soil of calcareous earth and sand, and require careful attention as to ventilation, heat, and humidity for about a month before the long harvest begins.

**Some Statistics of Cholera Vaccination.**—The *Illustration* (Paris), in an article on the steps to be taken to escape cholera, says: "... Measures of hygiene, of cleanliness, of disinfection, have never sufficed to stop an epidemic of any violence. Moreover, no infectious disease is on the road to diminution except smallpox. Smallpox is the only one against which we have a preventive treatment, vaccination. We have a curative vaccine for other diseases, but this vaccine does not lessen the number of the cases. See, for example, what takes place in the case of diphtheria. They treat it pretty well now; but if they reduce the number of the deaths, they do not reduce the number of the cases. They lessen the proportion of infectious-disease cases only where they possess the preventive vaccine. This vaccine exists for cholera. For over ten years they have been vaccinating against cholera in India, and with great success. The thing has become customary, and the method is so well rooted that they no longer take the trouble to make known its benefits, any more than in the case of vaccination in Europe. As for the degree of efficacy of the anti-cholera vaccination invented by M. M. Haffkine, a former assistant at the Pasteur Institute, it appears very plainly from a few statistics taken in India, at Degubhaar, Karkuri, and Bilaspur. Here are the figures for Degubhaar: *Cases of Cholera.*—Not vaccinated, 254, 12. Vaccinated, 407, 5. *Deaths.*—Not vaccinated, 10. Vaccinated, 0. At Karkuri: *Cases of Cholera.*—Not vaccinated, 198, 15. Vaccinated, 443, 8. *Deaths.*—Not vaccinated, 9. Vaccinated, 1. At Bilaspur: *Cases of Cholera.*—Not vaccinated, 100. Vaccinated, 150. *Deaths.*—Not vaccinated, 5. Vaccinated, 1. In all the preceding cases, vaccinated and not vaccinated were living in the same conditions, engaged in the same work, and belonging to the same social class. Haffkine's vaccine is the only vaccine that we possess against cholera. It is, however, excellent, as the preceding figures show. The

duration of the immunity that it confers extends from six months to a year. But it is not curative; it is of no use to inject it into a cholera patient. It is a preventive remedy, designed for rendering non-cholera subjects immune to infection.

**The Spanish Elections.**—Commenting on the recent Spanish elections for the Cortes, *Det Ny Aarhundrede*, of Copenhagen, points out that the new Liberal cabinet of Montero Rios inaugurated its government by the customary dissolution of the parliament. Every new Spanish cabinet obtains a considerable majority by new elections, as the results in numerous districts are controlled by the government. It seems, however, as if this influencing of the ballot is decreasing in the degree as the opinion of the people is getting a hold on the dealing with public issues. The result of the recent elections in Spain was the election of 250 Liberals, while the parties of the opposition carried an aggregate number of 170 seats in parliament, about 100 of which belong to the Conservative party. The Republicans hold in the present, as well as in the previous house, 30 seats; in some country districts they gained four new members, but lost the same number of seats in Madrid by a slight minority. The followers of Don Carlos, the old pretender to the Spanish crown, have only three seats left at their disposition, and the Socialists have, in spite of all their efforts, not yet been able to elect a single candidate.

**The General Commerce of Persia During 1903-04.**—The general commerce of the Persian Empire during the year Tavichgan 11 (from March 20, 1903, to March 20, 1904) rose to a total of 639,810,662 kranas, or, approximately, \$53,744,095 (a kran is about 8.4 cents). Of this total, the importations represent \$32,343,237, and the exportations amounted to about \$21,401,058. The general commerce of the preceding year (1902-03) rose to a total of \$38,028,367. So the increase was \$15,715,728 (or 39½ per cent., 20½ per cent. being an increase in importations and 19 per cent. an increase in exportations). A financier, comments the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris), will understand by these figures that, while the general commerce is naturally increasing, the condition of the country is not improved. The commercial situation is bad enough. Business is slow, and complaints are heard on all sides concerning customs duties, the custom-house, and the laws which took effect February 14, 1903, raising the taxes on all the important articles of commerce. If we glance at the part played by the powers in commercial relations with Persia, we see that all of the powers rank about as they did the preceding years. Russia is favored by her geographical situation. She heads the list, with a total figure of \$15,517,719 importations. England, also favored by her position in the Indies, to the south of the Persian Empire, stands second, with \$6,785,705. These two powers represent 81½ per cent. of the total annual importation. France follows Russia and England, but at long distance from them. Her importations amount to about \$1,848,000 (5½ per cent. of the total importation). In 1902-03, the French importations were \$1,428,000. So France has made a little progress—or, rather, she has retrieved this last year very nearly the figure that she reached in 1901-02. The other importing countries, taken all together, show about their usual figure.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY AND HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

**A** WORK of unusual historic and personal interest is the collected memoirs of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, which Appletons have just published under the title "The Second French Empire," sub-heading it "Napoleon III., the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince Imperial." Dr. Evans was the "American dentist" in Paris from 1847 until after the Commune. His long and close attachment to Napoleon III. and his family, and the confidential relations he maintained with other sovereigns and princely houses of Europe, afforded him unusual opportunities for observing the political ideas and institutions in France and the conditions and causes that determined the fall of the second French Empire as seen from within. The Empress Eugénie was entertained by Dr. Evans during her flight from Paris. The Emperor himself was a close friend of the American doctor. Just before his death (in 1896), Dr. Evans began to write his memoirs and to gather together into coherent form a sketch of the military and political situation in France and Germany preceding the war, including the escape of the Empress from Paris,—the latter a narrative which had remained unpublished for some twelve years, because of a feeling of delicacy on the part of the writer. Dr. Evans died before his task had been completed, and the present volume has been edited by Edward A. Crane, M.D., one of his executors. While making no pretensions to literary ability, Dr. Evans undoubtedly possessed the gift of saying what he had to say with sincerity and directness. The human personal interest in the notes and letters more than atone for the lack of literary form,—a form which even the painstaking work of Dr. Crane has not been able to supply.



POULTNEY BIGELOW.

The fourth and last volume of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "History of the German Struggle for Liberty," illustrated with portraits, has been published by Harpers. This volume treats of the absorbingly interesting *Sturm und Drang* period, the revolution of 1848. Mr.



DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.

Bigelow's study and training have made him peculiarly well fitted to picture for us this period of German history, which, although so near the present day, is so little known. He has fortified his narrative with copious quotations, notes, and bibliographical references. The revolutions of Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, and Munich are graphically depicted, and we can see the tremendous growth of the influence of the laboring classes and of socialistic doctrines in Germany under the guidance of Engels and Marx.

The memoirs, observations, reminiscences, and conclusions of the late Col. Charles Denby have been published by L. C. Page & Co. under the title "China and Her People." This work is in two volumes, and is profusely illustrated with half-tone engravings, charts, and maps. Colonel Denby's record in our diplomatic service—thirteen successive years as American minister to China—is unique. Through three administrations and part of a fourth he remained at the Chinese capital, conducting our relations with the Chinese Government with dignity and skill. The first volume deals generally with the social life of China and the Chinese people, and the second with the political phases of Chinese life. Chapters on the Chino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War have been added by the editor of the work, which was ready for publication shortly after Colonel Denby's death. Especially interesting



COL. CHARLES DENBY.

and important are the late minister's own words on the Boxer rebellion and the missionary question.

While it may not be true that in the 634 pages of his "History of Egypt" (Scribners) Dr. James Henry Breasted says the last word on the subject, yet it would seem safe to assert that he has resaid all previous words in a coherent, interesting way. Dr. Breasted, who is professor of Egyptology and Oriental history in the University of Chicago and director

of the Haskell Oriental Museum, has spent years in Egypt itself and in French and German archaeological collections preparing for this work. The volume, which covers the period from the earliest times to the Persian conquest, is profusely illustrated, and provided with an excellent index and chronological tables. As to his method of study, Professor Breasted says in the preface that he went to the original documents, "irrespective of other studies and results, and it was in almost all cases only after such unbiased study that any older translation or account of a document was consulted."

The John C. Winston Company has brought out

an English translation, very handsomely bound and illustrated, of Gautier's "Russia," with supplementary material by several other distinguished French travelers. To this they have added, to make a two-volume book, a chapter upon the struggle of Russia for supremacy in the far East, by Florence M. Tyson, bringing the history down to the middle of the present year. Gautier's "Russia" will be remembered as one of a series of fascinating travel stories, written in the best vein of the author of "Italy," "Constantinople," and "The Orient." The photogravures illustrating the book are unusually well done.

The first complete history of the Russo-Japanese War, so far as we are aware, is the substantial volume entitled "The War in the Far East," by the military correspondent of the *London Times*.

This work, which has been brought out in New York by E. P. Dutton, is embellished with nine full-page photogravure illustrations and many maps and plans. There is an introduction, written especially for the volume, and an appendix which gives the chronology of the war and the make-up of both Japanese and Russian forces engaged. The chapters are not signed, and the writer declares that, while they were written "from day to day, preserving the contemporary color, warmth, and partisanship," yet they will, he hopes, serve as a preliminary study of the campaign.

A translation from the German of Dr. Gustav Karppeles' lectures on Judaism has been published by the Jewish Publication Society, under the title "Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century." These lectures were delivered in the winter of 1899-1900, before the *Verein für jüdische Geschichte und Literatur*.

One of the first attempts of a Southern man to prepare an impartial statement of the causes of the Civil War has resulted in the volume entitled "The Brothers' War," by John C. Reed (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). It is true that few Americans, either Northern or Southern born, are prepared to accept without reservation all the propositions set forth by Mr. Reed in this book,—particularly his conclusions regarding the race question,—but it is also undeniably true that Mr. Reed's analysis of the old-time prejudices of the respective sections is to a great degree accurate and sane, and can hardly fail to make for an increasing tolerance on the part of both sections. Southerners will read the volume



THE ALABASTER STATUE OF AMENDARIS, SISTER OF PIANKHI (CAIRO MUSEUM).

Illustration (reduced) from Breasted's "History of Egypt."

to see how far one of their own household may go in friendly concessions to their opponents, while Northerners will find entertainment and profit in this Southerner's defense of his own institutions and frank criticism of those who in past years believed it their duty to overthrow those institutions. One of the characteristic features of Mr. Reed's writing is his frank recognition of the actual results of the war. The tendency of his book is to make each section more fully recognize the other's point of view.

A fresh treatment of a theme about which much has been written is the volume entitled "In and Out of the Old Missions of California," by George Wharton James (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). Besides summarizing the historical account of the Franciscan missions of California, Mr. James analyzes the mission style of architecture, and gives pictorial accounts of the interior decorations of the missions,—the furniture, pulpits, doors, and other woodwork,—and other interesting details. Mr. James also describes the condition of the Indians prior to, during, and after the mission epoch, and includes a full and exhaustive chapter on the subject of secularism. The numerous illustrations of the volume have been reproduced from photographs, many of which were made by the author himself.

Mr. William Henry Johnson's "French Pathfinders in North America" (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) recounts the adventures and discoveries of Cartier, Champlain, Marquette, La Salle, and other of the old French explorers, comprising, in fact, a complete narrative of French exploration in America, written in a style especially adapted for younger readers.

A series of papers by Prof. John Bassett Moore on the fundamental policies of our attitude toward other countries have been appearing in a number of the magazines and reviews during the past year, and have attracted wide attention in Europe and America. These papers have now been collected and published in a book

entitled "American Diplomacy: Its Spirit and Achievements" (Harpers). Professor Moore's own reputation as a diplomat is equaled by his ability to write forceful, clear, and fascinating essays, elaborating from apparently unimportant events in our national history an exposition of the principles by which our statesmen have been guided, thus laying down an outline of the distinctive purposes of American diplomacy. Nothing, says Professor Moore, in his preface, could be more erroneous than



JOHN C. REED.

the supposition that the United States has, as the result of certain changes in its habits, suddenly become within the last few years a "world power." The United States has, in reality, "always been in the fullest and highest sense a world power; and the record of its achievements in the promulgation and spread of liberal and humane doctrines is one in which no

American need hesitate to own a patriotic pride." This volume is illustrated with portraits.

Captain Mahan's latest work, "Sea Power in Its Relations to the War of 1812," in two volumes (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), concludes the series of "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" as originally conceived by the author. Captain Mahan maintains that the American victories on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, in the War of 1812, illustrate the controlling influence of naval power, even when transferred from the sea to inland bodies of fresh water. He derives from that experience the same lesson as that which in earlier volumes he has drawn from the larger fields of war. It is not by isolated operations or naval duels that wars are decided, but by force massed and handled in skillful combination. From his survey of the long train of causes that led to the War of 1812, Captain Mahan concludes that Washington's warnings to prepare for war and build a navy in the early years of the French revolutionary wars should have been obeyed, and that war should have been declared by this country not later than 1807, when Great Britain refused to give up her practice of impressing American seamen.

It is well known that the late Dr. Henry Martyn Dexter had collected the materials of an elaborate record of the movement in England that led to the emigration of the Pilgrims to Holland and, later, to America. These materials have been worked over by Dr. Dexter's son, Morton Dexter, and now appear in the form of a substantial volume, entitled "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims" (Houghton, Mifflin). This work opens with an interesting description of "the England of our fathers," traces the religious and ecclesiastical movement from which the Pilgrim Church was evolved, narrates the exodus to Holland, and concludes with a detailed story of the sojourn of the Pilgrims, year by year, in Amsterdam and in Leyden. This is by all odds the most complete record of Pilgrim origins yet published in this country.

It is many years since Mr. Justin McCarthy wrote his "History of Our Own Times," and the author, who was a young man when he began his task, has lived through three more stirring decades and been a keen observer, if not an active participant, in many of the history-making events of these later times. Almost twenty years after the publication of his original history, it was necessary to add supplementary chapters, continuing the narrative down to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, and now there appear two more volumes, covering the period from the Diamond Jubilee to the accession of King Edward VII. (Harpers). These volumes include, not only an account of all the events of public importance occurring in the British Empire between those dates, but also a retrospect of the important changes which the reign of Queen Victoria saw in the public life, the literature, art, and science of that period. Following out the purpose of his work, the author has made these concluding volumes of the series, not merely a record of events and dates, but a survey of life and of social progress.

In the "Medieval Town" series (Macmillan), the story of Edinburgh is contributed by Oliphant Smeaton. The architectural features of this noble Scottish city are well brought out in the drawings by Herbert Raiton and J. Ayton Symington, as well as in the text.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, whose histories of the West Indies are well known, has compiled a readable biography of Hernando Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico

(Harpers). This little book begins with an account of conditions in Spain at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and tells how Cortés, a bankrupt Cuban planter, set out for Mexico with a band of five hundred untrained soldiers and sailors, and how by various alliances and intrigues he worked his way to absolute dominion in the city of Mexico.

Two of the most recent volumes in the series of "American Commonwealths" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) are "Louisiana: A Record of Expansion," by Albert Phelps, and "Rhode Island: A Study in Separatism," by Irving B. Richman. Mr. Phelps has a large subject in Louisiana, since it involves a survey of the great conflict between the Latin and the Saxon races for the possession of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Richman's theme, on the other hand, involves the play of forces wholly antagonistic to those of expansion. The significant feature of Rhode Island history is truly, as Mr. Richman aptly puts it, separatism. The conflicting and apparently irreconcilable forces that have been at work through all our national history in the development of different States of the Union could not be better illustrated than in these histories of two commonwealths.

The story of our dealings with the American Indian is related by Seth K. Humphrey, under the title "The Indian Dispossessed"



CHIEF JOSEPH.

From "The Indian Dispossessed."

(Little, Brown & Co.). The author has gone to the official records for his account of our national government's dealings with the reservation Indian, the breaking of faith, and the successive removals of the Indians from their homes to regions less attractive to white settlers. There is an interesting chapter, entitled "Dividing the Spoils," which gives a good description of the scenes at

the opening of the Cherokee strip. Another chapter is devoted to an exposition of the vicious influences in our own system, which have resulted in repeated acts of injustice, notwithstanding the general good intentions of the American people.

A man who has been prosecuted by his government not less than nine times for political offenses and has passed two years of his life in prison might be supposed to have some stirring reminiscences of revolutionary politics. Such has been the experience of William O'Brien, M.P., the Irish irreconcilable, whose recollections have just been published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. O'Brien's present volume, however, is concerned less with his own personal vicissitudes than with the history of the Irish agitation during the past thirty years. One chapter, indeed, entitled "My First Word and Last on Irish Affairs," sums up the Irish situation in the years 1870 to 1874 in a way that gives us the author's distinct point of view. Mr. O'Brien's conspicuous position in journalism not only made him a shining mark for the government prosecutors, but provided him with an immense store of material from which he has been able to construct a history of those



times. The reminiscences which he has seen fit to publish in the present volume are chiefly confined to the '70's and '80's of the last century.

The fourth volume of Herbert Paul's "History of Modern England" (Macmillan) begins with the Eastern troubles which terminated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, chronicles the successive stages in the Irish controversy of the early '80's, and closes with the fall of the Gladstone ministry in 1885.

The first part of the volume is chiefly occupied with England's foreign relations, and the latter part with the various phases of the Irish problem.

The articles on American political history contributed to Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and Political History" by the late Prof. Alexander Johnston have been incorporated into a work entitled "American Political History" (Putnams), consisting of two volumes, edited and supplemented by Prof. James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University. The first part covers the Revolution, Constitution, and growth of nationality, 1763-1832. The material on this subject originally prepared by Professor Johnston has been for a quarter of a century recognized by teachers and students as extremely valuable. In the present form of publication, they will have a still wider service and usefulness.

A strategical history of our Civil War has been written by Lieut. W. Birkbeck Wood and Maj. J. E. Edmonds, of the British army. The impartiality of these writers will not be questioned. The technical literature of the war is now so voluminous that the student of strategy may learn from a compilation of this kind important and profitable lessons. The work is provided with excellent maps and plans. The political and diplomatic side of the war is ignored except in those instances when it directly influenced the military course of events.

Under the title "Historic Illinois" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), Mr. Randall Parrish has written an entertaining volume of historic romance, beginning with accounts of the monuments left by so-called mound-builders in Illinois, following these with descriptions of old Indian villages and battlefields, then taking up the tales of the first European explorers, tracing their journeys by waterways and forest trails, and outlining the early settlements of trading posts down to and including the American occupation of the early nineteenth century.

The background of Italian history which finds its support in the traditions of Rome has been presented in graphic, complete fashion by Dr. Ettore Pais, formerly professor in the University of Wisconsin and now in the University of Naples, in a volume entitled "Ancient Legends of Roman History" (Dodd, Mead), which has been translated by Mr. Mario E. Cosenza, of the



WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

College of the City of New York. This is a very comprehensive volume of more than three hundred pages, illustrated, and supplied with copious notes and tables.

The art of the *raconteur* and the *littérateur* have been devoted a good deal, during the past year, to the France of three centuries ago. Two charmingly written and illustrated volumes on the reign of the Grand Monarch consider "Versailles and the Court Under Louis XIV." (Century) and "Louis XIV. and La Grande Mademoiselle" (Putnams). The author of the first named, Mr. James Eugene Farmer, has already written a successful volume of "Essays on French History." In the present volume, he endeavors to give us the "atmosphere" of the brilliant and lavish court at Versailles during the days of the Grand Monarch. The volume contains a suggestive description of Louis the man. He possessed, "perhaps more than any other monarch, that terrifying majesty so natural to a king." Mme. Arvéde Barine, in the other volume ("Louis XIV. and La Grande Mademoiselle"), attempts to reveal the intimate life of the monarch in his early and more passionate period. The Grande Mademoiselle, cousin to the king, also showed herself a true child of her century, and it is in describing the changing conditions of the court during her career that the author aims to set forth the beginnings of political, religious, and economic liberty in France.

Very appropriately, in conjunction with the celebration of the Franklin bicentennial, there appears a new edition of the writings of Benjamin Franklin, collected and edited, with a life and introduction, by Alfred Henry Smyth (Macmillan). It may surprise even our well-

informed readers to learn that many Franklin manuscripts have been discovered since the Bigelow edition of his writings in 1887. Mr. Smyth tells us that in the University of Pennsylvania alone there is a collection of more than eight hundred of Franklin's private papers, which was brought to light in 1908 and has never been seen until now by any editor. As a portion of his task, Mr. Smyth has made a minute study of the thirteen thousand Franklin documents in the American Philosophical Society's collection. These documents



BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE.

Frontispiece (reduced) from "The Journal of Latrobe."

comprise a correspondence carried on in nine languages with all the world, and deal with every theory of philosophy and every scheme of politics, familiar and unfamiliar, in the eighteenth century. These instances suffice to show the importance of this authoritative edition of Franklin's works, which itself does much to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of his birth.

"The Journal of Latrobe" (Appletons) comprises the notes and sketches made by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the architect of the Capitol at Washington, during his travels in the United States from 1796 to 1800.

A sketch of Latrobe, written by one of his descendants, prefaces the volume. Latrobe was a naturalist as well as an architect, and portions of his journal,—as, for instance, his account of the “habits of certain Virginia insects,” observed in the year 1796,—are not without interest to naturalists of the present day. He was also a man of the world and a clever commentator on what he saw going on around him. One of the best pen pictures of Washington that we have is Latrobe’s account of a visit to the Father of his Country at Mount Vernon in 1796.



OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

Frontispiece (reduced) from “The Life of Oliver Ellsworth.”

Mr. William Garrett Brown has written “The Life of Oliver Ellsworth” (Macmillan). Ellsworth’s career is interesting at the present time,—not only because of his important part in the discussions of the Continental Congress and the constitutional convention of 1789, but also as a typical life, beginning in colonial times in a portion of Connecticut somewhat remote from the centers of population. Ellsworth lived to become a Senator of the new federal government, and, finally, chief justice of the Supreme Court. He always retained his home at Windsor, on the Connecticut River, and believed that no spot in America had greater natural attractions.

#### LITERARY BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The complete and authorized biography of Sidney Lanier, by Edwin Mims (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), comes from the press twenty-four years after the poet’s death. In the scant two score years of Lanier’s earthly life, which began at Macon, Ga., in 1842, he was by turns a student, a teacher, a Confederate soldier, a lawyer, a musician, a university lecturer, a poet, and an essayist, and in each of these callings he made his mark. Professor Mims, himself a Southerner, has written intelligently and sympathetically of Lanier’s Southern environment. He pictures the young Georgian as a man among men in the intense struggles against adversity which engaged all Southern youth in the years immediately following the Civil War. Lanier’s life was by no means lacking in picturesque incident, but his biographer has done well to place his emphasis on the silent months and years of scholarly and artistic growth which flowered at last in verse of exquisite melody and grace. His lectureship at the Johns Hopkins University, in the early days of that institution, proved to be the culmination of an all too brief career. The biographer makes good use of the poet’s letters to members of his family and intimate friends in relating the story of his life. In no other way could the rare quality such a personality be portrayed.

A sumptuous edition, in two volumes, of Sainte-Beuve’s “Portraits of the Eighteenth Century” just appeared in English translation (Vol. I. by P. Wormeley, and Vol. II. by G.

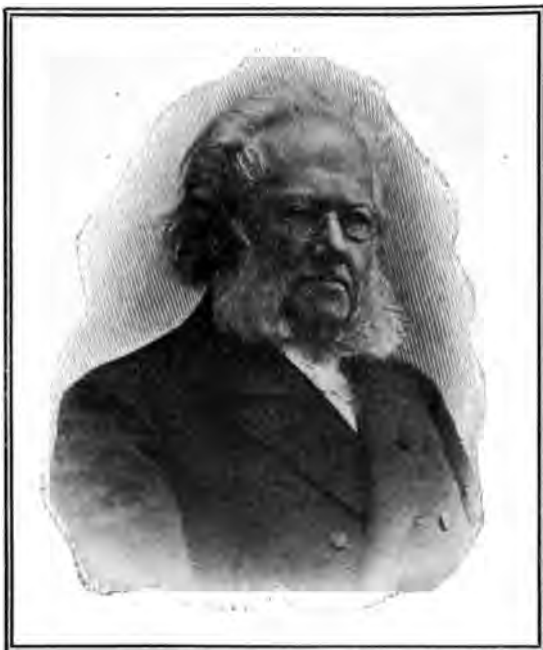


SIDNEY LANIER.

Ives), with critical introductions by Edmond Scherer, published by the Putnams. These portraits are historical and literary essays, taken from Sainte-Beuve’s famous “Causeries du Lundi,” “Portraits de Femmes,” and “Portraits Littéraires.” The French originals, it will be remembered, were published in fifteen or sixteen volumes, and these two are selections and abridgments. The first volume consists of “portraits” (among others) of Madame de Staël, Le Sage, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Chesterfield, Franklin, Louis XV., and the Abbé Barthélemy. The second volume includes pen sketches of Madame Necker, Diderot, Rousseau, Buffon, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Frederick the Great, Beaumarchais, Jacques Necker, and Marie Antoinette. Typographically, the volumes are all that could be desired, and the illustrations are excellent.

A great deal of personal as well as literary interest attaches to the “Letters of Henrik Ibsen,” which have just been published by Fox, Duffield & Co. The translation is by John Nilsen Laurvik and Mary Morison. For the past twenty-five years Ibsen has desired to write an account of his own psychological and artistic development, but was dissuaded from this by his publisher, Frederik Hegel. Now, in the latest years of his life, when his memoirs are not even near completion, this collection of letters may perhaps take the place of the contemplated autobiography. Extending as they do over a period of more than fifty years, they present a man during the changing conditions of his life and his friendships, and contain a good deal of biographical and literary interest which has never before been made known. They were written without calculation, and have, therefore, a freshness about them. Give

expression to his personal feelings, they also throw light upon the development of his theories of life and art and upon the germination, growth, and aim of his works. There are no letters to Ibsen in this collection,—only those from his own pen. It is like listening to some one telephoning, but, as is often the case, the



HENRIK IBSEN.

(Frontispiece from "Letters of Henrik Ibsen.")

listener can gain an excellent idea of the other speaker's questions from the answers he hears. Some of the most interesting letters in the collection are those to the Danish critic, Georg Brandes.

Beyond a doubt, the most noteworthy literary biography which has come to us from England during the past season is Herbert Paul's new biography of Froude (Scribners). It must be admitted that Mr. Paul's work is not so much a life of the brilliant English historian as an essay on Froude's life and opinions. There is, perhaps, nothing really new in the volume, but there is certainly a great deal of vigorous, pungent, and intellectually brilliant comment on the views and accomplishments of the late historian. Mr. Paul discusses Froude's early life, his Oxford education, the High Church and Broad Church controversies, his relations with Freeman and Carlyle, and his attitude on the disputed historical points of the Reformation, the English in Ireland, and the English in their own empire. In general, says Mr. Paul, despite some temporary reactions, Froude remained throughout his career a "Protestant, Puritan, sea-loving, priest-hating Englishman." This may not be the temperament required for a man to treat history as a science. Indeed, if history be a science, says Mr. Paul, Froude was no historian. "He must remain outside the pale, in the company of Thucydides, Tacitus, Gibbon, Macaulay, and Mommsen." If history, however, be an art, then Froude's work is imperishable.

The last work in Mr. E. V. Lucas' comprehensive and scholarly series on Charles and Mary Lamb is "The Life of Charles Lamb" (Putnams), written by Mr. Lucas himself, in two handsomely illustrated volumes aggregating more than eleven hundred pages. In his preface, Mr. Lucas lists and briefly characterizes other biographies of the famous Lambs, and shows how these, while invaluable in other fields, do not aim at completeness. The present work is full of personalia, correspondence, and anecdotes, approaching in minutia of detail the famous Boswell's "Johnson." Mr. Lucas has endeavored, so far as possible, to present the story of Lamb's life and that of his sister in their own words and those of their contemporaries. "I have tried to be," he says, "less of author than of stage manager." He points out the lack of any memorial to Lamb, with the exception of the joint tablet to Cowper, Keats, and Lamb in the Edmonton church, and regrets that "a stranger to our land seeks in vain for any national expression of admiration or love for one who was at once perhaps the sweetest, sanest, and most human of English prose writers." The illustrations in these volumes are of unusual interest, including hitherto unpublished drawings and sketches of Lamb and his sister, of Leigh Hunt, and of Hazlitt. At the end of the second volume are four appendices, with a reprint of some of the poetical work of John Lamb, Sr. Mr. Lucas acknowl-



MARY AND CHARLES LAMB.

(From the painting by F. S. Cary in 1834.)

edges his debt to preceding works on Lamb, particularly to the recently published "Final Memorials" of Talfourd. His work is a noteworthy contribution to literary memorabilia.

What is probably the most complete and authoritative life of Goethe, the final work of Dr. Albert Biel-

schowsky, has been translated from the German by William A. Cooper, assistant professor of German in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. This work is entitled simply "The Life of Goethe" (Putnams), and is in three volumes, finely illustrated. The first volume, covering



GOETHE IN HIS THIRTIETH YEAR.  
(From a portrait by May, now in Stuttgart.)

the period from the poet's birth to his return from Italy (1749 to 1788), has just appeared. This biography embraces the results of all previous studies of Goethe, and is written with a highly artistic finish not always characteristic of literary biographies. The German periodical press is almost unanimous in declaring it to be the most important life of Goethe, from the standpoint of scholarship, sympathetic interpretation, and literary art, written in many years.

An excellent three-volume edition of the works of George Herbert, with a biographical sketch, has been prepared by George Herbert Palmer (Houghton, Mifflin). This, although it is probably the most complete, and, critically speaking, the final edition of the English poet's works, is really a labor of love, the result of a lifetime of study. As Professor Palmer admits in his preface, "there are few to whom this work will seem worth while. It embodies long labor spent on a minor poet, and will probably never be read entire by any one." Nevertheless, he tells us, it is a labor of love for one who attended his entire life. The poetry of Herbert is so mingled with devout piety that this devotion seems particularly appropriate on the part of a literary man of religious turn of mind. Despite the elaborate ecclesiasticism of the old Puritan writer, Professor Palmer declares that he is profoundly grateful to Herbert for "the struggling soul, the high-bred gentleman, the sagacious observer, the master of language, and the persistent artist" of which his life affords an example.

The three volumes are very handsomely printed and illustrated.

Two new volumes of the "English Men of Letters" series, which John Morley is editing for the Macmillans, are the lives of Andrew Marvell, by Augustine Birrell, and Sir Thomas Browne, by Edmund Gosse. The keynote of Mr. Birrell's volume is given in his first paragraph, when he refers to Marvell as "the author of poetry of exquisite quality, where for the last time may be heard the priceless note of the Elizabethan lyricist, while at the same time utterance is being given to thoughts and feelings which reach far forward to Wordsworth and Shelley." Mr. Gosse's sketch is written in his own lucid style, and contains a very interesting chapter on the *religio medici*.

In the "Literary Lives," a series being edited for the Scribners by W. Robertson Nicoll, we now have "Charlotte Brontë and Her Sisters," by Clement K. Shorter. Mr. Shorter, in his modest prefatory note, declares that he has attempted to disarm criticism by stating that he has tried to let Charlotte Brontë tell her own story through her letters. This is his apology for adding another work to the already long list of Brontëana. The present volume is illustrated, chiefly with portraits.

Much the same thing is attempted by Mr. Ferris Greenslet in his new life of James Russell Lowell (Houghton, Mifflin). He has endeavored to make Lowell tell his own story and be his own interpreter in short excerpts from his correspondence. This volume is illustrated.

A one-volume edition of "The Diary of Samuel Pepys" (Macmillan) has been edited, with an introduction and notes, by G. Gregory Smith. Such is the romance of authorship that what was intended to be the most private of documents has become one of the great books of history, and it is a real service to literature to have published in one volume this classic of small-talk and amusing confessions. There is a good index to the volume.

A new edition of the "Autobiography of Anthony Trollope," with a frontispiece portrait, has been issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. His preface is the original one by Henry M. Trollope, written by his son in 1883, shortly after the novelist's death.



GEORGE HERBERT.  
(From an old painting.)

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton has written some entertaining, chatty, sympathetic essays on American literature, chiefly of the New England school, which have been published under the title "Famous American Authors" (Crowell).

A new edition, in one volume, of Tennyson's *Memoirs*, by his son, has been brought out by the Macmillans. This work has become such a well-known part of the literature which the world would not willingly be without that there is nothing further to say, except that this one-volume edition is of convenient size and attractive make-up.

## ON PURE LITERATURE.

Of studies of pure literature and great literary works, several important volumes have recently appeared. Dr. W. J. Dawson's "Makers of English Fiction" (Revell) is a volume of literary criticism of unusual importance. Dr. Dawson, who has been in this country for some weeks sounding the note of English evangelism, and who is the author of some books of keen, virile philosophy, handles chapters with a skill which indicates the sure touch of a real critic. His interpretation is marked by insight, sympathy, and common sense. America, he tells us, has produced at least two writers who deserve to rank with the great writers and masters of fiction—Hawthorne and Poe. The great writer, says Dr. Dawson, reaches his greatness "through a superior sensitiveness to the conditions of his time." Because the true novel is a work of art, it is never likely, he maintains, to lose its power over the human mind. "It may have its periods of decay, as all arts have; it will also have its resurrections into new forms." Beginning with Defoe, Dr. Dawson concludes with a consideration of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Prof. William P. Trent's volume on "Greatness in Literature" (Crowell) approaches the subject from a slightly different standpoint. Professor Trent (who is speaking in the words of several lectures on English literature at Columbia University) points out certain rules and considerations that should aid critics and readers in a helpful appreciation of the best in modern literature.

A collection of "English Essays" (Holt), selected and edited by Dr. Walter C. Bronson, professor of English literature at Brown University, is intended for use in college classes in introductory courses in literature. By means of this collection, Dr. Bronson hopes to enable the teacher to put "that embarrassing but profitable question: 'Understandest thou what thou readest?'"

A series of "Representative Essays on the Theory of Style" (Macmillan) has been selected and edited by Mr. William T. Brewster, adjunct professor of English at Columbia, for the purpose of supplementing the various treatises and handbooks for rhetorical study now in the field. The essays are most excellently chosen, and are from the following authors: John Henry Newman (literature), Thomas de Quincey (style), Herbert Spencer (the philosophy of style), George Henry Lewes (the principles of success and beauty in literature), Robert Louis Stevenson (the technical elements of style in literature), Walter Pater (style), and, finally, Frederic Harrison (English prose).

A useful little manual on the mechanics of literature is Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly's "The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer" (Funk & Wagnalls). Mr. Vizetelly, who is associate editor of the Standard

Dictionary, gives in brief, compact form a number of useful suggestions as to the preparation of manuscript for composition, and also some other information on the technicalities of typography.

## NEW BOOKS OF ITALIANA.

A well-sustained, complete history of Italy, from the earliest days of Rome down to the year of grace 1904, is Mrs. Augusta Hale Gifford's "Italy: Her People and Their Story" (Lothrop). Mrs. Gifford gathered her material and obtained her background from many years' residence in Italy. She has really written a popular history of the land of art and song, from the time of Romulus to that of Victor Emmanuel III. Throughout the more than seven hundred pages of this volume there are scattered many interesting portraits and reproductions of famous paintings.

Another history of Italy, from 476 to 1900, has been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is from the pen of Henry Dwight Sedgwick. Mr. Sedgwick has departed from the continuous narrative only to lay emphasis upon the three subjects of the greatest general interest both to Italy and the outside world,—the Papacy, the Renaissance, and the Risorgimento. His special object, he declares, has been "to put in high relief those achievements which make Italy so charming and so interesting to the whole world."

Two other volumes on the Italy of English literature have been published,—*"With Shelley in Italy,"* a collection and selection, and *"The Florence of Lander,"* by Lillian Whiting. *"With Shelley in Italy"* (McClurg) is a selection of the poems and letters of the poet Shelley which have to do with his life in Italy from 1818 to 1822. These have been selected and arranged by Anna Bennesson McMahn, editor of "Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings." The volume is illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings and with bits of Italian landscape made memorable by Shelley's sojourn. There is no doubt that it is the Italian in Shelley's poetry which makes him the particular kind of great poet that he is,

and this little volume throws some interesting sidelights on the background of his works. *"The Florence of Lander"* (Little, Brown) marks a new literary departure for Miss Whiting. The reading world had grown so accustomed to expecting a book on "The World Beautiful" each year from Miss Whiting that this volume comes as a surprise. It is an attempt to suggest to us the living drama of famous English and American men and women of letters that was set in the charming scenic enchantment of Florence during the period



MRS. AUGUSTA HALE GIFFORD.

of Walter Savage Landor's life in that city (1821 to 1864). The book is illustrated from photographs, and the frontispiece is a reproduction of Charles Caryl Cole-

man's oil portrait of Landor in his later years, which is owned by Miss Whiting.

"Two in Italy" (Little, Brown), by Maud Howe, author of "Roma Beata, Letters from the Eternal City," is a collection of Italian studies and sketches. It is charmingly illustrated.

It is indeed a noteworthy year during which F. Marion Crawford does not bring out at least one new book or new edition about Italy. His "Salve Venetia!" a series of gleanings from Venetian history, has just been brought out by the Macmillans in a sumptuous two-volume form, exquisitely printed and illustrated, with two hundred and twenty-five pictures by Joseph Pennell. It would be difficult to say which is the more artistic and fascinating, the text or the pictures. Both present a graphic picture of that most stirring and fascinating story,—the history of Venice. Just from the press of the Macmillans, also, we now have a one-volume edition of Mr. Crawford's "Southern Italy and Sicily and the Rulers of the South," with one hundred original drawings by Henry Brokman, and with some revision and emendation by Mr. Crawford.



WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(From the original painting by Charles Caryll Coleman. Frontispiece.)

#### BY AND CONCERNING HENRY JAMES.

The past few months have seen the publication of a number of volumes with the name of Henry James on the title page—as author or subject. The latest of these works of Jamesiana are: "English Hours" (Houghton, Mifflin), by Henry James, and "The Novels of Henry James" (Putnam), a study by Elizabeth Luther Cary. "English Hours" was originally published—or at least part of the volume—some thirty years ago. To the original collection, however, have been added a number appearing in recent magazines, and the present volume has been finely illustrated by Joseph Pennell. With all respect to the critics, somehow we find Mr. James at his best in these impressionistic sketches rather than in some of his much more lauded novels. Miss Cary, who, it will be remembered, is the author of studies on the Rossettis and William Morris, has given us a study of Mr. James' novels exclusively. In her introductory chapter, in excellent broad lines, she characterizes Mr. James' work by saying that "he reaches depths and crannies of character and temperament to which none of his predecessors could have penetrated, making his way through the baffling layers of cant and custom and back of the sturdy file of obvious motives guarding the secrets of our innermost being by means of a passion for truth too intense and moving to be classified as philosophy."

When Mr. James was in the United States last spring, he delivered two lectures on literary subjects



HENRY JAMES.

which aroused considerable interest and discussion. In one of these, on "The Question of Our Speech," he incurred a storm of newspaper criticism for some very pungent criticism of the American press and public schools, "which help to keep our speech untidy and slovenly." The second lecture, "The Lesson of Balzac," was a searching discussion of the principles of fiction as an art. These two have now been published in one volume, under the general title "The Question of Our Speech" (Houghton, Mifflin).

#### VOLUMES OF POEMS AND BOOKS ON POETRY.

Lovers of what real poetry is written to-day will find comfort and nourishment in Mr. Bliss Carman's collection of essays entitled "The Poetry of Life" (L. C. Page). Mr. Carman, whose exquisite poetic insight is only equaled by his exquisite poetic workmanship, believes that the religious consciousness is returning to man and that poetry will return with religion. We shall need poetry more and more, is his dictum, under the increasing destructions and complications of life.

A new edition of the collected poems of William Watson (John Lane), in two volumes, has been edited by J. A. Spender. Mr. Watson's place in the hall of English poets is too well assured to attempt any critical estimate. Mr. Spender's attempt has been simply to take the poet's best work and put it in as coherent a scheme as possible to illustrate the writer's thought and style. The excellent frontispiece portrait of Mr. Watson is reproduced on the next page.

The familiar names of Richard Watson Gilder, James Whitcomb Riley, Paul Laurence Dunbar, John



Vance Cheney, and Frederick Lawrence Knowles appear on recent volumes of verse. Mr. Gilder's latest little collection (of course, issued by the Century Company) is his eighth volume of poems, and contains nearly all that he has written during the past four years. It is entitled "In the Heights," and closes with a republication of the well-known poem "The White Czar." "Riley's got a new book out," and, moreover, has dedicated it to Bliss Carman. It consists of some of Mr. Riley's very latest verse, and is entitled "Songs o' Cheer" (Bobbs-Merrill). It is illustrated in color by Will Vawter. Mr. Dunbar's work still shows the sustaining power which has delighted those who recognized in his earlier work real poetic fire and prophesied its development. The latest collection is entitled "Howdy, Honey, Howdy!" (Dodd, Mead), and it is illustrated with photographs by Leigh Richmond Miner. Mr. John Vance Cheney has made another collection from his sheaf of magazine verse, and the collection has been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. "On Life's Stairway" (Dana Estes) is the name Mr. Knowles has given to his latest collection, which is really a revised edition of the volume of original verse issued in 1900.

Miss Helen Hay Whitney's "Sonnets and Songs" (Harpers) contain some of the best of the magazine verse of this writer, including the exquisite "With Music" and "Aspiration."

"The Poems of Trumbull Stickney" (Houghton, Mifflin) have at last been collected by his literary executors and published with a brief biographical note. Mr. Stickney, it will be remembered, died while instructor of Greek at Harvard, and before he had completed his thirtieth year.

Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson's collection of poems, under the title "The Children of the Night" (Scribners), shows real poetic insight and a fine touch. It was of this collection that President Roosevelt said:

"There is an undoubted touch of genius in the poems. . . . Mr. Robinson has written in this little volume, not verse, but poetry."

There is something remarkably suggestive of Keats



BLISS CARMAN.



ETHNA CARBERRY.

with a Celtic mysticism added about the collection of poems of Ethna Carberry (Anna MacManus), which has just been published by Funk & Wagnalls, under the title "The Four Winds of Erin." The edition is edited, with an introduction, by her husband, Seumas MacManus. A mystic Celtic love of duty which is almost idolatry, although religious devotion fairly shines from the pages, characterizes these poems, particularly the exquisite "The Love Talker" and "The Passing of the Gael."

Among other poems of verse received are: "The City" (Macmillan), by Arthur Upson; "The Tragedy of Eden" (F. L. Rowe, Cincinnati), by Campbell Carnes; "My Lady of the Searchlight" (the Grafton Press), by Mary Hall Leonard; "Alcestis and Other Poems" (Macmillan), by Sara King Wiley; "Banjo Talks" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Anne Virginia Culbertson; "Forest Leaves," by William Penn Shockley, published by the author at Dover, Del.; "An Alphabet of History" (Paul Elder), the words by Wilbur D. Nesbit and the pictures by Ellsworth Young; "A Chorus of Leaves" (Paul Elder), by Charles G. Blanden; "Sweeter Still Than This" (Saalfield Publishing Company), by Adah Louise Sutton, illustrated and decorated by Carl Williams and Ida Rockwell; "The Fairy Godmother-in-law" (Scribners), by Oliver Herford, with some pictures by the author; "San Quentin Days," published by Joseph M. Anderson, of Sacramento, Cal.; and "The Faithless Favorite," a tragedy in verse, by Edwin Sauter, published by the author in St. Louis.



WILLIAM WATSON.

The latest of the excellent literary anthologies by Nathan Haskell Dole, issued by Crowells, is entitled "The Latin Poets."

Mr. Dole reminds us that while many English scholars may prefer Greek, the fact remains that Latin is nearer to our mother tongue and is acquired with much less effort. If the Roman poets "never worked themselves quite free from the influence of Greece, they certainly created a literature that satisfied their own wants and has been a delight to the civilized world for two thousand years."

While we are considering anthologies,—although it may be a far cry from Latin poets to modern horses,—the collection of verses entitled "Saddle and Song," recently issued by Lippincott, is an excellent one, and there are some appropriate illustrations.

Arthur Symons has edited "A Sixteenth Century Anthology," which the H. M. Caldwell Company issue with a frontispiece portrait of the immortal William Shakespeare.

Among collections of verse for holiday, birthday, or special seasons, we have received copies of "Selections from Saxe" (Houghton, Mifflin); "The Joys of Friendship" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard), edited by Mary Alette Ayer; "The Blue Monday Book" and "Sovereign Woman

*versus Mere Man*" (Paul Elder), compiled by Jennie Day Haines; four little collections of verse and prose in the Treasury Series, issued by Henderson, London, and imported by the Broadbent Press, which contain selections from Lowell and Emerson and verses from many poets on love and consolation; two handsomely printed and bound collections of verse and poetic prose coming from H. M. Caldwell Company are entitled "The Value of Simplicity" (edited by Mary Minerva Barrows) and "The Value of Courage" (edited by Frederick Lawrence Knowles).

#### NEW WORKS ON ART AND ARTISTS.

"The Art of the Venice Academy" (L. C. Page), by Mary Knight Potter, is a brief history of the building and its collection of paintings, with reproductions of the most famous works of art contained therein. The work is appreciatively and sympathetically written.

In two well-illustrated monographs, Japanese arts and crafts are considered. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, in his "Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts" (Baker & Taylor), gives us a keen analysis, interestingly written, of the beauties of Japanese architecture, with a number of original plans and some very unusual pictures. The chapter entitled "The Genius of Japanese Art" is especially interesting and well written. Mr. Cram's recognized position in American architecture gives him authority to speak. The other volume is "Arts and Crafts of Old Japan" (McClurg), by Stewart Dick. This is not intended for the collector or the connoisseur, but for those who require an introduction to the study of Japanese art. The illustrations are supplementary to the text, and very suggestive.

The third volume in the series on the history of American art, edited for the Macmillans by John C. Van Dyke, is "The History of American Painting," by Samuel Isham. In accordance with the general plan of this excellent series, this volume is also authoritative, since it is by an expert who practises the craft whereof he writes. Mr. Isham is an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Society of American Artists. Even though the "fundamental and mastering fact about American painting is that it is in no way native to America, but is European painting imported, or rather transplanted, to America and there cultivated and developed," yet there is something to stir one's pride in the record which Mr. Isham makes of the struggle in the midst of a materialistic, rushing, commercial country and age to express national conceptions in the graphic arts. The whole course of American painting, from the very beginning down to the present, can be spanned by the lives of a few artists. It is a comparatively short time since Prof. S. F. B. Morse was working, and he was a student under Benjamin West, the almost legendary founder of the craft. Mr. Isham divides the history of American painting into three periods,—the colonial, the provincial, and the cosmopolitan. He begins with the influence of English art, and considers, after a few introductory words, Copley and Stuart and West. Then the young country gradually broke away from intellectual independence on the motherland, and the influence of Düsseldorf, Rome, and Paris began to be evident. After the Civil War, the artists went to Europe and studied in the old world, becoming almost aliens to their own country. This ended the period of isolation, and the modern, cosmopolitan period had begun. Only the important, significant names have been considered, and

these not only as individuals, but as made more distinct by their surroundings and background. The rise and growth of the different art organizations are treated at gratifying length. This volume, like the others of the series, is very handsomely printed and illustrated. There are twenty-five full-page photogravures and many other illustrations in the text.

In her prefatory essay on Gaelic music to the collection of "Seventy Scottish Songs" (Ditson), Mrs. Helen Hopekirk, who edits the collection, explains the difference between the music of the two Scots—the Celtic and the Saxon. Not only the well-known songs such as "Auld Lang Syne," "Annie Laurie," and the "Blue Bells of Scotland" are included in this collection, but many other beautiful songs very little known. To all of these Mrs. Hopekirk has written artistic accompaniments, which show the deep sympathy and the true understanding of the Scot for those weird, emotional melodies, "so full of the long, tender, melancholy northern twilights."

#### ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

A book of timely interest and importance is Mr. Miles Menander Dawson's treatise on "The Business of Life Insurance" (Barnes). Mr. Dawson is a consulting actuary in New York, and is serving in that capacity with the legislative committee now engaged in the investigation of the insurance business. Mr. Dawson has been for twenty-five years engaged in a careful study of the



Photograph by Pirie MacDonald.

MILES MENANDER DAWSON.

whole subject of life insurance, and his work has received the indorsement of insurance experts throughout the country. His book is written less for the instruction of persons who are engaged in the business of life insurance than for the special uses of the great public which is directly interested in the purchase of insurance. To such it gives in the clearest possible way an exposition of the fundamental principles and the practical workings of life insurance companies as they have been developed in our modern life. A study of Mr. Dawson's conclusions should enable any prospective insurant to decide for himself the kind of insurance which meets his immediate needs. There is nothing sensational in the book, but it is a fair presentation of the whole subject.

An elementary book on sociology has appeared in the "Citizen's Library," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely (Macmillan). The author of the work is Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas. The book presents only a brief outline of the subject, since it is intended to be a working manual for the student and has no room for the elaboration of theories and discussions. References are given at the close of each chapter for comparative reading, and the book is so constructed that it may well serve as an introduction to the subject for university extension classes and other groups of students and readers.



MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, the general secretary of the National Consumers' League, contributes a volume to the "Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology" (Macmillan), entitled "Some Ethical Gains through Legislation." The topics treated in this book have been suggested to the writer, or made subjects of special study by her, during many years of settlement work in Chicago and New York. Much of the material was gathered while the writer was special agent for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois and chief inspector of factories of that city. The chief topics of discussion are,—the regulation of child labor, "the right to leisure," the right of women to the ballot, and the rights of purchasers. In the appendices are printed the texts of a number of important judicial decisions, which illustrate in a pertinent manner the general subject of ethical gains through legislation.

A most timely publication, in view of the railroad debate in the present session of Congress, is the volume entitled "American Railroad Rates," by Judge Walter C. Noyes (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). This is a subject which has heretofore been dealt with chiefly in monographs covering special phases under discussion. The present volume is perhaps the first attempt to cover the entire field. It begins with a statement and exposition of the underlying principles governing railroad rates, and proceeds to give a clear and intelligible exposition of modern American practice, concluding with a chapter on the federal regulation of rates, in which the author proposes a plan providing for the determination of the reasonableness of a rate by the courts, and, in case the rate is found unreasonable, for the making of a new rate by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This, it will be noted, is a reversal of the procedure proposed in Congress, and the merit claimed by its author is that it avoids questions of constitutionality, while in effect it gives the same relief as that sought by the bills under discussion in Congress. This book,

it should be said, deals with freight rates exclusively, and not with passenger fares.

"Trade Unionism and Labor Problems" (Boston: Ginn & Co.) is the title of a volume in the series of "Selections and Documents in Economics" which attempts to apply to the teaching of economics the "case system," which has been found so successful in American law schools. Each chapter in the book is intended to illustrate a single, definite, typical phase of the general subject. The present volume is edited by Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin. It opens with a paper on trade agreements, which was contributed by Professor Commons to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, 1901. Among the specific topics treated in this volume are: "The Miners' Union: Its Business Management," "The Teamsters of Chicago," "The New York Building Trades," "The Chicago Building Trades Dispute of 1900," "The Incorporation of Trade Unions," "Decisions of Courts in Labor Disputes," "Labor Conditions in Slaughtering and Meat Packing," "The Introduction of the Linotype," "The Sweating System in the Clothing Trade," "Slaves in Coal Mining," "The New York Artisan," and "Women's Wages in Manual Work." All of these separate chapters are the contributions of original investigators, whose writings have been scattered through a number of economic and trade journals, and, except for this

republication, would not be easily accessible to the reading public.

In the "American Citizen" series (Longmans), Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, contributes a volume entitled "Principles of Economics," with special reference to American conditions. This book is interesting both as a restatement of economic theory, and particularly as an exposition of actual economic conditions in this country.



JUDGE WALTER C. NOYES.

Professor Seligman has given many years of his life to the investigation of specific problems,—notably those connected with taxation and finance. The material thus gathered is made available to the general reader in this interesting volume of six hundred pages.

Most text-books on civics in this country have been confined to a discussion of the forms and functions of government. Dr. S. E. Forman, in a volume on "Advanced Civics" (Century), prefaces his analysis of the form and functions with a discussion of the essential principles of the American Government,—that is to say, its spirit. About one-fourth of the book is given up to this discussion, the remainder being devoted to a general description of local, State, and federal governments, with many suggestions for further reading.

Dr. Washington Gladden's protest against the commercializing of government, of education, and of religion is voiced in a little volume entitled "The New Idolatry" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Dr. Gladden's famous essay on tainted money is one of the papers in-

cluded in this collection. Other topics discussed in the same volume are "The Ethics of Luxurious Expenditure," "The Church of the Nation," and "Religion and Democracy." That the author's convictions on these subjects are not of recent origin is shown by the fact that at least one of these papers was published not less than ten years ago. In fact, Dr. Gladden's views on the commercialism of the age have been expressed many times in his books and magazine articles. The present discussion affords an opportunity for restatement.



DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

## STUDIES BY NATURALISTS.

Fifteen years ago appeared the first edition of "The Oyster: A Popular Summary of a Scientific Study," by William K. Brooks (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press). This work, of which a revision has just been published, was written in the hope that it might help to bring about a practical and judicious system of oyster farming in Maryland. To that end, it contained a remarkably interesting account of the way in which the structure and habits of the oyster fit it for cultivation as a submarine product. Some of the lessons taught by Dr. Brooks in his monograph seem to have been heeded by oyster planters along the coasts of Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. In view of the



DR. WILLIAM K. BROOKS.

fact that Dr. Brooks demonstrated to the people of Maryland many years ago that the demand for Chesapeake oysters had outgrown the natural supply, it is strange that his well-considered counsel on the propagation and protection of young oysters should have been disregarded. The general reader, however, though he may have no commercial interest in the subject, will find the discussion extremely interesting and suggestive. It was Dr. Brooks who discovered, in 1878, that the American oyster, unlike that of northern Europe, breeds its young by throwing the eggs out into the water, where fertilization and development take place. He was the first to fertilize the eggs artificially and to study the development of the embryo. The new edition has an account of the transmission of typhoid and other disease germs by the oyster.

The first volume in the "New York Aquarium Nature Series" (Barnes) is contributed by Alfred G. Mayer,

director of the Marine Biological Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Tortugas, Fla., and is entitled "Sea-Shore Life." It describes the marine invertebrates of the region about New York, but, on account of the wide distribution of this species, it is applicable to the Atlantic coast generally. Like the treatise by Dr. Brooks, this work is popular in character, and at the same time records the scientific observations of a professional zoölogist of the highest standing. It may be used as a reference book for visitors studying the collections of the New York Aquarium.

## RECORDS OF EXPLORATION.

Probably the most complete account of the antarctic regions ever published in English is Capt. Robert F. Scott's two-volume record of "The Voyage of the *Discovery*" (Scribners). Captain Scott, while not an experienced writer, has much to relate of intrinsic interest, and the text is well supplemented by a great number of excellent photographic illustrations by Dr. E. A. Wilson and other members of the expedition. The *Discovery* left England in the summer of 1901, and was absent for three years. Important observations on antarctic meteorology, geology, and animal life were made, and all these were recorded with scientific accuracy.

Captain Amundsen's recent achievement of the Northwest Passage serves to remind us that the west and northwest coasts of America have for two centuries been the theater of more or less fruitful exploration.



CAPTAIN ROBERT F. SCOTT.

(Frontispiece from Vol. II. of "The Voyage of the *Discovery*."

"Vikings of the Pacific" is the appropriate title given to a new volume by Miss A. C. Laut (Macmillan), which records the adventures of such explorers as Bering, the Dane; Cook and Vancouver, the English navigators; Gray, of Boston, the discoverer of the Columbia; Ledyard, that other American, who foresaw the work of Lewis and Clark; Francis Drake in California, and others. Captain Amundsen has just accomplished the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific going westward, but Miss Laut reminds us that in the early days much of the exploration was undertaken in the opposite direction,—that is, from the west eastward. The importance of the settlements made by the Russians coming overland across Siberia has, perhaps, been underestimated in America. The final chapter of Miss Laut's book is devoted to an account of the foundation of the Russian Empire on the Pacific Coast of America by Baranof. It is remarkable that the details of these early attempts at settlement and trade have remained so long unknown to the mass of American readers.

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The "Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature" (Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company) is a cumulated index of a selected list of periodicals, covering the years 1900-04. Many librarians and frequenters of public libraries are familiar with the monthly numbers from which this large index volume is consolidated. The work was begun at the Cleveland Public Library, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Bret, and was later taken over by the present publishers at Minneapolis. We have watched the development of this index from the beginning, and have noted the excellent methods employed in its compilation. It is not only a subject index, but an author entry is given to each article, and, in the case of fiction, title entries are included. Book reviews are indexed under the name of the author of the book, and are usually given a subject entry also. Under the author's name, articles by him and reviews of his books precede, in alphabetical arrangement, articles about him. Note is also made of maps, portraits, and illustrations. Portraits unaccompanied by text are indexed. The "Monthly Guide" and the cumulated annual volumes are in constant use in this office, and are highly valued for their comprehensiveness, accuracy, and general mechanical excellence. We understand that it is the purpose of the publishers to bring out the consolidated volume every five years.

The appearance of the tenth and eleventh volumes of the Jewish Encyclopedia reminds us that this important work, begun more than seven years ago, is nearing completion. The eleventh volume contains much interesting information regarding the number and condition of the Jews in Servia, South Africa, South America, Spain, Switzerland, and other countries. Although the Jewish population in the South American states is not large, it is worthy of note that Jews had settled in Brazil long before they migrated to North America. Another interesting topic in this volume is the expulsion of the Jews from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1492. The activity of modern Jews in movements for social reform is clearly indicated in the article on socialism. It should not be inferred, however, that the material embraced in this encyclopedia is merely of a narrow, racial interest. On the contrary, there is hardly an article in any of the volumes which does not contain valuable and important information for the general reader.

"The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs"

(Toronto: Annual Review Publishing Company) is a publication which has no counterpart in the United States. It covers, not only the political affairs of the Dominion Government and the different provinces, including chapters on the relations of Canada with the empire and with the United States, but it also gives special attention to the economic interests of the country; transportation lines; life and fire insurance; banking, finance, and general business; agriculture; forests; mines; fisheries; religion and reform work; and education. For every Canadian who wishes to keep in touch with the progress of his native land, such a work must be invaluable. It is a matter of regret that the United States cannot yet boast a work of reference compiled on similar lines.

The current issue of the "American Jewish Year Book" (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America), the seventh of the series, contains the usual full presentation of Jewish activities in the United States. The biographical sketches appearing in this issue are confined to Jewish communal workers,—those who preside over charitable institutions, the superintendents and directors of charities, and settlement and social workers. There is also an interesting section devoted to Jews in the United States Congress.

#### RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL TREATISES.

In these days we are in no danger of having overemphasis placed on any form of ethical teaching,—least of all on the character of Christ. The volume by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, entitled "Jesus Christ and the Christian Character" (Macmillan), is an admirable restatement of Christian ethics in terms of modern personal and social life. Men of every creed and of no creed may alike gain inspiration to right living from this scholarly and yet simply phrased treatise.

A suggestive little work, entitled "A Young Man's Religion and His Father's Faith" (Crowell), has been written by the Rev. N. McGee Waters. It consists of a series of practical talks on churchgoing, religious belief in general, the theory of evolution, and the infallibility of the Bible. These topics are handled without any trace of cant or bias.

Mr. Henry Wood has written another book on "Advanced and Idealistic Thought." It is entitled "Life More Abundant, being Scriptural Truth in Modern Application" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard).

An anonymous volume, entitled "The Creed of Christ" (John Lane), is written with more than ordinary vigor and knowledge of the facts of every-day living. The writer endeavors to set forth the belief of Christ himself and the Redeemer's conception of the origin, meaning, and destiny of humanity.

"The Story of Jesus Told for Little Children," illustrated in color by Anne Batchelor, has been issued by the Dodge Publishing Company, of New York.

Mr. Wentworth F. Stewart's little monograph, "The Evangelistic Awakening" (Jennings & Graham), is a discussion of the religious outlook of to-day, based on "the laboratory notes of an expert."

The Crowells have issued a new edition, with a frontispiece portrait, of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's "The Happy Life," which is a striking parallel to Charles Wagner's "Simple Life," published a year or two before the latter. As in the now famous volume of the French pastor, so in this book on the president of Harvard is expounded the philosophy of the life that is worth the living.

Among the other religious, ethical, and philosophical publications of the season are: "The Melody of God's Love" (Crowell), by Oliver Huckel; "Good Things and Graces" (Paul Elder & Co.), by Isabel Goodhue; "A Modern Miracle: Psychic Power Made Plain" (Grafton Press), by Corilla Banister; and "Commands" (Paul Elder & Co.), by Agnes Greene Foster.

Prof. Harald Høffding, of Copenhagen, who, according to Prof. William James, is "one of the wisest as well as one of the most learned of living philosophers," has summed up his philosophical views in a little volume, under the title "The Problems of Philosophy." A translation from the Danish by Galen M. Fisher, with a preface by Prof. William James, has been published by the Macmillans.

"A Modern Symposium," by G. Lowes Dickinson, author of "Letters from a Chinese Official," comes from the press of McClure, Phillips. It consists of a series of views of life according to the philosophies of typical individualities,—an artist, a poet, a politician, a man of science, a journalist, a business man, and a gentleman of leisure.

The Barrows lectures, delivered by President Hall in India, Ceylon, and Japan during the years 1902 and 1903, have been published in a single volume, under the title "Christian Belief Interpreted by Christian Experience" (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

#### SOME NOTEWORTHY NEW NOVELS.

Novelists sometimes strike a true note when statesmen and economists have failed. The writers of fiction, who are—or ought to be—naturally students of character, are often better fitted to interpret racial characteristics than are the discursive writers. This is well illustrated in the excellent novel "Zal" (Century), by Rupert Hughes, which is a pen picture of the impressions and sufferings of a Polish musician who comes to this country and struggles for years to accustom himself to the unpropitious surroundings. Of all the races forming a large proportion of our American cities, particularly New York, the Poles have probably been the least understood. Mr. Hughes' novel gives us a sympathetic and accurate presentation of the Polish character. The very title, "Zal," is a Polish word, almost untranslatable, but thoroughly descriptive of Polish temperament. The story moves swiftly, and the pages which bring out character are excellent. This book cannot fail to be valuable if read carefully by those who are interested in the assimilation of alien peoples in this country.

A work of a different order,—a blend of history and romance,—is "The Missourian," the first book of Eugene P. Lyle, Jr. (Doubleday, Page). That "The Missourian" is destined to receive the hearty support of competent critics and readers is not open to doubt. It is a book of epic breadth and epic power, dealing with great affairs in a worthy spirit. The central theme of "The Missourian" is the fall of the Mexican Empire and the tragic last days and end of Maximilian. Witnesses and actors in these events are Din Driscoll, the Missourian, late lieutenant-colonel in Joe Shelby's brigade of Confederate daredevils, and Jacqueline d'Aumerle, charming emissary from Napoleon III. to the Mexican court. Mr. Lyle possesses true creative vision and power. The characters whom he brings upon his epic stage are many, and are, without exception, entirely individual and convincing, and the burning land of Mexico glimmers before the reader's eyes. Mr. Lyle reaches his highest point of literary

execution in the description of the last days and hours of "Prince Max." He has grasped all the significance of that tragedy, and communicates it to us. But "The Missourian" is not a book that can be discussed with any approach to adequacy in a few lines.

"The Maid of Japan" (Holt) is a small volume, tastefully bound and attractive in its make-up. The tale is prettily told by Mrs. Hugh Frazer, though the old one of the foreigner's love for the Japanese maid. Many of the situations are cleverly handled, and throughout the book one certainly is impressed with the real spirit of Japan. In other words, the local color of the story is well interpreted, and with the eye of a lover of beauty and harmony.

One of the strong novels of the season, which has a psychological as well as political interest attaching to it, besides being a good story, is Gustave F. Martin's "The Storm Signal" (Bobbs-Merrill). It is a story of Southern life, in which the negro problem is presented in a new way, with a new suggestion for solution. The author wields a facile pen, and in some scenes, notably the situation in the Macon court-house, becomes a "word lasher" of great power and picturesque virility. The character of the old-time negro is graphically described, and the author shows a keen psychological insight. The book has a vital message for our times.

A few of the other works of fiction worthy of notice which escaped our general review last month are: "The Ballingtons" (Little, Brown), by Frances Squire, a strong story of married life, the interest centering in the spiritual awakening of the wife, her struggle for the rights of her own soul, and presenting a climax of ethical and practical significance; "Captains All"

(Scribners), by that inimitable humorist, W. W. Jacobs, which consists of a series of short stories in Mr. Jacobs' best vein, chiefly describing different phases of London life and showing excellent literary workmanship; "Land Ho!" (Harpers), by Morgan Robertson, a rattling, rousing, salty story of the sea, full of humor and pathos; "Miss Desmond" (Macmillan), by Mary Van Vorst, a series of impressions of feminine human nature, strung on the thread



WILLIAM W. JACOBS.

of a charming love-story which develops during an automobile tour in Switzerland and France and reaches its climax in a New England garden; "Seffy" (Bobbs-Merrill), by John Luther Long, a little comedy of country manners in a backwoods American district,—very charmingly printed, and illustrated in color by C. D. Williams; "Hearts and Masks" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Harold MacGrath, with illustrations by Harrison Fisher; two new editions of old but famous novels—"Ramona" (Little, Brown), the old favorite of Helen Hunt Jackson, a well-printed and illustrated edition known as the Pasadena edition, and (2) a reprint of



"Charlotte Temple," by Susanna Haswell Rowson (Funk & Wagnalls), from the first American edition, 1794, corrected, revised, illustrated in half-tone, with an



SUSANNA HASWELL ROWSON.

(Author of "Charlotte Temple." From an old print.)

historical and biographical introduction, bibliography, and notes, by Francis W. Halsey. This, by the way, is the one-hundredth edition of "Charlotte Temple."

#### STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Five little volumes, collections of stories retold from *St. Nicholas*, have been issued by the Century Company in attractive typographical form, with illustrations. These are: "Indian Stories," "Colonial Stories," "Revolutionary Stories," "Civil War Stories," and "Our Holidays." Some names well known in literature are attached to these stories, and in this present form they furnish an excellent and attractive method by which to present history to young people.

The "Oak-Tree Fairy Book" is a new collection of favorite fairy stories, edited by Clifton Johnson and illustrated by Willard Bonte. It bears the imprint of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.

The same house publishes the works of Louisa M. Alcott, including those famous stories, "Little Men" and "Little Women," with exquisite drawings by Alice Barber Stephens and other popular illustrators of childhood and youth. In the eight volumes making up the set there are eighty-four full-page pictures.

One of the "Children's Favorite Classics" series (Crowell) is F. Jameson Rowbotham's "Tales from Plutarch." These tales are well selected, retold in modern language, and the volume is appropriately illustrated, with a colored frontispiece.

#### BOOKS OF VARIED INTEREST.

Some of the most charming commentaries on London life and people are to be found in William Dean Howells' latest reminiscent volume, "London Films" (Harpers). This book is made up of a series of connected, although rather rambling, chats in Mr. Howells' happiest vein about his recent extended visit to London. He contrasts, in his own illuminating and humorous style, English and American conditions, particularly in New York and London. Nothing is too insignificant for his charming literary touch,—not even the London cabs or the sights and noises of London streets. The volume is illustrated.

The last four numbers of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Scientists" are devoted to Linnæus, Huxley, Tyndall, and Wallace.

A very attractive little brochure has been issued by the *Prensa*, the great metropolitan daily of Buenos Ayres, to commemorate the celebration of its thirty-fifth birthday. This brochure, which is in French and handsomely illustrated, contains, besides a description of the broad scale upon which *La Prensa* is conducted and the various enterprises in which it is interested, a number of letters of congratulation from periodicals all over the world.

A new and revised "Commercial Geography" has been prepared for the American Book Company by Mr. Henry Gannett, geographer of the United States Geological Survey; Mr. Karl L. Garrison, principal of the Morgan School, Washington, and Dr. Edwin J. Houston, of Princeton. This volume is prepared in textbook form, and is copiously illustrated with maps, diagrams, and descriptive illustrations.

A clean-cut, authoritative little exposition is Dr. Harvey B. Bashore's "Sanitation of a Country House" (John Wiley & Sons). Mr. Bashore, it will be remembered, is inspector for the State board of health of Pennsylvania, and has already written a work of reputation on the same subject, "The Outlines of Rural Hygiene." He divides his book into six chapters, entitled: "The Location," "The House," "The Water Supply," "The Disposal of Waste," "The Surroundings," and "The Summer Camp." Suggestive illustrations and diagrams add value to the practical treatment of the subject, which Dr. Bashore has made clear and interesting.

A study of our relations to Haiti, with particular reference to the policy of the present administration, has been written by Mr. A. Fermin, formerly secretary of state finance and commerce of Haiti, and now one of the officials of public instruction of that republic, under the title "President Roosevelt of the United States and the Republic of Haiti." Mr. Fermin counsels his fellow-countrymen that they make friends with the North American republic, because, as he says, "Haiti has nothing whatsoever to fear from President Roosevelt." Mr. Fermin's reading of history would seem to be that of a diplomat and a scholar. His French is that of a Parisian.

A number of the best pictures and comments from "Life" on automobiles and the fun (?) of possessing them have been collected and published in a neat little volume by T. Y. Crowell.



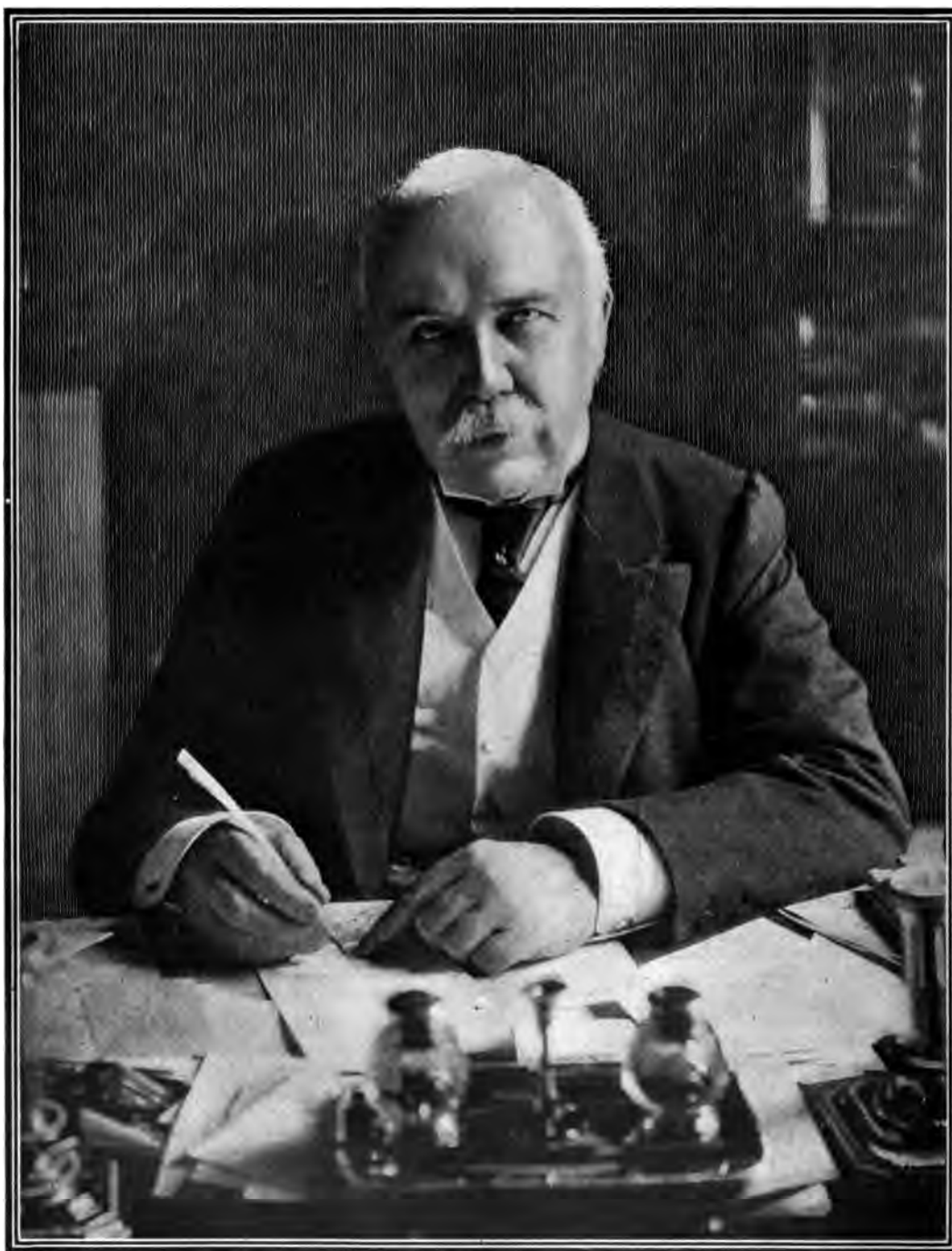
# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER AT WORK.

(Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has now received the emphatic approval of his ministry by the British voters in the general parliamentary elections, is a patient, methodical, and tireless worker. Although in his seventieth year, he will retain, in addition to the burdens of the premiership, the leadership in the House of Commons.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

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### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Assault  
on the  
President.*

Those who were breathing the atmosphere of Washington last month, or those who took their views exclusively from the newspapers of New York, might well have thought that the President of the United States had lost prestige and support, and was indeed in sorry luck. Criticism and opposition seemed to beset him in every direction. The Senate was supposed to be hostile, the House was insurgent, and, in short, everything had turned against the President's plans and policies. The sugar and tobacco interests were going to defeat the Philippine tariff bill.



UNCLE SAM IS ON.

SENATE: "Hey, Uncle, come quick. Looke, see what the terrible Teddy has done now—Panama—silver coinage—Santo Domingan treaty—awful—wow!!!"

UNCLE SAM: "Say, I'm not half so much interested in what Teddy has done as in what you are not doing."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

The obstructionists and defamers were going to show that the President's proceedings in Panama had been both unlawful and scandalous. The mining interests and the railroads had conspired to defeat the Statehood bill. The railway-rate bill was doomed through the influence of the transportation lobby. The Santo Domingo treaty was going to fail in the Senate; the forest reserves bill was to be side-tracked; the consular reform bill was to be emasculated. Petty incidents relating to the President's orders or remarks were misstated or exaggerated, and Mr. Roosevelt was denounced as a tyrant, curbing the freedom of the press and trampling on the liberties of the individual.

*Public  
Confidence  
Unshaken.*

The fact is, that the popular opinion of President Roosevelt has not changed. This is a large country, with many millions of thoughtful people in it; and those who are unselfishly desiring the public welfare have just as much confidence in the President to-day as they had six months ago. Certain things that have happened in New York and Washington were not only to have been expected, but were inevitable. It was not to have been thought for a moment that powerful and self-seeking interests would have surrendered their positions without any show of fight merely out of deference to Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. The country knows well not only that the President is doing his best, but that he is doing it in a remarkably intelligent and well-considered manner. Never since he has been in public life has the President shown greater serenity, steadier poise, or a higher fitness for his tasks than in the present session of Congress. And when this long session is ended next summer, there will be results in the way of legislation that will, to some extent at least, justify the hopes and intentions of the people who elected the present Congress for the express purpose of supporting the Roosevelt policies.



SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA.  
(Whose railway bill meets the President's views.)

*The  
Railway  
Measure.* Thus, Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy of a measure for the better regulation of railroads would be fairly well met by the adoption of the so-called Dolliver bill now pending in the Senate committee,—which is in substantial accord with a bill that will probably be reported from Mr. Hepburn's committee in the House. The public opinion of the whole country is so clearly behind the President in demanding railway legislation that it is not to be supposed for a moment that Congress will fail to deal with the question before the session ends. It is obvious that very much must depend upon the men who are to administer the improved legislation. If nothing more is done, the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be increased. Some weeks ago the President appointed to a vacancy in the Interstate Commerce Commission the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, of San Francisco. Mr. Lane is a lawyer by profession, a Democrat in politics, a man of culture and high character who has served as city attorney of San Francisco, and has been the nominee of his party both for mayor of that city and for governor of the State. Mr. Lane is exactly the sort of man who should be placed on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and there

ought to have been no hesitation on the part of the Senate in confirming so brilliant an appointment. The Interstate Commerce Commission is made up of members of both parties, and the fact that Mr. Lane is not a Republican should not have been looked upon in the light of a disqualification. Meanwhile the Government is working as effectively as it can under present legislation to prevent and punish the granting of railroad rebates and other forms of discrimination, and the railroads themselves are now manifesting a wholly unwonted zeal in trying to reform their own methods and cease from law-breaking practices. Thus, the great discussion of evils in railway methods that President Roosevelt more than any one else has brought about is already having very salutary results in anticipation of new enactments. The railroads themselves will be much better off when the business of common carriers is rid of its worst abuses.

*Commercial  
Union  
with the  
Philippines.* The Philippine tariff bill, which had been ably and thoroughly discussed for two weeks or more, was passed

in the House of Representatives on January 16. The purpose of the bill is to give the Filipinos the commercial benefits that ought to go with their political connection with this country. Under the terms of this measure their products will be admitted without the payment of duties, except-



HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(Appointed by the President as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

ing sugar, tobacco, and rice; and upon these three articles the tariff will be only 25 per cent. of that which foreign nations have to pay under the present law. The bill as passed accords with the recommendations of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. The vote stood 258 yeas to 71 nays. The Democrats for the most part supported the bill, on the ground that, in so far as it went, it was to be regarded as a step toward free trade. Those fighting the bill were mostly Republicans, representing opposition on several grounds. Thus, Mr. William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has long been identified with the view that American beet-sugar interests are in danger from favorable treatment of Cuban and Philippine cane sugar. A good deal of the opposition, however, as led by Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, and others, seems to have been due to a different set of motives, and to be directed not so much against the Philippine tariff bill as against some other administration policies. It is to be expected that the Senate will pass the Philippine bill, and that we shall thus have taken a step of great importance in the completion of our Philippine policy, and one which must have also some more or less direct bearing upon our future treatment of tariff questions.

*The "Insurgents" and Their Aims.*

The real opposition to the policies of the administration is organized for the purpose of defeating the Statehood bill, weakening the proposed railroad-rate legislation, and making confusion in the Panama Canal business. The Statehood bill proposes to admit two new States, one of them to be formed by the union of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and the other to comprise Arizona and New Mexico. The opposition comes from thoroughly selfish private interests, some of which pertain to New Mexico, but most of them to Arizona. These interests are so wealthy and so powerful, and have been working so skillfully, that some of the men arrayed in Congress against the President's policy are probably ignorant of the precise nature of the motives of those who have persuaded them to take the so-called "insurgent" stand. For example, some of the largest of the copper and other mining properties of Arizona are controlled by men who reside in the North and West, and who have great influence with certain Northern and Western Congressmen. Thus, it would probably be found on close inquiry that a large number of the Republican members who are opposing the Statehood bill are undertaking to oblige certain people who have requested them to help in the scheme to prevent the union of Arizona and New Mexico.



REPRESENTATIVE BABCOCK, OF WISCONSIN.

(A leader of the Republican "Insurgents.")

*Arizona's Future in the Balance.*

As a separate Territory, Arizona is in many respects absolutely controlled by great corporation interests. If it could be admitted as a separate State, these interests would be delighted; but if it cannot be admitted separately, they prefer to keep it in its present territorial status. This sums up the whole situation. The Democrats as a body oppose the Statehood bill for a different reason altogether. They wish to multiply Southwestern States, on the theory that these will be normally Democratic; and they have for many years past in their platforms absolutely committed themselves to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States. But this is not a sound position to take in making permanent additions to the group of sovereign American commonwealths. As matters stood last month, it looked very much as if Representative Babcock and the other opponents of the Statehood bill could, by uniting with the Democrats, defeat Speaker Cannon and the administration. There was some excitement at Washington over the statement that the President had in conversation directly charged that the copper-mining companies and other corporations were making improper use of money and shares of stock to influence Congressional action. This was promptly denied by the President. It is true, however,



that it is very widely believed that these corporations have been far from scrupulous in the methods employed by them to defeat the Statehood bill. It is not necessary to allege gross and direct bribery. It is enough to say that the Statehood bill is right and advisable in itself, and that selfish private interests are working strenuously to defeat it for reasons contrary to public policy.

*Also  
Obstructing  
the Canal.*

The country at large, understanding somewhat of the sources of the current attempts to discredit and thwart the President's policies, will not be surprised at anything that may be said regarding what has thus far been done on the Isthmus of Panama. Three facts may be asserted: (1) We have entered upon a gigantic undertaking; (2) we have made the President responsible for it; (3) there have been no mistakes that need arouse suspicion or cause anxiety. The original form of the Canal Commission was not well adapted to produce results. The President reorganized the commission in such a way as to make it more effective. He took steps to provide for a stable currency on the Isthmus, because this was a necessary business proceeding. There are obstructionists in the Senate who criticise the President for having done these things well, because they hold that he did them without specific authority of law. What the President has been trying to do has been to exercise in good faith the authority conferred upon him to

proceed with the work at Panama. And he has taken it for granted that the greater authority included the less. In other words, since the law has given him full authority to proceed, it is fair to assume that his authority includes the right to do those things in detail that are indispensable to the main undertaking. There will be canal investigations and interminable criticism at Washington, but the public may rest assured that President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Chief-Engineer Stevens, and Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission, with Judge Magoon as minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone, are doing their work with rare intelligence and fidelity. The people of the United States are very lucky, indeed, to have this canal undertaking in such competent hands. Congress has a perfect right to investigate and criticise, and it has unquestionably the power both to obstruct the canal work and to stop it altogether. But the people of the country should understand that there is no ground whatsoever for serious criticism, and that if the canal work does not proceed henceforth with great rapidity, it will be Congress and not the President that should be blamed. In the not very distant future there will be a special message to Congress dealing with the question whether or not the canal should be at sea-level or be built with locks.

*Santo Domingo  
in  
Controversy.*

There have been fresh disturbances of a revolutionary sort in Santo Domingo, and the critics have taken advantage of these to make fresh attacks upon the President's policy with respect to that island republic. But those who care to examine the facts in their true bearings will hardly fail to see that the recent turmoil only adds fresh arguments to the demand for a ratification of the pending treaty. For the benefit of those who do not have the matter clearly in mind, it should be explained that under temporary arrangement with Santo Domingo, the United States is administering the principal custom houses, paying about half of the revenue into the Dominican treasury, and applying the other half to the paying off of indebtedness which was threatening to subject Santo Domingo to foreign seizure and control. The treaty to which we have referred was drafted for the purpose of making the present plan and policy stable until the objects in view should be accomplished. There are several important reasons why the treaty should be confirmed. In the first place, this arrangement makes for peace and harmony. Without it, revolutionary factions would contend for the control of the custom-houses, out-



SENATORIAL OBSTRUCTION AS ANOTHER ENGINEERING PROBLEM.—From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

side obligations would be disregarded, and warships from America and Europe would inevitably take possession. If European warships assumed control, there would be great friction and disturbance in Santo Domingo, while in the United States there would be much solicitude on the score of the Monroe Doctrine. The present and pending arrangement is an amicable one all around. It encourages Santo Domingo to settle down like Cuba to constitutional government. It obviates the danger of European intervention. It saves the Monroe Doctrine from violation. Experience even under the temporary protocol shows how feasible the arrangement is, and how valuable a service our government can render to a neighbor while conferring benefits upon all other interests concerned. It is truly conservative and meets every test of common sense. There will be strong attempts on the Democratic side of the Senate to prevent the necessary two-thirds vote of ratification. Yet the matter is not one for party division, and it is hard to see how intelligent and patriotic Senators can withstand the convincing arguments that Secretary Root presents in favor of our continued oversight of Dominican finances.

*America  
and the  
Morocco  
Conference.*

There is always an element in the Senate that will oppose on legal and constitutional grounds,—or else upon a basis of doctrine and theory,—almost anything that the Government of the United States finds it expedient to do in its relationships with other countries. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, is a gentleman of ability and learning, who finds himself intellectually antagonistic to all of the administration's foreign policies. From Senator Bacon's standpoint, it is not for us to harmonize the situation in Santo Domingo. Last month he found it particularly objectionable that we should have sent representatives to the conference at Algeciras, in Spain, which assembled on the joint initiative of Germany and France, to discuss the internal and external affairs of the dominion of the Sultan of Morocco. It is true that we have no important interests at stake in Morocco, and that we should be extremely unwise to attempt to play a leading rôle in a delicate situation involving the future balance of political influence on either shore of the Mediterranean Sea. But all this our administration understands very well, and our representatives at the Moroccan conference will take no improper steps, nor, indeed, will they do anything at all significant without express authority from the President and the Secretary of State. The programme of the conference was carefully limited in advance, and its purposes were such



SENATOR BACON, OF GEORGIA.

that representatives of the United States could be present without embarrassment or without violation of our fixed policy as respects aloofness from European affairs. Mr. Henry White, our ambassador at Rome, and Mr. Gummere, who is our diplomatic representative in Morocco, were instructed by the President to attend the Algeciras conference. They will abstain from taking any contentious part in the proceedings, as between France and Germany or other countries having divergent interests. In a quiet and passive fashion, and without obtrusion, our delegates may be able to aid in the promotion of harmony. A war between France and Germany over Morocco, or over any other bone of contention, would cause a stupendous disturbance of our business interests. We are justified, therefore, if we proceed with due discretion, in helping to harmonize the Moroccan situation.

*State-  
Department  
Problems.*

Secretary Root, meanwhile, has various questions upon his hands that are of much more direct consequence than the adjustment of minor differences about Morocco. He finds himself confronted with a very difficult situation in Venezuela, now that France has broken off diplomatic relations with



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MR. HENRY WHITE.

(United States ambassador at Rome, who attends the Algeciras conference.)

President Castro's government. General recklessness of consequences has seemed to prevail in all that is done at Caracas. It has been reported that Venezuela would possibly abstain from sending representatives to the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro during the coming summer. Mr. Root is giving forethought to this conference, and is showing a just appreciation of the ability and character of the Latin-American diplomats at Washington and of their government leaders at home. A great step will have been accomplished when the best minds in Brazil, in the Argentine, and in Chile understand how friendly our real attitude is toward those republics, and how completely our policies are in accord with their proper aspirations. Mr. Root is bringing his organizing ability to bear upon the improvement of the State Department and of the diplomatic and consular service at all points. His measure for the reorganization of the consular service, explained in these pages last month, will not go through Congress in its original form. The clauses requiring all new members of the consular service to be appointed after examination to the very lowest grade, with no opportunity for the better places in the consular service except by promotion upon merit, offered too radical a plan for immediate adoption. Nevertheless Congress seems likely to accept the classification of consulates and the grading of salaries. The President and Secretary of State can, if the bill should pass,

make rules for their own guidance in appointments and promotions, so that the reforms desired could, in a large measure, be accomplished.

*Some State  
Department  
Changes.*

Within the State Department, several changes have recently been announced. Mr. Herbert H. D. Peirce, who has for some time been Third Assistant Secretary of State, has been named for the post of United States minister to Norway. He is to be succeeded at Washington by Mr. Huntington Wilson, first secretary of the American legation at Tokio, Japan. Mr. Lloyd Griscom, who has been minister to Japan for several years, has been appointed ambassador to Brazil, to succeed Mr. David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, who has the good fortune to be transferred from Brazil to the position of ambassador to Mexico. The transfer of Mr. Edwin V. Morgan from Korea to Havana was announced last month. It was announced on January 19 that Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines, would be our first ambassador to Japan—the post at Tokio having been raised to the highest rank. General Wright is one of the foremost citizens of Tennessee, and a Democrat. His long service at Manila has made him well acquainted with affairs in the Far East, and his selection for the Japanese ambassadorship is meritorious in the highest degree. The State Department loses the services of an



GENERAL LUKE E. WRIGHT.



MR. LLOYD GRISCOM.  
(Appointed ambassador to Brazil.)

MR. HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.  
(Appointed minister to Norway.)

MR. DAVID E. THOMPSON.  
(Appointed ambassador to Mexico.)

able official in the resignation of Judge Penfield, of Indiana, from the office of Solicitor. He is succeeded by Professor James B. Scott, of Columbia University (New York) Law School. Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., of Indiana, has been made chief clerk of the State Department.

**Tariffs and Diplomacy.** While Congress deals primarily with tariff matters as relating to the revenue system of the country, the State Department has also to consider certain phases of them, because tariff questions in these commercial times have more to do than anything else with friction between nations. Thus, the maintenance of the "open door" in China and Manchuria was for years one of the great objects of American diplomacy; and the "open door" in Morocco,—that is to say, equality of tariff treatment,—is the principal question really underlying the frictions that brought about the Algeciras conference. The only thing that ever seriously disturbed our relations with Russia was a question of the interpretation of the law relating to the tariff on sugar. The greatest fight at Washington last year had to do with the ratification of the State Department's tariff treaty with Cuba. A number of reciprocity trade treaties negotiated by the State Department have gathered dust in the Foreign Relations committee's pigeon-holes, the Senate being unwilling to ratify them. We are about to face a perplexing problem in the effects that will be produced by the new German tariff, which goes

into effect on March 1st. We export a great quantity of food products to Germany at present, and under the new system these will be subjected to a heavy increase of custom-house charges.

*Shall We Adopt a Dual Tariff?* Germany's new tariff is not framed in the spirit of hostility to American trade, but simply represents Germany's commercial policy. Countries which make trade treaties with Germany get the benefit of lower rates. But if our State Department should negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Germany to prevent the increased charges upon our goods, the Senate would not ratify it. It is now proposed to meet the situation by adopting at Washington the simplest form of maximum and minimum tariff. Representative Mc'leary, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill providing that nations which do not give us their most favorable treatment shall have their goods subjected in our custom-houses to an additional tax amounting to 25 per cent. of the present Dingley rates. Mr. Mc'leary thinks that this simple expedient would save us from Germany's new maximum tariff. Senator Lodge proposes a somewhat different plan of maximum and minimum tariff, which would provide for reductions of the Dingley rates as well as for increases. No general tariff revision is contemplated at Washington. There is under discussion a plan by which to meet hostile foreign tariffs in the case of those countries which have a double system of so-called minimum and maximum rates.



HON. JAMES T. MCLEARY, OF MINNESOTA.

(Who proposes a maximum and minimum tariff system.)

The overwhelming success of the English Liberals and Radicals in last month's general parliamentary elections in Great Britain carries with it beyond question a complete condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to abandon Great Britain's policy of free trade. The remarkably good relations that have existed between the United States and Great Britain, through Mr. Balfour's premiership, ought to be not only continued, but increased under the administration of Sir Campbell-Bannerman. This new administration contains many friends of the United States and an important group of men like Mr. Bryce, Mr. Morley, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Churchill, and others who are familiar with our institutions and widely acquainted in this country. So far as the influence of the mother-country is concerned, this ought to be a favorable time for attempting to improve the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, and it is to be hoped that the Roosevelt administration here and the Liberal ministry in Great Britain may coöperate to promote the world's peace and progress. The foreign policy of Lord Lansdowne had been highly approved, and nothing out of harmony with it is likely to be done by Earl Grey, his successor.

*France  
at Home  
and Abroad.*

Across the Channel the election of a new French President has come about so quietly and peacefully that the event was passed almost unnoticed by the rest of the world last month. In France, as in England, liberalism tends to become more radical, while radicalism takes on somewhat the cast of social democracy. These political trends are not in keeping with extreme militarism or with international antipathies, and they make for world peace. With the Algeiras conference on hand, and the reasonable ambition to protect, develop, and expand French interests in North Africa, the French republic, under Fallières as President and Rouvier as Prime Minister, will have no desire to seize upon the fresh trouble with Venezuela as a pretext for imperial adventure in South America. The sharp diplomatic rupture last month, resulting in the expulsion of the representative of France from Venezuela and the prompt dismissal of the Venezuelan *chargé d'affaires* at Paris by the process of handing him his passports on January 18, was indeed startling. Incidents like this sometimes lead to war, and the French Government seems to have suffered great provocation. If Venezuela were in the hands of sane and reasonable men, such difficulties as exist could be straightened out by arbitration. But Castro's capricious performances seem to be more those of a madman than of a reasonable and responsible head of a sovereign state. There was every reason to think last month that whatever steps France felt obliged to take in support of her rights and her dignity, her government would use the utmost care to avoid giving any grounds of offense to the United States, and would not in any way violate the principles and spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.



CASTRO PICKS OUT A GOOD TIME TO DEFY FRANCE.  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).



THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK AND HIS DEPARTMENT HEADS.

(Front row, from left to right: James W. Stevenson, bridge commissioner; John J. Delany, corporation counsel; George B. McClellan, mayor; Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, police commissioner; Francis J. Lantry, commissioner of correction. Back row, from left to right: Dr. Thomas Darlington, health commissioner; Edmond J. Butler, tenement-house commissioner; William B. Ellison, commissioner of water-supply, gas, and electricity; Moses Herrman, park commissioner; John A. Benschel, commissioner of docks and ferries; Frank M. O'Brien, mayor's private secretary; Robert W. Hebbard, commissioner of charities; John H. O'Brien, fire commissioner; John M. Woodbury, commissioner of street cleaning.)

*The Men Who Govern New York.* The Hon. George B. McClellan, on entering upon his second term as mayor of New York City, made a good many changes in the heads of departments, thus practically confessing the fact that his previous selections were not up to the mark. It is the general opinion that the changes he has made are for the better, and that he now perceives clearly that his whole political future depends upon his giving New York a good administration. The most conspicuous of the new appointments was that of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham as head of the Police Department. It proved a successful innovation to bring in an outsider of military training to head the metropolitan police force when General Greene was appointed to that position by Mayor Low, although General Greene had been so much in New York as fairly to be regarded as belonging to the city. Perhaps this example was in Mayor McClellan's mind. General Bingham is of the Engineer Corps of the army, and from 1897 to 1903 was in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, with the rank of colonel. Evidently Mayor

McClellan was determined to have a military commissioner, for he first offered the place to General Chaffee. New men of good reputation have taken charge of the water and light, dock, and bridge departments. The commissioners in charge of street-cleaning, tenement houses, and health have been reappointed on the ground of merit. Tammany is not well pleased.

*Transit Monopoly in New York.*

The circumstances under which great extensions of underground railway facilities were expected in New York have been wholly changed by the merging of the interests of the two groups of capitalists who were expected to bid against one another for the new underground franchises. The elevated railway system had some time ago been acquired by the Interborough (the subway system). The vast congeries of surface lines forming the so-called Metropolitan system, at the head of which was Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, was planning to build extensive underground lines, and it was for this purpose that Mr. Paul Morton came to New York to coöperate with Mr. Ryan. Subsequently, Mr.



energy. To begin with, the Niagara River is a navigable stream, and the diversion of its waters might be opposed at Washington on that ground. In the second place, the international line divides the river, and the subject is properly one for diplomatic treatment. In his last message, President Roosevelt commended California for having presented the Yosemite Valley to the United States Government, and proceeded to make the interesting suggestion that the State of New York should turn over its Niagara Park as a national reserve, to be cared for by the government at Washington. The President used the following sentence: "Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty." The Merchants' Association of New York and the American Civic Association are important bodies which are now bestirring themselves in what has become a very urgent need for action if irreparable harm is not to be done to Niagara. Not to elaborate the point, it can be asserted with confidence that there is no industrial necessity whatsoever for the destruction of Niagara Falls. It is a matter of pure greed and rapacity. From the commercial standpoint, the falls as an object of natural beauty, has a far higher value than the electrical power that can be generated by the diversion of the entire Niagara River. The fame of Niagara attracts visitors from all parts of the world, and this redounds to the benefit of transportation companies as well as to the innkeepers and tradesmen of neighboring towns and cities. They have learned in Switzerland and Italy that the tourist industry is the most profitable of all. And Niagara Falls, as a great object of natural beauty, is much more valuable from the standpoint of the tourist industry than from that of the development of motive power. But apart from commercial considerations, the Falls of Niagara ought to be preserved, and the British and Canadian governments should join with our own speedily in coming to the rescue. Here, then, is a proper subject for activity on the part of the Secretary of State.

*Eastern  
Forest  
Reserves.*

Important as is the movement for the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, a more vital importance attaches to measures for the creation of forest reserves and the restoration of our timber areas in mountainous regions unsuited to agriculture. Just now there is pending in Congress a carefully-prepared bill, the adoption of which would establish a great Appalachian forest reserve in North Carolina and adjacent States, and a splendid reserve in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The bill as it stands has

the approval of the American Forestry Association, and it was indorsed by the National Board of Trade, which met the other day at Washington. Intelligent men in the paper and pulp business and the lumber industry are now heartily in favor of national forest reserves and approve this particular bill. Its passage would require an appropriation of only three million dollars, and it would be hard to discover any way in which public money could be so wisely expended. In due time the growth of timber would justify the cutting each year of a certain number of trees without harm to the forest, and the Government would receive a fair return upon its investment, while the effect of the restored forests upon water-supply and climatic conditions, together with a host of incidental considerations, abundantly justify the advocates of this bill. We do not often propose to our readers that they should try to influence their own representatives in Congress in a particular measure by writing letters, but in this case we are inclined to suggest that those who believe in the advantages of an American national forest policy would do well to call the attention of their respective Members of Congress to the desirability of supporting the bill for these Eastern reservations. We should like also to speak a timely word in behalf of the efforts of wise and patriotic people in California to preserve some of the marvelous groves of great trees that are among the most wonderful natural features of America, and that are endangered by the demand for red-wood lumber.

*Anthracite  
Labor and  
Capital.*

The three-year period for which provision was made in the anthracite coal strike commission's work will expire at the end of March. There has been a good deal of uneasiness lest there should be another deadlock between the mine-owners and the United Mine Workers of America, with the result of another serious strike in the Pennsylvania coal-fields. The country will be inclined to hope and to expect that President Baer, on the one hand, and President Mitchell, on the other, may find some basis of compromise and agreement, and may be able to persuade their associates to accept such plans. Mr. Baer represents even larger railway and coal-mining interests now than he did three years ago, while Mr. Mitchell remains strong in the confidence of the miners and keeps the good opinion of the country. Naturally, the miners will ask for a recognition of their union, for an eight-hour day, and for other concessions. It is to be hoped they will not sacrifice the substance for the shadow as respects recognition. In practice and effect the

*Latin-American Affairs.*

In surveying Latin-America during the first weeks of 1906, we note that the year just closed was one of unusual prosperity in the matter of our commerce with most South American countries, particularly Argentina, that we are entering into new and important relations with Brazil, that an incipient rebellion in Ecuador was put down quickly in the early days of January, that the Franco-Venezuelan tension continues, and that the long-pending Anglo-Cuban commercial treaty has practically died in the Cuban Senate. This brings us to the brief rebellion in Santo Domingo. The exact origin of the differences between President Carlos Morales and his cabinet, under the leadership of Vice-President Caceres, is not clear. On December 25, last, however, Morales fled from his capital. On January 2, General Rodrigues, commander of the Morales forces, attacked the town of Puerto Plata; but, after two days' fighting, was totally defeated by the government troops. General Rodrigues and two other important Morales commanders were killed, and the rebellion appeared to be at an end. Señor Caceres had, in the meanwhile, been elected Acting President. Morales himself, a wounded and desperate fugitive, sought refuge, on January 12, at the American legation in Santo Domingo City. Later, on the same day, he resigned the presidency, Vice-President Caceres thus becoming actual President. On January 17, a treaty of peace between the insurgent generals and the government was signed on board the American cruiser *Yankee*, and the revolution was formally ended. The effect of Morales' flight and defeat upon the Santo Domingo treaty, now pending at Washington, and the existing agreement under which the revenues of the republic are being collected and in part deposited in New York for the republic's creditors, has already been discussed in another paragraph.

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contributes an article to this number of the REVIEW. President Harper had done an immense work for Chicago in the creation of the great university of which he was the head, and his loss is mourned by thousands who knew him and prized his friendship. Marshall Field, who died of pneumonia in New York on January 16, was Chicago's most representative business man, and was frequently spoken of as the largest dry-goods merchant in the world. His name was everywhere synonymous with business integrity and honorable methods, and he was held everywhere in high esteem for public spirit and energy and for devotion to the advancement of the great city of Chicago. All three of the Chicago men to whom we have referred were known throughout this country and in foreign lands. Dr. Harper's fame will be brightest and will endure through the centuries because he did the foundation work in creating a great modern university. Mr. Marshall Field will be remembered as a typical merchant prince of a distinctively industrial age, reputed to have amassed a fortune of \$150,000,000, and favorably identified with the growth of Chicago through the greater part of the city's history.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES T. YERKES.

*Men and  
Progress  
in the South.*

The South lost a great citizen last month in the death of Chancellor Hill, the eminent lawyer who was at the head of the State University of Georgia. We publish in this number of the REVIEW a series of very remarkable articles upon the contemporary progress of the South in agriculture, industry, and commerce. They are worth studying, and the facts that they contain justify most cordial congratulations to the Southern States upon what they have been able to accomplish against some serious obstacles, most of which are passing away. But, after all, the best product of any State or region is its men. Chancellor Hill was engaged in the work of training the youth of Georgia to his own high standards of character and social service. Those who read in this number of the REVIEW how wonderfully Texas is developing in agriculture and trade should turn back to last month's REVIEW and read the article on the University of Texas, with its bright prospects under its new president, Dr. Houston. The two things most typical of the United States in the present day are its progress in economic directions and its great strides in the field of education. It is fortunate for us that these two things go hand in hand.

*Some Chinese  
Visitors  
of Distinction.*

Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, was designated, on behalf of the State Department, to meet at San Francisco last month, and to accompany across the country two distinguished Chinamen, with their suites, who have come here as official commissioners to study industrial conditions. Professor Jenks' long stay in China as a member of the Monetary Commission has made him an authority upon the men and affairs of that empire. The head of the commission now here is his Excellency Tuan-Fang, Viceroy of the provinces of Fu-Kien and Che-Kiang. He is a great scholar and connoisseur, has been governor of four different provinces, and on many other grounds has become one of the foremost men of China. His associate, Tai Hung-tzu, is a member of the Hanlin College and a Chinese official of great attainments. It is to be hoped these distinguished men may be appreciated in the United States and treated with such courtesy that they will come clearly to understand that our policy of excluding coolie labor is not inconsistent with our heartily welcoming Chinese scholars, officials, and men of professional and business standing. There are reasons of the utmost importance for exceptional efforts on the part of our country to keep the confidence and good-will of the educated classes in China, and no opportunity to this end should be neglected.

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MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(The English Independent who has retired from the House of Commons to become a member of the Privy Council.)

elected Conservatives in London (in accordance with the English custom) retiring in his favor. Among other Conservatives who lost their seats were Mr. William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India; Mr. Gerald Balfour, formerly president of the Local Government Board; Mr. Walter Hume Long, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland; and Sir Conan Doyle, the famous novelist. Mr. Chamberlain was returned by a very large majority. Other interesting features of the campaign were the triumphant return of John Burns, a member of the Liberal cabinet, despite the furious opposition of the Socialists, who condemn him for accepting a high-salaried government position, and the retirement of the picturesque, independent Henry Labouchere, the famous editor of *Truth*. "Labby" becomes a member of the Privy Council.

*The Campaign  
and the  
Issues.*

The campaign, which was animated even to bitterness at times, turned on the question of Free Trade *versus* Protection, despite the laborious efforts of the outgoing ministry to make Irish Home Rule the issue. The result must be taken as an emphatic decision in favor of a continuance of free trade.

Mr. Chamberlain, although admitting defeat, announces that he will keep up the fight if it takes five years more, and that he expects victory in the end. While refusing to be frightened by the Unionist claims, that the election of Liberals meant the granting of Home Rule to Ireland, the British electorate generally has actually, though indirectly, pronounced in favor of Home Rule. Every vote for the Liberals meant a vote for Home Rule, the Unionists declared, and, repudiate this statement as they might, the Liberals could not prevent the country from believing it. The result has been that the tremendous Liberal majority is, indirectly, a practical demonstration to the House of Lords that British voters are in favor of some measure of local self-government for Ireland. It is too early, however, to assume that the Liberals will actually attempt to formulate a Home Rule bill. In a manifesto to the Unionist Free Trade League, the Duke of Devonshire (an uncompromising Unionist since the last election) has urged Free Trade Unionists to support the Liberals because of their free-trade policy, insisting, however, that the Liberal government cannot afford to take the risk of introducing another Home Rule measure. At the same time, Mr. John Redmond issued a pronunciamento for the Anti-Irish League, directing the Irish voters to support Labor candidates when they are sound on the Home Rule question, otherwise they are to vote for the Liberals. A new and very significant factor in the election has been the Labor vote, which, in those districts where there are no Labor candidates, was cast



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MR. JAMES KEIR HARDIE. MR. JOHN REDMOND.

(Leaders of the Labor and Irish parties.)

for the Liberals. It is safe to say that the Labor members will constitute an independent and powerful faction in the new Parliament, and, under the leadership of Mr. James Keir Hardie, will be in a position to exert great pressure on the ministry.

*A New  
President  
of France.*

On January 17, the day after the long-expected Morocco conference had begun its sessions at Algeciras, in Spain, the French Parliament, Senators and Deputies, in joint session at Versailles, elected a President of the Republic to succeed M. Emile Loubet, whose seven-years' term of office expires on the 18th of the present month. Their choice fell upon M. Clément Armand Fallières, President of the Senate, who received 449 votes, against 371 for M. Paul Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The election was characterized by unusual interest and excitement, as it is generally believed in France that the attitude of the republic at the Moroccan conference depends to a great extent upon the degree of radicalism or conservatism displayed by the new President. M. Fallières, it may be said, in a general way, represents the more radical wing of the Republicans, and is a strong anti-militarist. This augurs well for the peaceful outcome of the conference at Algeciras, since it is evident that, in so far as the new President can influence French foreign policy, a conciliatory, pacific, and strictly non-provocative attitude will be maintained toward the entire world. M. Loubet, the retiring President of the republic, has made a most excellent record, and there is no doubt that had he himself not emphatically refused he would have been elected for a second term. A discussion of the French election procedure, in comparison with our own Presidency and Presidential functions in America, is contributed to this issue of the Review (page 163) by Professor Munroe Smith, of Columbia University.

*Fallières  
the Man.*

The new President's speech in reply to the announcement of his election furnishes a good index of the character and temperament of the man. It was marked by emotion, even enthusiasm, and strength of purpose. In conclusion he said:

I am about to enter a house where there is an old Republican, without fear and without reproach, who during seven years has set a great example of courage, prudence, patriotism, and disinterestedness. I have but one ambition, which is to tread in his footsteps. If, like him, I accomplish my seven-years' mandate, I will, like him, descend unostentatiously and noiselessly from power. He will be my model. I shall never fail to draw inspiration from his conduct. I appeal to you for

your support, and I assure you you can count under all circumstances on me.

Clément Armand Fallières has been President of the Senate since 1899. He is in his sixty-fifth year, and comes of humble, though not peasant, stock. Beginning life as a country barrister, he went into politics and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, where he soon distinguished himself. He has been Minister of the Interior, Senator, and Premier, and is generally regarded as a man of good, sound, moderate views, a worthy successor to Emile Loubet. Politics really played no part in his election. He and M. Paul Doumer are equally republican in their sentiments, and the result of the election has been merely a choice of person, by which the somewhat safer man has been preferred to the more brilliant. M. Fallières will make an excellent President of the French republic.

*Wilhelm-  
strasse and  
World Politics.* French and Spanish opinions of German international diplomacy are presented on another page this month, none of which is complimentary to the foreign representatives of the Fatherland. Germany is just now in a state of uncomfortable isolation. The German Emperor and Prince von Bülow insist that German aspirations and aims are entirely pacific. The Kaiser has asserted that there is no war party around him, and that war is far from his thoughts. In a White Book recently issued, moreover, the German policy in Morocco is stoutly defended. No doubt, much of the anti-German feeling and writing in England and France is really undeserved, and much of it also is, in all probability, due to envy and fear of Germany's hard-earned and well-merited pre-eminence in the arts of war and peace. When all has been said, however, there remains a distinct and rather disagreeable impression that the German foreign office (which ultimately means the German Kaiser) regards Russia's temporary effacement as a great power in the light of an excellent opportunity for upsetting the stable equilibrium of world politics—in the interest, of course, of Germany. The forced dismissal of the French Foreign Minister Delcassé (followed immediately by the elevation of Count von Bülow, who forced it, to the rank of prince), the attempt to oust the Spanish Foreign Minister because (so French and British papers inform us) he was not complacent enough in the matter of Germany's Moroccan claims, the "little misunderstanding" with Portugal over the strange actions of the German syndicate at Funchal, in the Madeiras, and the insistent reports of German intrigue in Venezuela and Brazil,—these events, to recall no others, have sorely tried the faith of Germany's

friends in the disinterestedness of her motives. Nor is this feeling restricted to foreigners. A large and growing section of the German population, which has come to recognize the able Socialist leader in the Reichstag, Herr Bebel, as its spokesman, openly accuses the imperial government at Berlin of reactionary intentions at home and "bullying imperialism" abroad. In support of his contention that Germany is "the most reactionary state in the world, now that Russia has begun to liberalize herself," Herr Bebel cites the proposed new election law of the empire, which partly disfranchises the poorer German class, and against which serious rioting has already occurred in Hamburg. Despite all official assurances to the contrary, it is not quite possible to acquit the German Government of the charge of wantonly disturbing the European peace. The Kaiser now faces possible tariff wars with a number of countries, including the United States. Our own commercial relations with Germany have already been touched upon in this department.

*France and  
the Moroccan  
Problem.*

Algeciras is a little Spanish town of some six or seven thousand inhabitants, just across the bay from Gibraltar. In this quiet little place (not at Madrid), on January 16, there assembled a conference of diplomats to deliberate over questions of international policy,—a conference which bids fair to make the Algeciras treaty as significant as that negotiated at Portsmouth, N. H., last summer. The much-discussed and long-postponed Morocco conference, called ostensibly to formulate and provide for the execution of certain reforms in the Moorish empire in North Africa, is really a test of strength between France and Germany, with the rest of Europe ranged directly or indirectly on either side. Briefly, the Moroccan problem is as follows: Algeria, which borders Morocco on the east, is a colony of France, and the republic has had considerable trouble during recent years in keeping order along the boundary because of the unsettled condition of Morocco and the lawless character of its wild tribes. For some time France has been attempting to extend her influence into Morocco, primarily to maintain order in Algeria, and, secondarily, to obtain influence and trade in Morocco. It will be remembered that, by the Anglo-French agreement of 1904, France promised to recognize England's exceptional position in Egypt in return for a similar recognition of her own exceptional position in Morocco, in which country she was to have a free hand to influence the Sultan toward reforms. Later, this agreement was strengthened and comple-

mented by arrangements with Spain and Italy. According to an official Yellow Book just published by the French Government, M. Delcassé, then Foreign Minister of the republic, duly communicated the scope of these agreements to Germany. The German ambassador in Paris had shown a friendly disposition, and, even as late as the spring of 1904, had assured M. Delcassé that he found French declarations with regard to Morocco "quite sound and reasonable."

*Enter  
the German  
Kaiser.*

Soon afterward, however,—remarkably soon after the serious defeats of Russia by Japan in the Far East,—the Berlin government showed signs of dissatisfaction in regard to Morocco. Then came the German Kaiser's visit to Tangier, and his dramatic speech to the German residents and some of the Sultan's officials, in which he asserted his intention to protect German commercial rights and the political integrity of Morocco. Following this came some months of active diplomatic correspondence between France and Germany, and of growing anxiety lest the relations between Paris and Berlin be strained to the point of actual war. On June 6, last, Minister Delcassé was forced to resign, actually (though indirectly) because of German pressure, the Berlin government not having forgiven him for bringing about the Anglo-French agreement. In October the details of the French Foreign Minister's resignation, with some additions largely imaginary, were published by a Parisian newspaper, the *Matin*, creating a sensation, mainly because of their assertions that, in case of German provocation, the British Government would extend military support to France. Delcassé was succeeded by Rouvier, the present Foreign Minister, and, despite sensational reports of the mobilization of armies and fleets, both the French and German governments have insisted upon their pacific intentions, and agreed to leave to this international conference at Algeciras (called at the initiative of the German Emperor) the final settlement of the question as to who shall hold Morocco in "its sphere of influence."

*The  
Conference at  
Algeciras.*

All the great powers, including the United States, are represented at this conference, the American delegates being Mr. Henry White, our ambassador to Italy, and Mr. S. R. Gummere, our minister to Morocco. Count von Tattenbach-Askold, German minister to Morocco, heads the German delegation; M. Paul Révoil, ex-Governor of Algiers and formerly French minister to Morocco, leads the French delegation; the Marquis Visconti Venosta, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is at

the head of the Italian members; Sir Arthur Nicolson heads the British delegation; while Morocco is represented by a large delegation, at the head of which is the venerable Mohammed El Torres, the Moroccan Minister of Foreign

supported by Austria and some of the smaller European nations. A reorganization of Moroccan finances is also a question which will come up for settlement. The conference opens with many protestations of peaceful intentions on the part of all participating.



THE DUKE OF ALMODOVAR.

(The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, unanimously chosen president of the Algeciras conference.)

Affairs, who is over eighty years of age. There is one Austrian delegate, who represents also the Vatican, and who will present, on behalf of the Pope, a proposition for freedom of worship in Morocco. The representative of King Alfonso, the Duke of Almodovar, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected president of the conference. The first subject coming up for discussion was the question of contraband trade in arms across the Algerian-Moroccan border and over-sea from France, Germany, and Spain. It may be said in general that Germany concedes the special position of France, and that both agree to and contend for the "open door" in commerce. It is simply a question of who shall be permitted to police the country: France because of the nearness of her Algerian colony, which is the French contention, supported by England, Italy, and Spain; or an international gendarmerie, which is the German contention,

*Reaction's  
Momentary  
Triumph  
in Russia.*

The swing of the pendulum toward reaction in Russia, which was noticed even before the first days of the new year, had become very pronounced by the middle of January. Very little news was received from Russia during the first half of last month, but the reports which did reach the Western world indicated that the government was gaining ground all over the empire. The Baltic provinces still held out, and the revolt in the Caucasus continued its sanguinary course; but, in general, it may be said that after the terrible suppression by the troops of the armed revolt in Moscow, in the last days of December, the revolutionary movement paused for breath. This revolt in the old Muscovite capital lasted for just a week, and involved fifteen thousand revolutionists of both sexes, principally students and young girls. These radicals, with bombs and such arms as they could buy or borrow, defended themselves heroically behind barricades in the streets against some twelve thousand troops, who fought with the most sanguinary fury, and with no mercy to the rebels. Cannon were employed to shell the houses used as insurgent strongholds, and for six days bombs and artillery, revolvers and quick-firers, kept up the battle over and on and through the homes of a million people. General Dubassov, governor of the city, commanded the troops, who behaved with excellent discipline and remained loyal to the authorities. It is impossible to state at this moment how many perished in the fighting. Estimates vary from five hundred to twenty thousand, mostly of non-combatants. It had been hoped by the revolutionists that St. Petersburg also would rise against the government, but the expected strike in the capital did not take place.

*Is Witte the  
"Prop of  
Autocracy?"*

The government's success in the old capital and the gradual suppression of the revolt in Lithuania would appear to have greatly encouraged the Reactionaries. Even Count Witte himself is now denounced by the Zemstvoists as the "prop of autocracy." In a recent newspaper interview, the Minister-President is reported as hinting that the revolution is now moribund, and as declaring that the manifesto of October 30 in no wise affects the status of the autocracy, but that the Duma will be dissolved if it attempts to

meddle with the fundamental laws of the empire. In an editorial in the *Novoye Vremya*, evidently inspired, it is declared that the Premier has announced that 70 per cent. of the Manchurian army remain loyal, and that he relies upon this force to deliver the *coup de grâce* to the rebellion. To a delegation headed by the mayor of St. Petersburg, which requested a relaxation of the orders of the prefect of police against meetings in the interest of the electoral campaign, Count Witte said (on January 10) that, while personally he did not sympathize with the harsh measures of Interior Minister Durnovo, he regarded them as essential for public welfare. He said further :

The Emperor, in the manifesto of October 30, at one stroke granted the people more rights than any monarch had ever before given, but you know the attitude which Russian society assumed. The government's appeals for confidence were rejected, and every liberty granted was abused by the revolutionists. I have always been opposed to repression, but the attitude of the moderates compelled me to adopt harsh measures. I am determined to save Russia.

The Minister-President has been very bitter against the Radicals for, as he charges, rendering impossible the carrying out of the govern-

mental reform projects. The Radicals, he declares, do not represent the Russian people, and cannot speak for it. To each Radical group, claiming to speak for the Russian people, he says :

We are here to carry out the imperial manifesto and to convoke the Duma, not to issue programmes or manifestoes. The new constitution is based upon the supremacy of the will of the Russian people, united with the Russian Czar, and it is the negation of the ancient *régime* which sets one class over the whole population. Henceforth no one class, no one party, no one group, shall usurp the rights of the nation. You are not the nation, and we refuse to enforce your wishes upon all Russians.

*The  
Duma  
Postponed.*

The Russian Christmas (January 6, our style) brought to the Liberals very little of cheer. They do not question the good intentions of the Czar, who has repeatedly declared his determination to carry out the promised reforms, but they recognize the fact that the bureaucracy has again become master of the situation, and that with the aid of bayonets it will probably be able to retain the mastery for many months to come. Many new pains and penalties have been announced against the railway strikers, martial law has been redeclared in Poland, and throughout the empire the military commanders are proceeding unsparingly against the revolutionists, court-martialing and shooting the leaders wherever martial law has been declared. Should there not be some international agreement as to the amount of severity justifiable in the suppression of internal disorder? Could not this question be brought within the competence of the Hague tribunal? On another page, this month, we give a Russian opinion on this very subject. The latest reports indicate that the assembling of the Duma has been postponed until late in April. By the new electoral law, gazetted on December 26, the suffrage is extended very largely among the workingmen in the cities. The voters are to include every owner of real estate paying taxes, persons conducting enterprises which pay licenses, persons paying a lodging tax, and government officials, including railroad men. According to the law, the great majority of the newly-enfranchised voters must register within three weeks of the promulgation of the law. There has been, however, very little eagerness manifested to register, and it is reported that the organizers of recent strikes are exhorting workmen to take no part whatever in the elections. The Socialists have decided not to participate at all in what they term "police elections," but urge their members to debate in electoral meetings and preach the doctrine of armed revolt.



THE RUSSIAN WITCHES' DANCE.

THE MUZHIK : "Liberty! Does she really look like that?"  
From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).

*The  
Hopeful  
Signs.*

The best things in the Russian outlook are the facts that the Czar still preserves his Liberal attitude, and that the Moderates—the Zemstvoists—have not lost their heads. They are making real progress in bringing the Russian people to a constitutional frame of mind. Their example seems to be contagious. On January 18, the first national convention organized by a political party in the history of Russia, that of the Constitutional Democrats, began in St. Petersburg. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing sixty provincial organizations, were present. Under the chairmanship of M. Petrunkevitch, of Tver, the convention took up the discussion of the first topic on the programme—the party's attitude toward the elections to the National Assembly. The majority advocated participation in the Duma, but only so long as it was shown that the majority of the Duma sympathized with the principles of the Constitutional Democratic party. Undismayed by the arrests of their successive executive committees, a group of socialistic workmen have elected a new Workmen's Council, whose president has issued an address threatening with death all who do not obey the command to abstain from work on January 22, the anniversary of "Red Sunday."

*Cabinet-  
Making in  
Japan.*

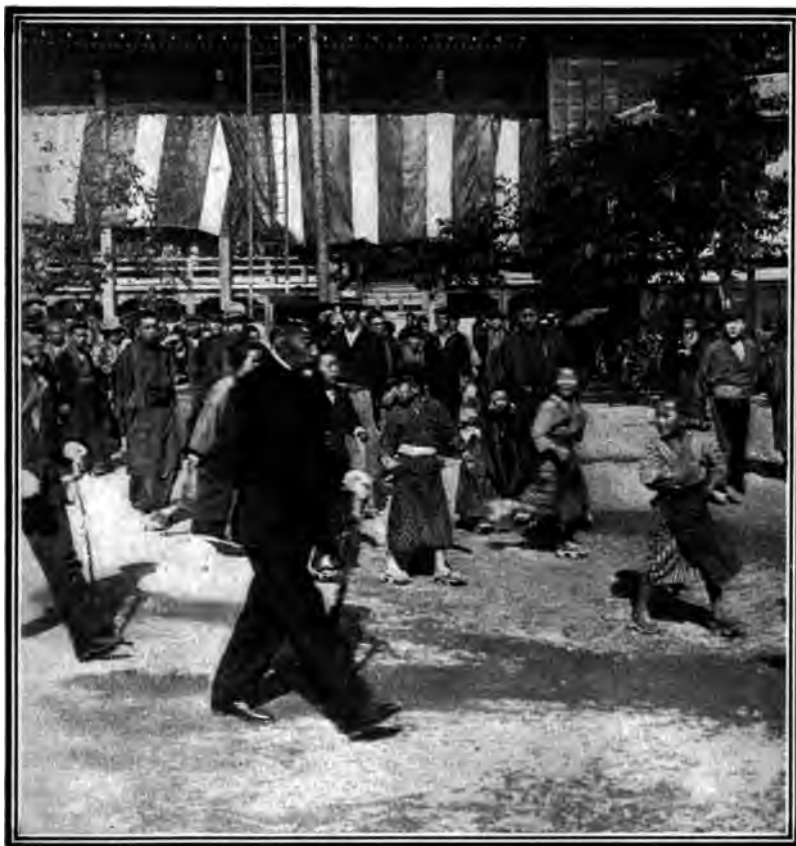
After five years of life, the Katsura cabinet resigned (on January 6), immediately after the ratification of the Sino-Japanese convention. Count Katsura was at once succeeded by Marquis Kin-Mochi Saionji, leader of the Liberal, or Constitutional party. Marquis Saionji is one of the typical representatives of modern Japan. He is fifty-seven years of age, and a man of solid strength in executive ability and debate. Although of considerable independence and origi-



MARQUIS KIN-MOCHI SAIONJI, THE NEW PREMIER OF JAPAN.

nality, he is a pupil and supporter of Marquis Ito, from whom he has assumed the leadership of the Sei-yu-Kai, or Model party. This party was founded by Marquis Ito, three years ago, to convert the Japanese House of Representatives to Western ideas of party government, as opposed to the old clan domination. This party controls one hundred and thirty out of three hundred odd votes in the lower house. Marquis Saionji is a man of brilliant attainments, a wit, an author, and a statesman. He was studying in Paris at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, and imbibed a great deal of the liberal republican spirit of the time. Returning to Japan, he started a Radical paper, entitled *Oriental Liberty*, which had, however, a short life. In 1885 he was made minister to Vienna, and later to Berlin. After the death





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ADMIRAL TOGO IN THE STREETS OF TOKIO.

of Count Kuroda, Marquis Saionji became President of the Privy Council. Since 1903 he has been leader of the Sei-yu-Kai. In a recent speech to the representative men of this party, he made a remarkable appeal for unanimous approval of the peace of Portsmouth. The meeting had convened to protest against the peace terms, but Marquis Saionji's skillful pleading carried the day with his party, and his attitude so commended itself to the Mikado that he was at once marked out as the logical successor to Count Katsura. Under the new *régime*, Count Kato will have the foreign portfolio, Yamagata Isaburo becomes Minister of the Interior, and Vice-Admiral Saito Minoru, Minister of Marine. Largely with the view of retaining confidence abroad and assuring the Japanese people that no radical change in policy is contemplated, two of the members of the Katsura cabinet remain. —Sakatani Yoshiro, as Minister of Finance; and General Tarauchi, as Minister of War. One of the problems facing the new ministry is the terrible one of the peasant famine.

Very early in its session the Japanese Diet ratified the convention with China which was negotiated by Baron Komura and Mr. Kosai Uchida (Japanese minister to China) for Japan, and Prince Ching and Viceroy Yuan-Shih-Kai for China. The general provisions of this agreement as now known correspond almost identically with the clauses of the treaty as announced by the *London Times'* correspondent at Peking and summarized in this department last month. Among the latest indications during the past few weeks of the real awakening of China to national consciousness have been the sending of the Chinese mission to Europe and the United States to study Western customs and methods, and the much-improved financial condition of the empire (the customs revenue for 1905 showing an increase

of \$2,500,000 over that of the preceding year).

While the events already considered were occupying the center of the stage in foreign affairs there were a number of other topics of significance and interest. Among these were: Signor Fortis' success in forming a new cabinet in Italy, with the Marquis di San Giuliano as Foreign Minister; the issue of a White Book by the Vatican on the subject of the abrogation of the Concordat in France; the appointment of Lieutenant-General von Moltke to head the German General Staff (with the Kaiser's qualifying statement that he himself would act as chief in case of war); the meeting of the Indian National Congress on December 27, at Benares, attended by more than five thousand delegates; and the opposition in the Russian press to any concession of railroad privileges in Kamchatka to the Alaskan Siberian Railway syndicate, since, in the words of one of them, "This railroad would place the whole of north-eastern Siberia in American hands."

Other Foreign  
Events  
of Interest.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 20, 1905, to January 19, 1906.)



SENATOR JOHN M. GEARIN, OF OREGON.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 20.—In the Senate, Messrs. Foraker (Rep., Ohio), and Culberson (Dem., Texas), discuss railroad-rate legislation.... The House passes the Panama Canal appropriation bill.

December 21.—Both branches adjourn for the holiday recess until January 4, 1906.

January 4.—Both branches reassemble after the holiday recess.... In the Senate, Robert M. LaFollette is sworn in as Senator from Wisconsin.... The House begins a debate on the Philippine tariff bill.

January 5-6.—Representatives Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.) and Hill (Rep., Conn.) discuss the Philippine tariff bill in the House.

January 8.—A message courting the fullest investigation of Panama Canal matters is received from President Roosevelt.... In the Senate, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) speaks in favor of the Merchant Marine Commission's shipping bill, and Mr. Rayner (Dem., Md.) in criticism of President Roosevelt's policy in Santo Domingo.... The House devotes the day to District of Columbia business and discussion of the Philippine tariff bill.

January 9.—The Senate adopts a resolution authoriz-

ing the Interoceanic Canals Committee to investigate the Panama Commission.... In the House, John Sharp Williams (Dem., Miss.) announces that he will support the Philippine tariff bill.

January 10-13.—The House continues the debate of the Philippine tariff bill.

January 15.—In the Senate the question of American participation in the Moroccan conference is debated in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.).... The House closes general debate on the Philippine tariff bill.

January 16.—The Senate discusses the power of Congress to delegate its authority to fix railroad rates.... The House, by a vote of 258 to 71, passes the Philippine tariff bill.

January 17.—The House passes 166 private pension bills.

January 18.—The Senate discusses the pure food and shipping bills.... The House passes a bill settling the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians.

January 19.—The House discusses the deficiency appropriation bill.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 20.—Secretary Bonaparte orders the trial by court-martial of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy accused of hazing.

December 23.—The Board of Investigation at the Naval Academy finds evidence to justify the filing of charges of hazing against many midshipmen.

December 25.—Irvin Baxter, United States District Attorney for Nebraska, is summarily removed from office.

December 28.—The Interstate Commerce Commission and managers of trans-Mississippi railroads reach an understanding on better observance of the anti-rebate law.

December 29.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and two of its officials are indicted at Chicago, charged with granting rebates to an auxiliary of the United States Steel Corporation.

January 2.—Judge Thomas H. Paynter (Dem.) is nominated for United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed Senator J. C. S. Blackburn (Dem.).

January 3.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (Rep.), is elected Speaker of the New York Assembly.

January 4.—Governor Guild (Rep.), of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address advocated tariff revision.

January 9.—Governor Pennypacker (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, issues a supplementary call for an extra session of the legislature to include consideration of uniform primaries, civil service for State officers, and the regulation of campaign expenses.

January 10.—Secretary Taft, in a letter to President Roosevelt, replies to the charges made by Poultney Bigelow regarding affairs in the Panama Canal zone.

January 19.—Governor-General Luke E. Wright, of the Philippines, is nominated as first American am-

bassador to Japan; Judge Henry C. Ide succeeds him in the Philippines until June 1, when Gen. James F. Smith is to take the place.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 20.—Baron Fejervary tenders the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet....The Dowager-Empress of China issues an edict to the Viceroy of Nanking to inquire into the cause of the riots at Shanghai....Admiral Togo is appointed chief of the naval forces of Japan....A new Greek cabinet is formed, with M. Theotokis as Premier.

December 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph refuses the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet....The Australian Commonwealth Parliament is prorogued....A great Liberal demonstration takes place in Albert Hall, London; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declares the fiscal question the prime issue.

December 22.—The general strike in Russia spreads; 125,000 workers are out in St. Petersburg.

December 23.—The Italian cabinet of Signor Fortis is reconstructed.

December 25.—President Morales, of Santo Domingo, leaves the capital.

December 26.—The new Russian electoral law is made public....The trials of twenty-eight persons accused of inciting mutiny among the French reserves are begun at Paris.

December 27.—Ramon Caceres is chosen president of Santo Domingo by the cabinet.

December 28.—The Japanese Diet begins its sessions.

December 29.—Seven new Liberal peers are announced in England.

December 31.—Nearly all of southern Russia is in rebellion, the insurgents having control of several railway lines and cities....In the British parliamentary campaign, the Duke of Devonshire issues a manifesto urging Free Trade Unionists to support Liberal candidates rather than Protectionist Unionists.

January 1.—Mr. Chamberlain issues an election manifesto summarizing his arguments in favor of fiscal reform for Great Britain.

January 2.—In an election address, ex-Premier Balfour, of Great Britain, refers to the need of fiscal reform.

January 5.—President Morales, of Santo Domingo, is impeached by Congress; Vice-President Caceres is in control of the government.

January 6.—The Russian organizations of workingmen and Socialists refuse to register for the elections to the Duma....Two provinces in Ecuador are held by rebels; President Garcia declares the republic in a state of war.

January 7.—The British Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, issues his election address, in which he sweepingly assails the Unionist policy....Elections for a third of the membership of the French Senate result in the return of most of the former members....The Japanese cabinet having resigned, a new ministry is formed by Marquis Kin-Mochi Saionji.

January 8.—The British Parliament is dissolved, the new body being summoned to meet on February 13.

January 9.—Baron Kaneko and Baron Komura are made members of the Japanese Privy Council.

January 10.—Count Witte, the Russian Premier, gives in an interview the reasons which forced him to adopt the policy of repression....The Supreme Court of Santo Domingo issues an order for the arrest of the fugitive president, Morales.

January 12.—The first elections to the new British Parliament take place at Ipswich, resulting in Liberal victories....The resignation of President Morales as President of Santo Domingo is accepted....President Palma, of Cuba, issues a decree empowering the sanitary department to enforce penalties for failure to improve conditions.

January 13.—Arthur J. Balfour, the former Prime Minister of Greater Britain and leader of the Unionist party, is defeated for Parliament at Manchester by a Liberal majority of nearly two thousand.

January 15.—Both houses of the Cuban Parliament pass a bill providing fines for the importation of laborers to take the place of strikers.

January 16.—All the members of the 'Workmen's Council of St. Petersburg are arrested.

January 17.—In the British elections, Birmingham returns Joseph Chamberlain and his seven Unionist candidates....M. Fallières, President of the Senate, is elected President of the French republic on the first ballot of the National Assembly at Versailles (see page 162).

January 19.—Returns of the British general election show that the Liberal and Labor parties have 257 seats in the next Parliament, against 96 won by the Unionists and 72 by the Irish Nationalists....Vice-President Moreno, of Ecuador, assumes executive power; Quito is in the hands of the insurgents.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 22.—The Japanese treaty with China is signed at Peking.

December 23.—A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Bulgaria is signed.

December 25.—The Porte refuses to deliver up the Belgian subject, Joris, to the Belgian authorities.

December 26.—It is announced at Washington that Viscount Aoki will be the first ambassador from Japan to the United States (see page 166).

January 8.—The United States is notified that President Castro, of Venezuela, has refused to accept offers of settlement made by the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company.

January 9.—The Japanese ministry at Berlin is raised to an embassy.

January 10.—Tsinan-fu, capital of the province of Shantung, China, is formally opened to foreign trade.

January 11.—The French Government issues a Yellow Book on Macedonian affairs, giving an account of the recent negotiations.

January 14.—France severs diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

January 16.—The Moroccan conference at Algeiras, Spain, begins its session; the Duke of Almodovar is unanimously chosen president.

January 17.—Venezuelan officials prohibit M. Taigny, the French *chargé d'affaires*, from landing again in Venezuela, and also expel the heads of the French cable offices at Caracas and La Guayra.

January 18.—The French Government hands M. Maubourguet, the Venezuelan *chargé d'affaires*, his passports; he is escorted to the Belgian frontier by a special commissary of police.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 21.—Cambridge, Mass., celebrates its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary.

December 22.—Representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist churches of Canada agree on a plan of union.

December 26.—The first armored cruiser entirely built in Japan is launched at Kure.

January 1.—New England woolen manufacturers voluntarily raise the wages of thirty thousand employees.

January 3.—John A. McCall's resignation from the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company is accepted, Alexander E. Orr being elected to succeed him, with a salary of \$50,000.

January 4.—President Corey, of the United States Steel Corporation, gives orders that no rebates shall be accepted from any railroad.

January 14.—The public funeral of President William R. Harper is held at the University of Chicago (see page 171).

January 17.—The two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franklin is celebrated in Boston and Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

December 19.—Henry Harlan, the American novelist, 45.

December 20.—Richard Hodgson, the writer and lecturer on psychical research, 50....Hattie Moore, the singer and actress, 50....General Felix Gustav Saussier, formerly commander-in-chief of the French Army, 77.

December 21.—Dr. Oliver A. Blumenthal, a noted specialist on tuberculosis, 35.

December 22.—Ex-Governor John N. Erwin, of Arizona and Idaho, 62....William Jenkins Emmet, a descendant of the Irish martyr, 80.

December 23.—Joseph H. Bragdon, editor and publisher of the *Textile Manufacturers' Journal*, 55.... Charles F. Richards, a noted Delaware lawyer, 59.... Matthew P. Wood, consulting engineer, scientist, and author, 70.

December 24.—Ex-Congressman James A. Lockhart, of North Carolina, 55.

December 25.—Judge Murray F. Tuley, of Chicago, 78....Justice Walter Van Dyke, of the California Supreme Court, 82....Raymond Préfontaine, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 55....Dr. Thomas Y. Aby, of New Orleans, 55.

December 26.—Louis M. Megargee, a well-known newspaper writer of Philadelphia, 50.

December 27.—William Purcell, for many years editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and Advertiser*, 75....Louis Dalrymple, the cartoonist, 40.

December 28.—Chancellor Walter Barnard Hill, of the University of Georgia, 54 (see page 174).

December 29.—Charles T. Yerkes, the street-railway financier, 68.

December 30.—Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, 44....Edward A. Rorke, landscape painter, 50.

January 1.—Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland, 70.

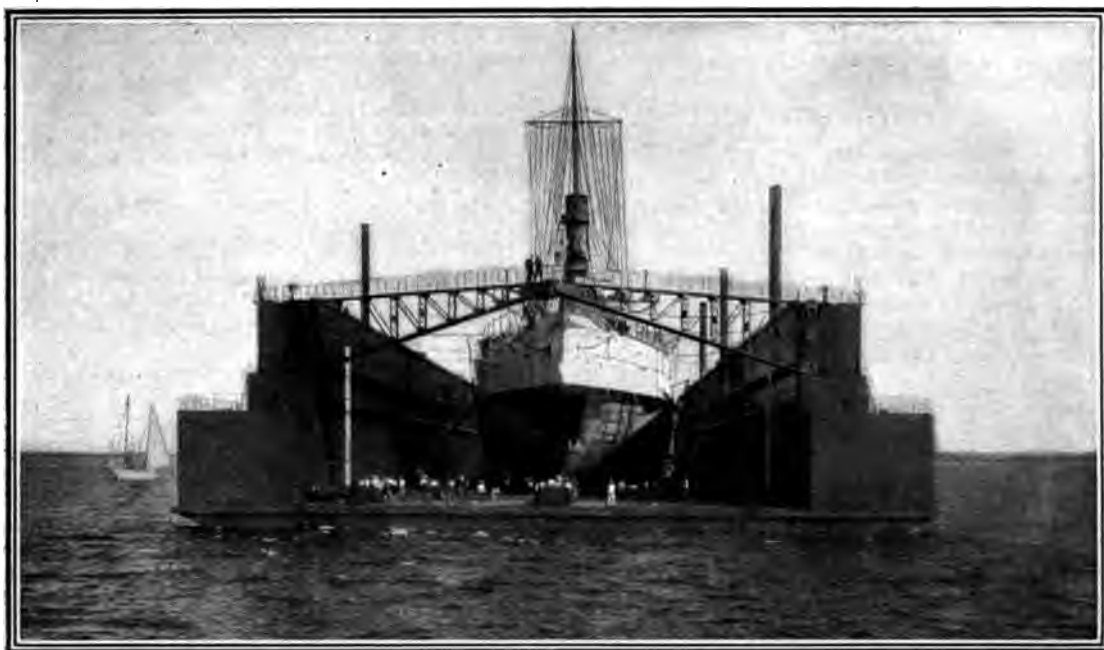
January 2.—Miss Rebecca L. Davis, newspaper and magazine writer, 77....William M. F. Round, former secretary of the New York Prison Association, 60.... General Francis Fessenden of Maine, 67.

January 3.—John H. Atkinson, a member of Virginia's delegation to the first Republican National Convention in 1856, 97....Dr. Otto A. Moses, geologist and chemist, 60.

January 4.—Harrison W. Weir, the English illustrator and author, 82....Professor Charles Jasper Joly, royal astronomer of Ireland, 42....Francis Mercier, an



THE CITY OF ALGERIAS, WHERE THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE MET ON JANUARY 16.



THE LARGEST FLOATING DRY DOCK IN THE WORLD—THE "DEWEY."

(Now on her 13,000-mile voyage to Manila.)

Alaskan explorer, 68....Samuel B. Parsons, the horticulturist, 87.

January 5.—Rev. John S. McIntosh, president of San Francisco Theological Seminary, 76.

January 7.—Elliot Danforth, a leading Democratic politician of New York State, 56.

January 9.—Charles Thomson Ritchie, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, 67....Rev. John H. Elliott, rector emeritus of the pro-Cathedral Church of the Ascension in Washington, 73.

January 10.—President William Rainey Harper, of the University of Chicago, 49 (see page 171)....Rev. Samuel Sprecher, D.D., author of works on Lutheran theology, 96.

January 12.—Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 77....Rev. George Moulton Adams, D.D., of Massachusetts, 82....Lewis Hecht, Sr., Jewish banker and philanthropist of Boston, 79.

January 14.—Ira W. Buell, a pioneer attorney of Chicago, 76....Antonio Gonzales Mendoza, formerly president of the Cuban Supreme Court.

January 15.—Commodore William Penn McCann U.S.A., retired, 76....John Malone, actor and Shakespearean student, 60....Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of ex-President Grover Cleveland, 73....Elizabeth Poole Bacon, formerly a popular English soprano, 86....John Prindiville, Chicago's oldest lake captain, 83....Herman Charles Merivale, the English author, 67.

January 16.—Marshall Field, of Chicago, the greatest living merchant and heaviest individual taxpayer in the United States, 70.

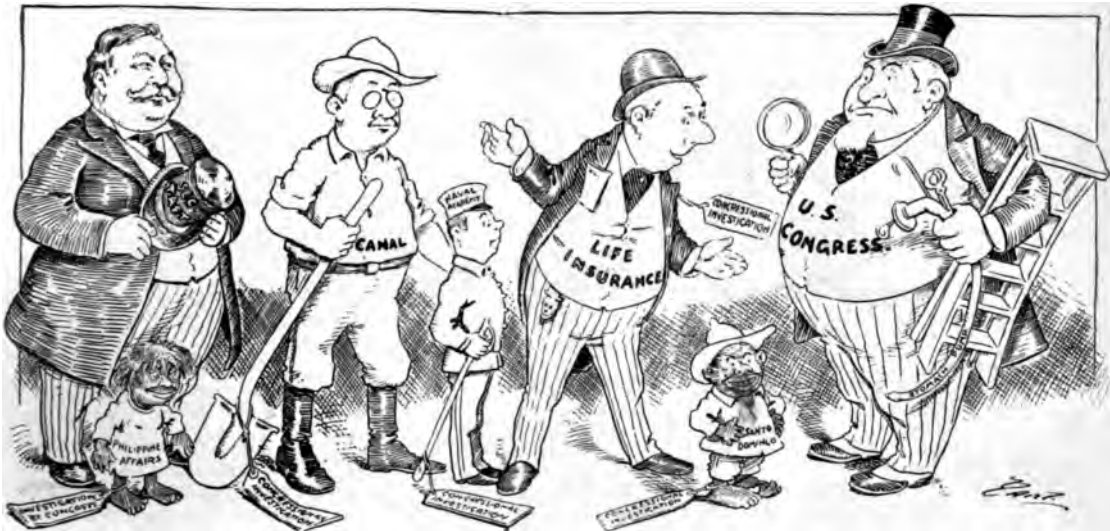
January 17.—Baron von Richthofen, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 59....Mgr. Augustin Ravoux, of St. Paul, 91....Mrs. Elizabeth Aiken, famous as a nurse in the Civil War, 89.

January 18.—Dr. Swan M. Burnett, a noted oculist of Washington, D. C., 59....Rev. Frederick Stanley Root, secretary of the American Social Science Association, 52.

January 19.—Gen. Bartolome Mitre, ex-President of the Argentine Republic, 83....Rev. L. G. Atkinson, D.D., president of Gammon Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary, of Atlanta, Ga., 67.



## CARTOON SATIRE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS.



THAT'S THE QUESTION.

THE INVESTIGATED: "What we want to know is, Who's going to investigate Congress?"

From the Journal (Minneapolis).

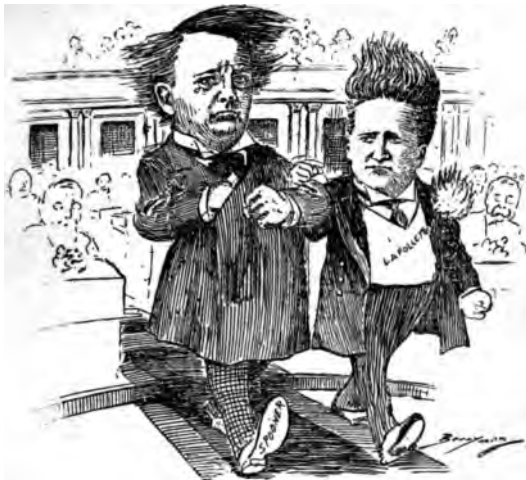


SECRETARY TAFT WILL BE THE SENATE'S NEXT VICTIM.  
News Note.—From the Herald (Duluth).



THE TAMMANY TIGER AND THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.  
See page 139.—From the World (New York).





SENATOR SPOONER INTRODUCES HIS POLITICAL RIVAL LA FOLLETTE TO THE SENATE.—From the *Post* (Washington).



MISSED IT.

From the *World* (New York).



STILL HOLDING ON TO IT.  
"I knows when I's got a good thing."  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



UNCLE SAM (to the railroad trusts and obstructionists):  
"Give the President a chance."

From the *Evening Mail* (New York).



"DEM'S DE SAME GEMMEN AS WAS HERE DE LAS' TIME I TRIED T' LAN."  
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



YES OR NO?—From the *Herald* (Duluth).



PEACE?—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

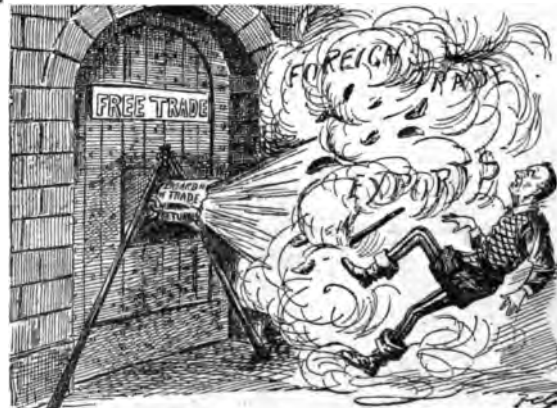


THE SURRENDER.—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



A FELLOW-FEELING.—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

MR. BALFOUR (to the Czar): "I know you have had a very hard time, sir, and I can sympathize with you. Why, I am the head of a government, and for the last three years, at least, the people have been dead against me!"



HIS OWN PETARD.—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The petard which Mr. Chamberlain relied upon to blow in the Free Trade Door will persist in exploding the wrong way for him.



SENATOR SPOONER INTRODUCES HIS POLITICAL RIVAL LA FOLLETTE TO THE SENATE.—From the *Post* (Washington).



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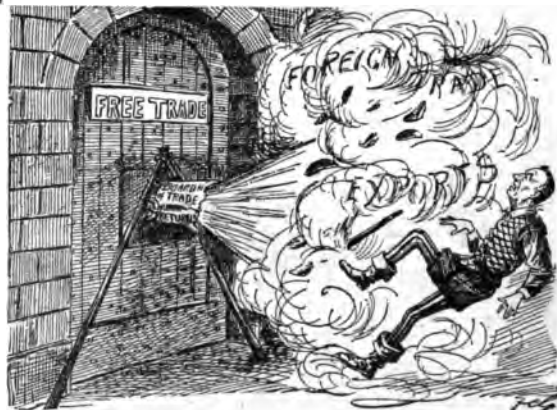


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INTERFERENCE.

OLD PARTY ON THE BANK: "I say, my good man, you'll have to quit work, now, you know. This is all going to be investigated."

PARTY IN THE DITCH: "Better go back home and investigate the railroads. I'm digging a canal."

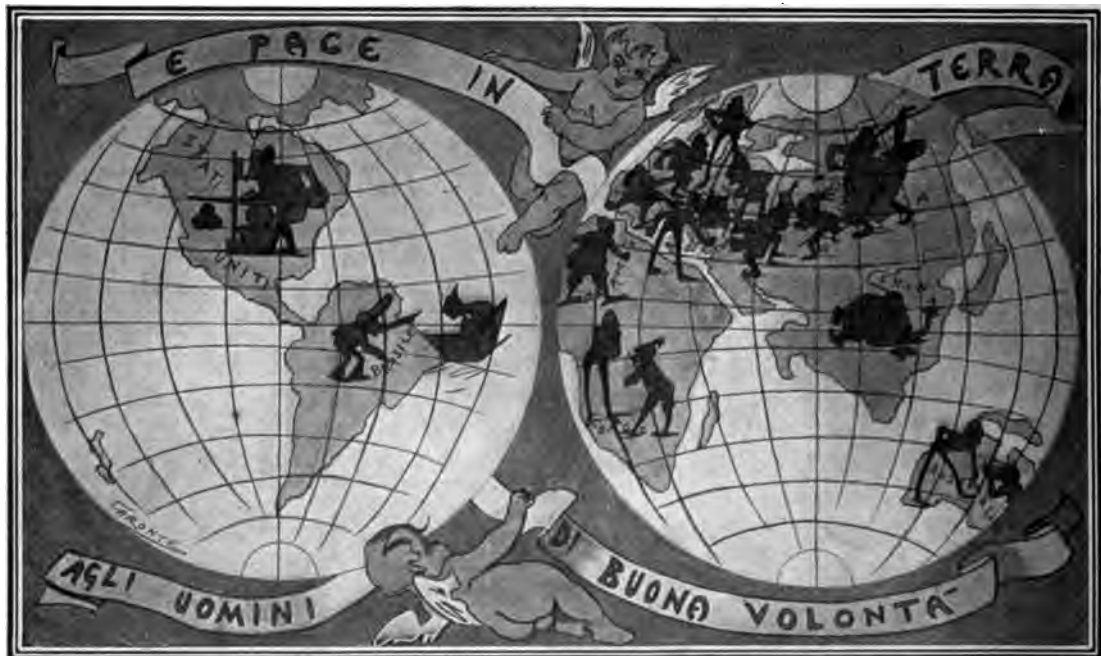
From the Press (New York).



FOOLING THE MOOR.

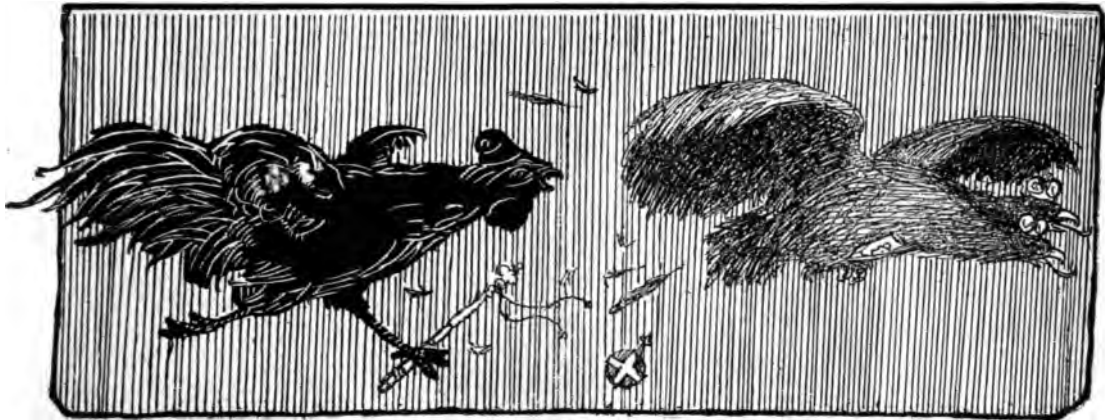
OTHELLO: "Give me a living reason."

From the World (New York).



HUMAN PROGRESS AND FRATERNITY ON JANUARY 1, 1906, AS SEEN BY THE ITALIAN HUMOROUS JOURNAL *Fischietto* (Turin).

(The Italian words on the picture are: "Peace on earth, good-will to men!")



THE REVOLUTIONARY COCK PUTS THE IMPERIAL EAGLE TO FLIGHT.—From *Kramola—Revolution*—(Moscow).



POOR RUSSIA AND THE DOCTORS.

Doctors Witte *et al.* offer as remedies for her disease "Homœopathic Constitution," "Bullets," Whips," "Knouts," "Black Hundreds," "Ukases," "Rescripts."  
From the *Burelom—Storm*—(St. Petersburg).



THE JUGGLER.

Count Witte and his promises.

From the *Payatz—Clown*—(St. Petersburg).



LIBERTY ENCIROLED BY BAYONETS.

From *Korshakovy Listok—Caricature Journal*—  
(St. Petersburg).

DURING the past few months, since the abolition of the censorship in Russia, a perfect swarm of comic, satirical, and caricaturing journals have sprung up in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Most of these have been published secretly, and, since the reactionary period has begun, many have been suppressed. They are usually printed in red—the revolutionary color—and all, without exception, breathe a spirit of intense animosity toward the government of Count Witte as little better than the old autocracy. The journals from which we reproduce these cartoons narrowly escaped confiscation in the Russian mails.





CLÉMENT ARMAND FALLIÈRES, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

(M. Fallières, who has been President of the French Senate since 1899, is in his sixty-fifth year. On January 17, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in joint session at Versailles, elected M. Fallières President of the republic by a vote of 449, against 371 for M. Paul Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies and the other leading candidate. An outline of the career of the new President and a discussion of the significance of his election to France and the rest of the world will be found this month in our editorial department, "The Progress of the World," while the functions of his office, as compared with those exercised by the President of the United States, are described by Professor Munroe Smith in the pages following.)

# THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY AND THE AMERICAN.

BY PROFESSOR MUNROE SMITH.

(Of Columbia University.)

**T**HE election, in January, of a President of the French Republic, whose term of office begins on February 18, suggests a consideration of his position and powers. How these came to be what they are, can be understood only by considering the circumstances under which the present French constitution was framed. What they are, can best be made clear to Americans by comparing the French presidency with the American.

Externally, the position of the French President is the more imposing. It is in many respects royal. He is the visible head of a great centralized state, created by kings and permeated with monarchic traditions. After emphatic assertions of popular sovereignty in successive revolutions, France twice reverted from a brief experiment with republicanism to a monarchic form of government; it was ruled, during the greater part of the last century, by kings or by emperors; and the present republic, which has proved so unexpectedly durable, was regarded, during the first five years of its existence, as a mere interregnum.

Even in 1875, when the existing constitution was adopted, the republic was very generally viewed as a provisional arrangement; for the majority of the Assembly by which the constitution was framed consisted of monarchists, who accepted the republic only because they were not able to agree in the choice of a dynasty. In shaping the presidential office they obviously wished to keep the monarchic idea alive. The elected head of the state was to occupy something like a throne until a Henry or a Philip or a Napoleon should resume it; and it was desirable that he should look enough like a king to keep the French people accustomed to visible personal supremacy and to make smooth the future transition to real monarchy. Accordingly, the French President is housed in a palace and presents himself to the public with something of the state and ceremony which encompass a real king. To keep up these appearances, he receives a salary of 600,000 francs annually, and an equal sum by way of allowance for expenses.

His powers, also, as defined in the constitution, are royal; and, on paper, they seem greater than the powers which the American Constitu-

tion confers upon the President of the United States.

## THE PRESIDENTS IN FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Each of the two Presidents represents his country in its international relations, sending and receiving ambassadors, envoys, and consuls. In both instances the power to receive foreign representatives carries with it the power to recognize new foreign governments, whether established in legal form or by *coup d'état* or revolution. Each President negotiates and concludes treaties: the American President, as a rule, with the consent of the Senate; the French President, as a rule, with the consent of both chambers of the legislature. American constitutional practice permits the President to conclude executive agreements without the assistance of the Senate. The French constitution does not require the assent of the chambers to all treaties, but only to the more important,—viz., to treaties of peace, treaties of commerce, treaties affecting the territory or finances of the state or the rights of Frenchmen in foreign states. Neither President may declare offensive war without legislative authorization; but each, in so far as he controls the national diplomacy, may create conditions which make war inevitable.

Each of the two Presidents is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation, military and naval; and in case of hostile aggression each may, doubtless, take all measures that are necessary for the defense of the national territory. The French President may employ military force to secure the execution of the laws whenever, in his judgment, the security and welfare of the state demand the use of such means. In the United States the President may not employ military force to secure obedience to federal laws until the resistance amounts to insurrection or rebellion; but whether such a state of things exists is a question to be determined primarily by the President himself.

## THE APPOINTING POWER.

The French President is the head of the whole national administration. He appoints all the officials of the central government, including all the officers of the army and the navy; and,

except when the official tenure is protected by law (as in the case of military and naval officers, judges and university professors), his power to remove is unlimited. Qualifications for office in France, as in the United States, are more generally regulated by executive decree or order than by legislation. Each of the two Presidents has a certain control over the administration of criminal justice through the power of pardon and of reprieve.

In France the power of the President to appoint diplomatic and consular representatives, military and naval officers, judges and administrative officials, is not limited, as in the United States, by the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Senate. In France, indeed, the President may create new offices by executive decree. In both countries the legislature controls the appointing power through its control of the budget: it may withhold appropriations for salaries and expenses.

#### RELATIONS TO LEGISLATION.

The right of the American President to recommend legislation has not developed into a real initiative such as the French President exercises through his ministers. Both Presidents have a suspensive veto on legislation, which is exercised by returning bills for reconsideration; but while the veto of the American President can be overridden only by a two-thirds vote in each house, a bill passed for the second time by a simple majority in each of the French chambers must be promulgated by the President in spite of his objections.

The ordinance power of the French President is distinctly royal; it goes much further than the power which the American President exercises through executive orders. By executive decree the French President may not only issue to officials such orders and instructions as are necessary to give effect to particular acts of legislation; he may also issue orders binding upon all citizens whenever this seems necessary for the more effective enforcement of the laws in general. In other words, he has supplementary legislative power. The only limitation upon this presidential ordinance power is found in the rule that an executive decree must not contravene or frustrate any legislative enactment. It is a significant fact that this ordinance power does not rest upon any express constitutional grant, but upon tradition and custom.

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE OFFICE.

As regards tenure and personal privilege, the French President has a position apparently superior to that of the American President. His

term of office is for seven years, and he may be reelected. During his term of office each of the two Presidents is exempted from the processes of the ordinary courts; but each may be tried by the Senate, on articles of impeachment presented by the lower house or chamber. But while the President of the United States may be impeached for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," the French President may be impeached for high treason only. On the other hand, while the penalty which may be imposed upon the American President by the judgment of the Senate is limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold office in future, the French constitution does not in any way limit the penalty which the Senate may inflict upon a President convicted of high treason. Apparently, he might be condemned to the guillotine.

As against the people, the dignity of the French President is maintained by heavier penalties for insult and libel than those which may be inflicted when a private person is attacked.

On the face of the written law, accordingly, the position and powers of the French President are in no essential respect inferior to those of the American President, and in many respects they seem superior. In one respect, not as yet noted, the importance of the French presidency seems far greater than that of the American. It must be remembered that France is a unitary state, and that the French central government has all the powers which in the United States are divided between the federal government and the governments of the several commonwealths.

#### FRENCH PRESIDENT ELECTED BY PARLIAMENT.

The great difference between the two chiefs of state, the striking inferiority of the French President as regards real authority, is due to the different sources from which the two magistrates derive their powers, and the different manner in which their powers are exercised.

The American President is chosen, indirectly as regards the process, directly as a matter of fact, by the people of the United States. In our constitutional practice, he selects the heads of departments, who constitute his cabinet, and the persons appointed by him are confirmed by the Senate, as a matter of course. Through them and their subordinates he conducts the administration of federal affairs. They are responsible to him, and he is responsible to the American people. The French President, on the other hand, is elected by the legislators; and the great powers which the constitution confers upon him are exercised by ministers who are forced upon him by the dominant party.

or coalition in the Chamber of Deputies, and who are politically responsible to that chamber.

The French constitution of 1848 provided for a President elected by popular vote, and the people chose Louis Napoleon. In 1875 no party in the French Assembly, except that of the Imperialists, was willing to repeat the experiment of 1848. On this point the Republicans, the Orleanists, and the Legitimists were in perfect accord. The Republicans wished no monarch; the Orleanists and Legitimists desired a monarch, indeed, but of one of the old houses, not a new man. It was under these circumstances that the Assembly created a new and singular type of executive: an elected head of the state almost as irresponsible, politically, as a hereditary king, who should exercise all the executive powers, like a parliamentary king, through ministers politically responsible to the legislature.

#### A PRESIDENT WHO NEITHER REIGNS NOR GOVERNS.

Under the constitution of 1875, accordingly, the French President is chosen by the Senators and Deputies in joint session. This method of selection insures the choice of a man whom the legislators know, and whom they believe to be devoted to the principle of the supremacy of the legislature. They habitually select a man who has long been a member, and has perhaps served as president, of one or the other of the chambers; who has been active in committee work, and has perhaps held a portfolio in one or more ministries; who is not strenuous or aggressive, and has not made too many personal enemies. This President, under the provisions of the constitution, may exercise certain enumerated powers only in the council of ministers, and every act of his must be countersigned by a minister. The constitution also provides that "the ministers are collectively responsible to the chambers for the general policy of the administration, and individually responsible for their own personal acts." The French constitution vests the appointment of the ministers in the President, and does not require that their appointment be confirmed by the legislature; but by the mode of his election and the nature of his position, the French President is obliged to take his ministers from the dominant party or coalition in the Chamber of Deputies, as the King of Great Britain takes his from the dominant party in the House of Commons. The list is actually drawn up by the party leaders, and the President appoints the men whose names are submitted to him. All the powers conferred upon him by the constitution are, in fact, exercised by the ministers. As the familiar French witticism puts it: "The King of Great Britain reigns, but does not gov-

ern; the President of the United States governs, but does not reign; the President of the French Republic neither reigns nor governs."

While the office was still new and its limitations imperfectly appreciated, President MacMahon once ventured to speak of his responsibility to France. This utterance evoked an energetic protest in the Chamber of Deputies; and the President was reminded that he was in no sense responsible to France except as France was represented in the legislature, and that he was responsible to the legislature only in case he committed an act of high treason. As a matter of fact, however, the fiction of irresponsibility to the chambers breaks down whenever the President is unable or unwilling to cooperate loyally with the ministry in carrying out the policy of the Chamber of Deputies. It has broken down even when circumstances have placed the President in a position in which he cannot maintain the dignity of the presidential office. MacMahon was forced out of the presidency for the first reason; and Grévy was obliged to resign, early in his second term, because his son-in-law was implicated in a political scandal.

#### AN OFFICE OF DIGNITY AND INFLUENCE.

An energetic man, with a strong sense of responsibility for acts done in his name, is not able to occupy such a position without keen discomfort. Casimir-Périer resigned the presidency within five months after his election, giving as his reason "the intolerable powerlessness and practical uselessness of the President under the existing constitution." But, like the crown in a parliamentary monarchy, the French presidency serves a purpose; it maintains the legal continuity of the administration through all ministerial changes, and it renders the devolution of power from each ministry to the next easier and smoother. And a President of the type usually selected may well accommodate himself to the position. It is, after all, one of great dignity, and when occupied by a trained politician it may be one of much influence. Under the present practice, the President of the Republic presides over the meetings of the ministry; and if he is in sympathy with the majority party and on a friendly footing with its leaders, his suggestions may carry much weight. Here again his position resembles that of a king in a country under parliamentary government. He lacks indeed the social influence which a hereditary king enjoys, but he may well have, and in a high degree, that personal influence which is always conceded to sound judgment ripened by political experience.



## VISCOUNT AOKI, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

**I**N appointing so eminent a representative as Viscount Siuzo Aoki to be her first ambassador to the United States, Japan has indicated, not only her appreciation of the friendly character of Japanese-American relations, but also her realization of the important trade and industrial problems the two countries will face in common in the future. Viscount Aoki, who is one of the ablest and most experienced of Japanese diplomats, is in his sixtieth year. He has had a long and honorable political career. In 1873 he was secretary to the Japanese legation at Berlin, afterward becoming minister at the German capital. From 1886 to 1889 he was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and from 1889 to 1891 and 1898 to 1900 full Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He has been twice minister to Germany, and once to England. He is at present a member of the Privy Council of the empire, has the highest

Japanese decoration, that of the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun, and stands in the first rank of Japanese diplomats, outranking Mr. Takahira, and even Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to London. In fact, he is one of the most eminent of Japan's public men. Viscount Aoki has had a German university education, and his wife is a German lady. German, moreover, is more familiar to him than any other foreign language, but he speaks English readily. He represented his country at the Hague Peace Conference in 1899. It is interesting to note that when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Takahira, whom he succeeds here, served under him as Vice-Minister. The elevation of the Japanese legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy makes the number of ambassadors at Washington nine, which is more than are stationed at any other capital in the world.

# HOW SCIENCE HELPS INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

BY HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

(President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.)

**T**HE end of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1871, saw a united Germany. In the place of some forty jealous and independent kingdoms and principalities stood a German nation. No event in the history of Europe has been of greater significance or more far-reaching in its results than this substitution of a nation and a national policy in the place of isolated states with discordant and oftentimes hostile political programmes. But the political significance of United Germany has been only one of the results achieved. Not less remarkable and not less significant is the industrial progress of Germany since it became a nation.

In 1870 the manufactures, the inventions, and the foreign commerce of the separate German states were far below those of England and of France. To-day United Germany stands in the front rank of the nations of the world in industrial production, and she clearly leads all other nations in the applications of science to industry and to the arts. Her position is all the more remarkable because this result has been achieved in a country in which the agricultural and mineral resources are not great, and in the face of the burdens due to long and costly wars, to the maintenance of a great army, and to the draining of a large part of its population through emigration. No exploitation of the virgin resources of a new continent nor millions of new citizens drawn from other lands have brought to Germany the unearned increment which the United States has enjoyed during the same three and one-half decades.

## THE PRIME CAUSE OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The reasons for this tremendous industrial development are several, but they all spring more or less directly out of the strong national spirit developed by the accomplishment of German unity. One of the important factors has been the systematic development of scientific research and the application of research to the practical industrial problems of the nation.

About a year ago I heard a famous chemist in Germany explain the present industrial supremacy of his country in words something like these: "Forty years ago," said he, "the scientific men of the various German states devoted their study almost wholly to theoretical sub-

jects. They were humorously described as given up to investigations of the dative case and similar impractical problems. In a measure this was true. The investigators of that day had a wholesome contempt for anything which promised direct utilitarian results. But the development of the spirit of research throughout the German universities trained a great army of men to be expert investigators, and when a united Germany arose to crown the labors of William I. and of Bismarck, with it came a great national spirit in which the men of science shared. They realized that to them were committed the great industrial problems which must be solved in order to make the nation strong, and scientific research, which up till then had been mainly theoretical, was turned to the immediate solution of the industrial problems of the nation. No longer the dative case alone, but the development of the chemical, electrical, and mineral resources of the country formed the avenues of scientific activity, and scientific research, which had till then been looked upon as theoretical accomplishment, became the greatest financial asset of the Fatherland."

There is truth in this statement. The research habit, long cultivated in German universities, had nourished a body of men trained to research, men who had acquired the research habit and the spirit of investigation. When, therefore, the problems of industrial development began to appeal strongly to the national spirit, the country had a trained body of men to call upon who threw themselves heartily and enthusiastically into these practical industrial problems.

## NATIONAL TESTING LABORATORIES.

Perhaps this unique national development of industrial research can be appreciated in no better way than to recall the evolution of the Royal Testing Office (Das Königliche Materialprüfungsamt), which began thirty-five years ago in a modest shop adjoining the engineering school at Charlottenburg, and which has within the last two years been transferred to a new and magnificent series of buildings at Gross-Lichterfelde, just outside of Berlin.

The story of the rise and growth of this great establishment is in a large degree the story of German industrial progress, and no better idea



can be gained of the process by which this progress has come about than to trace the history of this establishment for practical research.

About the year 1871, and for ten years following, efforts were made looking to the establishment of laboratories for the testing of various materials. These experiments were begun in various institutions, the technical school at Charlottenburg, in certain workshops, and in groups of men engaged in studying building materials. These efforts were directed along two lines of investigation,—mechanical and chemical. Those of the first kind concerned themselves with tests of the strength and nature of materials such as iron, building stone, cement, brick, and the like. The second had to do with the chemical and metallurgical investigations concerning the nature and chemical constitution of steel and iron, chemical substances used in commerce, and the investigation of the chemical properties of the soil. These detached laboratories under different investigators were finally brought together and organized by a commission appointed for that purpose, under the name the Mechanical-Technical Experiment Establishment (*Mechanisch-Technische Versuchs Anstalt*), and in 1884 this research establishment was removed to a modest building connected with the workshop of the technical school at Charlottenburg, and it is from this period that its great importance began. One must not confuse this establishment with the better-known *Reichs-Anstalt*, also in Charlottenburg. This latter is the bureau of weights and measures, and carries on a work analogous to that done by our National Bureau of Standards. It provides authoritative standards of weight and measure, standards of heat, standards of electric resistance, and the like. This is the work of standardizing, and is entirely distinct from the work of practical investigation of industrial problems.

#### A RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

The tests and investigations undertaken by the experiment establishment at Charlottenburg fell, as the name indicated, into two general groups,—mechanical and chemical. These tests were intended at the beginning to serve the double purpose of instructing students and of developing practical results. At the beginning the tests of metals were the most numerous and important. These consisted in determining not only the hardness and the tensile strength, but the behavior of a beam of steel, for example, under a load, the chemical changes which might take place under varying conditions, and the conditions for maximum strength and cheapness of construction. Gradually this mechanical part

of the work was extended to testing of machines, machine materials, building materials, and instruments of all descriptions. As time went on other testing departments were added, such as those for paper, for oil, for cement, for building materials and the like.

In the same way the chemical side of the experiment establishment was developed to carry forward the chemical investigation of the various materials and substances used in commerce, such as dyes, earths, wood-pulp, cements, metals, and stones. All the resources of chemical technology were thus brought to bear upon any practical problem which might be presented to the experts.

#### SOLVING PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN THE ARTS.

The meaning of this establishment, with its experts and laboratories, may be better understood perhaps by indicating briefly some of the problems which are solved in it.

A manufacturer who has a problem on his hands which he finds difficult of solution can at a very modest expense bring this to the research laboratory, where it will be not only attacked by the experts of the establishment, but the experts of the firm may also work side by side with those of the government on the common problem. The advantage which is thus afforded to the manufacturer can hardly be overestimated, for he finds in the government establishment not only a corps of skilled and enthusiastic experts, but he finds also all the literature of the subject brought together for their use and ready at hand for convenient reference. The problem may be studied in the light of all that is known on the subject, and starting from the point of the world's knowledge rather than to go through the tedious plan of trying out methods already discarded elsewhere. A paper manufacturer in Berlin, in illustrating the benefits of the research establishment, told the following story from the experience of his own firm: "Some years ago," said he, "we began to draw our wood supply from a new source, and the wood-pulp made therefrom no longer complied with the conditions of the trade. Our business began to decline, and seemed likely to disappear altogether. In this emergency we took our problem to the national testing laboratory, and in the division for paper-testing it was taken up. Not only were the experts of that division put to work upon it, but our own experts were allowed to work with them. The result of this was that at the end of six months or a year our problem was completely solved and our business changed from a losing one to a paying one."

In the matter of raw materials, such as building stones, if a builder or owner anywhere in Germany discovers a stone which seems valuable, he can send this to the laboratory. It will there be tested upon a large scale. One of the most interesting machines used in the whole establishment is an enormous freezing-machine, by which large stones may be frozen and thawed many times in the course of a week, thus giving them all the wear and tear in a few days which they would receive from fifty years of weathering. In a similar way, machines have been invented for the testing of silks and textiles, of cotton thread, for breaking great beams of iron and steel to determine their strength and hardness and physical properties which make them valuable in manufacture or in the arts. An immense laboratory has been built up for cement-testing and the testing of building stones and earths of various kinds. Chemistry has been used in the most skillful manner to solve the problems of industry and to deal with all the complicated processes which enter into manufacture. The aim has been, on the whole, to establish an institution in which a body of experts thoroughly familiar with the facilities and the literature of modern science shall be ready to turn themselves at any time to the solution of any practical problem which the inventor, the manufacturer, the metal-worker, the farmer, or the builder might bring to them.

#### HELPLESSNESS OF THE AMERICAN INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER.

It is worth our while to consider this idea for a moment, and the great difference between this spirit of dealing with the manufacturer and the inventor and that pursued in our institutions. Hardly a day passes at any scientific establishment in America or at any great technical laboratory that some inventor or some manufacturer does not come to its doors seeking expert aid in the solution of his technical problems. He is told kindly but firmly that the laboratories of the institutions are not meant for his sort of problem, and when he asks anxiously whither he may go for such expert aid and advice, there is generally no source to which he may be sent except to employ the occasional expert with, at best, meager resources. I must confess to a great feeling of sympathy with such applicants, notwithstanding the fact that many of them are cranks, and many others do not know that the problems they pursue have already been solved or found insoluble. It is true enough that the college laboratories are in no condition to undertake many of these investigations, and yet, this does not at all answer the

fact that there should be some place well equipped whose business it should be to answer such inquiries, to sift the wheat from the chaff, to tell the ignorant seeker that his problem is already solved, and to point the man with a real problem to the way for a solution. It is true that in our scientific laboratories the work of instruction must have first place, it is true the facilities are inadequate to the successful solution of most such practical problems, but I am quite sure the institutions of learning would lose nothing if they took a little more friendly attitude to these inquiries and had a little closer contact with the actual problems of the manufacturer, the chemist, the farmer, and the inventor. I never see one of these men turned away from the college laboratory unaided without a feeling of disappointment and an ill-defined conviction that some place should be provided where such questions can be answered, and where the real problems may be attacked in real fashion. It is this sort of opportunity which the establishment for industrial research gives to the Prussian inventor, manufacturer, builder, and business man.

#### NEW PLANT OF THE "ROYAL TESTING OFFICE."

Under the rapid progress of Germany, and with the quick response to the efforts on the part of the government to harness science to industry, the demands upon the establishment have grown in number until, in the year 1904, it was decided to remove the research establishment from Charlottenburg, where it was in immediate connection with the technical school, to a new and splendid location at Gross-Lichterfelde, about nine miles out of Berlin, where enough room could be had for indefinite expansion in the future. Upon this site new and splendid laboratories have been built, and the institution on its new site has been renamed, the old title of Experiment Establishment (Mechanisch-Technische Versuchs-Anstalt) being abandoned for the more comprehensive title the Royal Testing Office (Das Königliche Materialprüfungsamt).

#### OUR GOVERNMENT RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

To an American who studies closely national processes of development, these new buildings and perfect equipment, splendid as they are, will have less interest than the thing for which they stand. What is significant, and what makes the history of this institution of greatest interest to us as Americans, is the fact that here, under the German administrative system, science has been harnessed in a most practical and effective way to the service of industry and of manufacture. Any citizen or any firm may at modest cost

bring to this laboratory a technical problem and obtain the assistance of the highest expert skill in its solution or in its explanation. Scientific research, in a word, has been harnessed effectively and skillfully to national development. It is this fact which has for us, an industrial nation, the greatest significance, for we too must learn to harness research, and to harness it effectively and systematically, to the service of industry and of manufacture. The practical question is, how under our form of government this is to be effected and whether by private enterprise or government aid. Already steps have been made in both directions; the general government is already maintaining in each State what are called experiment stations, which are devoted in the main to agricultural and mechanical instruction and experiment; while, on the other hand, the great private establishments are installing and maintaining research laboratories for the solution of their own special problems, and perhaps it is in these latter that the conditions for real research are most favorable. For instance, such a laboratory as that maintained at Schenectady, under the direction of Dr. Whitney, by the General Electric Company, is both in equipment and in scientific spirit a true research laboratory.

And perhaps at our present stage of development in such matters no other preliminary work needs more to be done than some work of popular education relative to what research is. For twenty years past, and more particularly for the past decade, no word has been so much in the mouths of teachers in our colleges as the word research. The most superficial college claims to-day its share in research, and boldly advertises that fact as a reason for the attendance of students. On the whole, there is perhaps no other direction in which our institutions of learning have been less efficient than in their claims with respect to research work and in the provisions they have made for it. Happily, there has been established in the last three years in

Washington a great institution for the promotion of scientific research. At its head is one of the ablest as well as one of the wisest of American scientific men. We may well count that this great institution under such leadership may not only stimulate enormously the spirit of research, but that it may also help to educate our colleges and universities to an intelligent answer to the questions: What is research? What part should it play in the legitimate work of a college or a university? What is its relation to the teacher and to his work? Has it a national significance?

This much certainly is true. The most of that which goes on in our colleges under the name of research is not research at all. The connection between teaching and research is intimate and close, but to merely duplicate year after year by one set of immature students the experiments made by another set is not research, nor does such a process develop investigators of an able type. The development of a large number of weak establishments by national, State, and private aid, all doing practically the same things, while it may have done much for the cause of general education, has done little for the development of strong investigators either in pure or applied science, and the development of research and of the research spirit has been wholly secondary to the assumed educational interests. A laboratory with an overworked teacher at its head and a staff of immature assistants is not the atmosphere in which we may expect great investigators to be reared or great problems to be solved. For this reason, as well as for the immediate utilitarian results which might flow from it, the establishment of a great research establishment under generous auspices, where experts of a high order might form the staff, and in which the work of teaching should be at least secondary, might well make a great contribution to the national development, not alone on the industrial side, but upon the intellectual and educational sides as well.



THE ROYAL TESTING OFFICE OF GERMANY.

# PRESIDENT HARPER AND HIS LIFE WORK.

BY JOHN H. FINLEY.

(President of the College of the City of New York.)

THE facts which give outline to this remarkable life are these: He was born in 1856 of Scotch-Irish ancestry in a small Ohio town; he entered the preparatory department of a small college in that same town at the age of eight, and was graduated from college when only fourteen years old. He worked for three years, studying meanwhile privately, and then, entering the graduate department of Yale University, took his doctorate in Semitic languages at the age of nineteen. He was married in the same year, and at once began teaching in the South; then he was principal of a preparatory school in connection with Denison University, Ohio. In 1879, when twenty-three years of age, he became professor of Hebrew in what was then the Chicago Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill. Nine years later he went to Yale University as professor of Semitic languages, and soon after was made professor of biblical literature. In those years he became deeply interested in the Chautauqua movement of popular education, and was chosen head of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts. In 1891 he went back into the West again, this time as president of the University of Chicago and its head professor of Semitic languages and literature, and there remained to the day of his death, January 10, 1906. During all these years William Rainey Harper was continuing his study in the field of his early choice, writing text-books and articles, and associating others with him in his productive scholarly work.

These facts, out of the ordinary in themselves, are especially remarkable in their sequence and association only. That a boy born in 1856 should in 1864 be entering upon his college preparatory work is most unusual. (The average boys of to-day, whatever the cause may be, are but getting fairly under way with their reading and writing and arithmetic at eight.) That this same boy should be graduated from college, competent, as has been reported, to make his commencement address in Hebrew, is another unusual if not phenomenal fact,—a fact which gives rise to further questioning as to whether some youths, at least, are not encouraged or required to spend more time than they ought in acquiring the disciplines and knowledges of the college curriculum.

I do not know what the standards of Muskingum College, his Alma Mater, were in 1864; but, even if its curriculum carried the student no farther than the courses of our present sophomore year, it yet appears that after two years of residence in Yale he was able to gain the doctor's degree at an age scarcely above that of the average sophomore of to-day, whose immaturity has invited general remark. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that in the University of Chicago, under the direction of this boy grown to man, it has been made possible for students to progress to the bachelor's degree in even three years or less from matriculation.

The experience of this one Ohio boy has been very effective in its influence on what he calls an educational fetich,—the four-year college course.

It was, doubtless, much easier thirty years ago for one who had a special aptitude in languages to secure his degree in the phenomenally short time spent by Dr. Harper in winning his, for language work filled a very large part of the curriculum, but one who knows what Dr. Harper's wonderful energy was must believe that he would probably have mastered a curriculum of sciences in as brief a time, so eager was his mind for mastery. I was shocked, though I was interested, to know from his own lips, soon after the first attack of the fatal disease, how thoroughly he had mastered the literature of that disease and its treatment. This I speak of because I believe it was so indicative of the conquering spirit of the man.

The period of his active work after this phenomenally early preparation was only thirty years, including the first few years of apprenticeship and the year at the end of his life, which was as a year of resurrection—a year of return to the earth. But the achievement of these three decades, begun at an immature age and crowned with the glory of the heroic struggle of the last year, was the achievement of three men, and of three extraordinary men. It was as if these three men of the same basic character, having all much in common and having each a sympathy with the others, yet differing in their possessing interests and their intellectual gifts, were joined together in a loyal and enduring union. The great bounding heart was common

to all. And they all worked together always. Only they divided their time among the interests of these three giant men. Now it was teaching to which he gave himself with the strength of three men; another hour or another day it was to study, to the seeking of a scholar; and then the next hour or the next day it was the complex and tangled task of the executive to which this man of three men's brains set his hand. By this coöperation he accomplished what three men working independently, though of great ability each, could not have done. It seems as if nature had here exhibited in human life the wisdom of combination and had given example of economy in the diversity of interest and effort.

The triple accomplishment of this life has been so often in these past few months recited in its detail that it cannot be necessary to repeat it here. The story is known upon the street as well as in class-room and study. It must here suffice to say a word out of my own observation and affection, of that achievement.

I have said elsewhere that he was first of all a teacher. I have been reading to-day that one who stood nearest to him of all, perhaps, in his university work, and who knew perhaps better than any one else his achievement as an executive, put the teaching man in him first, too. Of course, it is less possible to estimate accurately that service than to assess the results of scholarship or the tangible creations of the executive. Dr. Harper is certainly to be put among the first few of our great teachers, and possibly of the teachers of the world. He has been a later Abelard, attracting scholars and students from all parts of this country to a place remote from the older seats of learning. He went out to what was, in the Eastern imagination, a wilderness, but scholars and students followed him, and many of them would willingly, had it been necessary, have made the sacrifices and endured the hardships of the old students of Abelard, to be near him. Dean Judson said that at one time he seemed to think it his mission to set all the world to studying Hebrew, and that, under the magnetism of his teaching, it really appeared as if it might be done. With Abelard, it was theology. With Harper, it was Hebrew. The great inspiring teacher was there in both cases. It mattered little what the subject was.

Upon his achievement as a productive scholar I cannot dare to set my own valuation. It is reported that he said shortly before his end that he would rather have produced his book on the "Minor Prophets" than to have been university president for forty years. Shortly after the death sentence came to him, I saw him

one memorable afternoon last spring at Lakewood. He knew that he had but a year at most to live, in all probability, and he kept asking me, or rather himself in my presence, to which of his tasks he should give those last months. He was practically barred from the first, his teaching; but should he complete or attempt to complete the series of books on the Old Testament which he was writing, or should he bring nearer to completion his great plans for the university which he had builded? I think he found himself inclined to do the former, and this seemed to me the proper appraisal of the relative importance of the two great tasks that were left to his attempting.

But whatever our estimates may be of the value of his teaching and of his scholarship, he is to be best remembered by his work as president of the university. This is to be his lasting monument, for it seems firmly established as one of the world's great universities. Wherein the great executive skill lay which evolved that it is difficult to discover. He had no great magnetism of personality except to those who came close to him, who knew him intimately. He had no grace of speech. He had none of the persuasive powers of the orator. But there was in him some subtle power beyond analysis.

The chemists have recently come upon a process new to them,—upon substances which have commanding power over other substances in their presence, transforming them without self change, without any seeming expenditure or loss of energy in themselves. The merest trace of one of these "catalysts," as they are named, may suddenly "let loose the powerful affinities" of a substance before insoluble. And so incommensurate do the cause and effect sometimes seem, that one author has likened the process to the dissolving of an island by throwing a few handfuls of crystals upon it. There was a trace of something in President Harper which let loose powerful affinities between men and their wealth, and led them to form new and unselfish affinities; which made soluble minds and hearts that had never before yielded to high appeal. This is not demeaning his personal qualities; it is only saying that there was a trace of something added to those qualities which can be analyzed and assessed and catalogued.

Though President Harper's wisdom in certain aspects came out of the East, he was in spirit a Westlander. He did what seemed impossible to do, and what would have been impossible to do in the bonds of conventionalism and traditionalism. He had freedom to follow the best teachings of experience unhampered by precedents. And he found great scholars and teach-



**THE LATE PRESIDENT WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.**

(Born, July 28, 1856; died, January 10, 1906.)



ers who were eager to join him on that "battle-ground for new and living thoughts," the "meeting-place for the world's contending forces." He had the love of struggle, but, better than this, he had the genius for hard work. Yet he had never the mien of one who was consciously and anxiously bearing great burdens. He kept ever a buoyant spirit and a cheerful face.

Once he defined the university as the prophet of democracy. And himself the incarnation of the spirit and purpose of his own university, he stood upon our western horizon a prophet—a prophet, worthy to have place with those prophets of the elder day whose scriptures he so diligently searched. The great teacher is always the great prophet in that he foreordains by his teaching. The prophetic power of this man was heightened, multiplied, by his assembling about him hundreds of other prophets, organizing, inspiring, directing their effort, that the prophecy of his ideals should come true; and establishing a school of prophets which for generations should continue, not merely to interpret the past and measure the present, but, as President Harper himself wrote out of his aspiration for it, "to lead democracy in the true path." In the very midst of his definition of the university as a prophet, he reveals the militant character of his own ideal prophet,—a university that fights the battles of democracy, its war-cry being, "Come, let us reason together." This is the best depiction of himself,—not a mere interpreter of the past or a

measurer of the present, but a militant, dynamic prophet of the future as well.

He has left us, among other writings, his little volume of addresses and essays entitled "The Trend of Higher Education." This is not a good title. The book is not the survey of one who is sitting calmly apart watching the tendency of things; it is the appeal of one who, seeing waste on the one hand and need on the other, is creating tendencies against the waste and toward the meeting of the need. It is again the militant scholar crying, "Come, let us reason together," but employing his great energies of soul and body to avoid waste and meet the need which his own eyes have seen.

The heroism of the last year of his life has glorified his patient achievements. The shekinah has manifested itself in the great temple he has builded. That presence has hallowed all that his spirit has touched. This is the best promise for the future of the university, that the great machine conducted by him,—complex as it seems, almost beyond the efficient management of any one else,—is ever to have that attendant spirit, even as the wheels which the prophet Ezekiel saw in his vision had their cherubim which went whenever and wherever the wheels went.

The University of Chicago now has its past in the completed chapter of his life, and comes among the great universities of the world with a chronicle of which any university might well be proud.

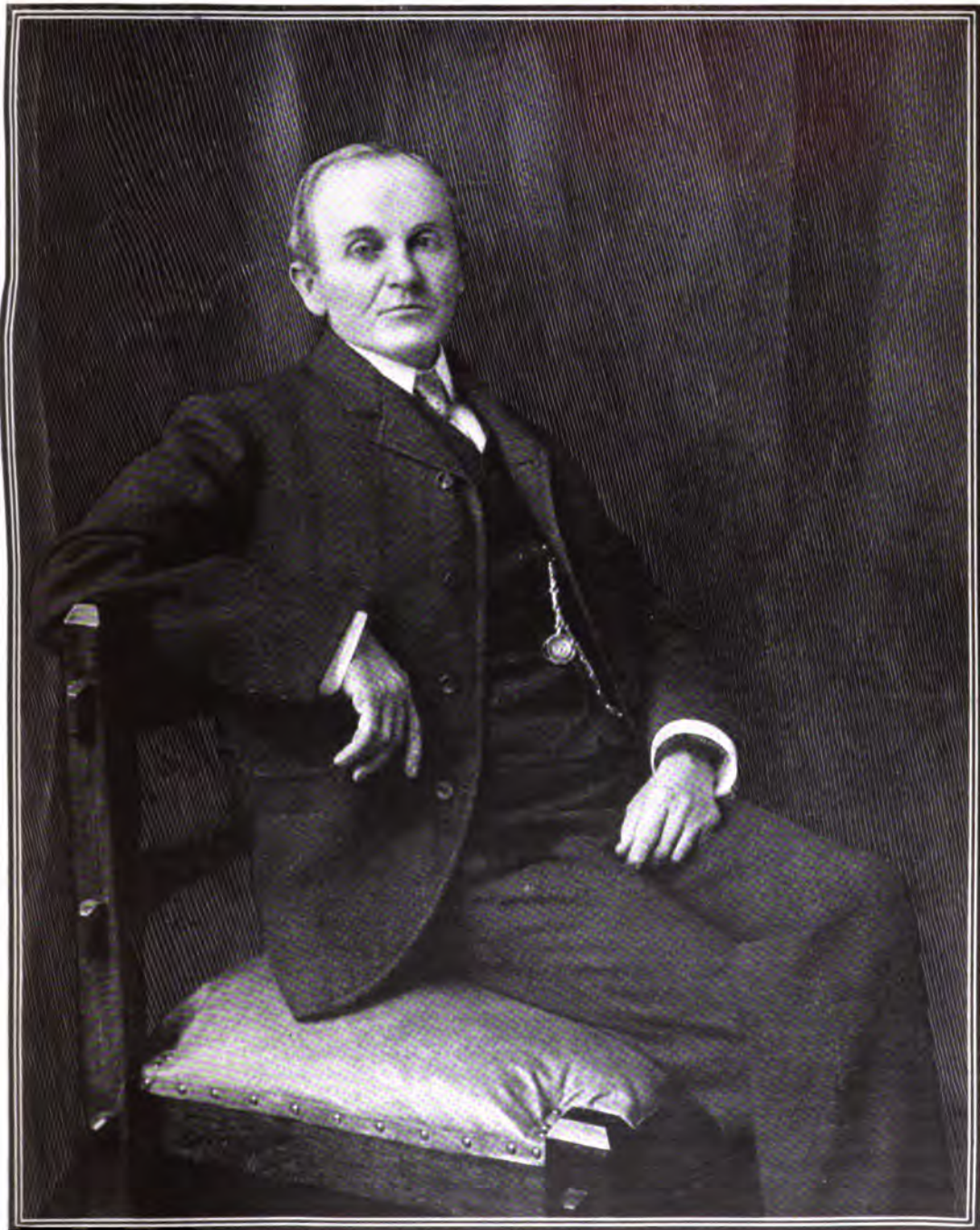
## A GREAT CITIZEN OF GEORGIA.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

LIKE Dr. Harper of Chicago, Chancellor Hill of Georgia did not belong merely to a locality or a State, but ranked high among the men who live and work upon the national plane. In a time when there prevails some pessimism about the relative uprightness and ability of those who hold positions of leadership, it is helpful and reassuring to know and understand such men as the late head of the University of Georgia. In professional ability he measured up to the full stature of the great lawyers and jurists whose names are cherished among members of the American bar. As a leader of public opinion his purity of motive and his moral courage never failed. As an educational chieftain his authority and power were growing every day, and his achievements were substantial and

permanent. If he had lived five years longer his popular reputation would have been as wide as the country. But he was well known among men of leadership everywhere, and was held in such esteem by those who knew him that their words of confidence and approbation were always without stint or limit.

Walter Barnard Hill was born in Georgia in September, 1851, and was, therefore, in his fifty-fifth year when pneumonia claimed him as a victim, on the 28th of December, 1905. His father was a judge in Georgia, and his mother was a member of a distinguished family. His collegiate education and his legal studies were pursued in his native State, and by the time he was twenty-two years old he was practising law in association with the Hon. Nathaniel E. Harris,



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**THE LATE CHANCELLOR WALTER BARNARD HILL, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.**

(Born, September 9, 1851; died, December 28, 1905.)

one of his own college friends, in the city of Macon. Mr. Hill had fully revealed as a student his fine intellectual talents and his lofty moral qualities; so that the usefulness and distinction which afterward came to him were confidently expected by his instructors and those who knew him. He honored the bar of Georgia, and received all the honors of the profession in return. He served as president of the State bar association, helped again and again to revise the legal code of the State, made brilliant addresses before legal bodies elsewhere in the country, and, in short, was everything in influence and example that a great lawyer ought to be to his State as well as to his profession.

Being of a scholarly nature and habit, and himself a graduate of the State university, it was not strange that when there came a vacancy in the Chancellorship, in 1899, he should have been called to fill the position. It involved a sacrifice for him to give up the active practice of the law, but what was a loss in some respects was more than offset by an increased opportunity for public service; and viewing the matter in this light, Dr. Hill accepted the position. The principal seat of the University of Georgia is in the beautiful city of Athens, than which there could hardly be a more delightful educational center. But the university as a corporate whole includes not only the academic institutions located at Athens, but also the State agricultural college, the normal schools, and other institutions of learning under the control of the State and located elsewhere. If there are clear advantages in a unified control of a series of scattered State institutions, there are also obvious difficulties involved, and Chancellor Hill brought rare talent and perseverance to the harmonizing of the educational life and work of the State of Georgia.

Under his influence there has been great growth, and he has been called to lay down his work at the very moment when it seemed to him possible to achieve within the next ten years a great part of his laudable ambition to make the University of Georgia one of the very foremost of the State universities of America. He had visited the great universities of the Northwest, notably the University of Wisconsin, and had studied the public-school systems of the upper Mississippi Valley also, with a view to promoting every department of educational work in his own great commonwealth. He had taken a leading part in the movement for improving rural

common schools, and extending to localities the power to tax themselves, as in the North, for their elementary schools. He had also taken a prominent part in the defeat of the suggestion of a division of school funds between the two races in the proportion of the amounts contributed by each. No man could have been more truly representative of the best Southern thought, and no one could have brought to the study of the race problem a kinder spirit or a more just and reasonable view.

There were not a few of us in the North who were always ready to say, with respect to a given question of opinion or a problem of policy, that it was quite sufficient to ascertain what Dr. Hill thought would be right with respect to matters concerning his own region, and then to accept his views as the basis for a working policy. Many men in the North had become personally acquainted with Dr. Hill through his connection with the Southern Educational Board and its efforts to promote educational advancement in the Southern States. These men appreciated Dr. Hill as fully as did his own fellow-citizens of Georgia. His public addresses were strong in logic, convincing in their moderation and fairness, delightful in their intellectual qualities, and memorable for their flashes of wit and humor.

A great and good man has passed away at the very time when he seemed most indispensable in his own State, and when men of other States having large affairs committed to them were most anxiously relying upon his sound judgment and untiring coöperation. Yet he had already done enough to make his life one long to be remembered, and his mature opinions are available for the guidance of those who have to carry on the University of Georgia, as well as for the benefit of his associates in other educational and public undertakings. The best possible tribute that can be paid to his lifelong and unselfish service of his fellow-men will be the bold and unhesitating adoption by the legislature and the people of the State of Georgia of his plans for the enlarged support and development of the educational work of the State in all grades. His memory, furthermore, like that of the late Dr. Curry, can always be invoked when there may be danger that good men of the North and good men of the South may slightly misunderstand one another in spite of the fact that they are all striving toward the same ends of human progress.



# THE SOUTH'S AMAZING PROGRESS.

BY RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

(Editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md.)

	1880.	1890.	1905.
Capital invested in cotton mills.....	\$21,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$225,000,000
Number of spindles in cotton mills.....	667,000	1,712,000	9,205,000
Cotton bales used.....	225,000	546,000	2,163,000
Value of cotton crop.....	\$313,696,000	\$390,000,000	\$680,000,000
Pig iron made, tons.....	397,000	2,600,000	3,100,000
Coal mined, tons.....	6,000,000	21,200,000	70,000,000
Lumber products, value.....	\$39,000,000	\$90,700,000	\$250,000,000
Capital invested in manufacturing.....	\$257,000,000	\$659,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Value of manufactured products.....	\$457,000,000	\$917,589,000	\$1,750,000,000
Value of exports.....	\$261,000,000	\$306,000,000	\$555,480,000
Railroad mileage.....	20,600	42,900	60,000
Farm products, value.....	\$690,000,000	\$773,000,000	\$1,750,000,000
Property, assessed.....	\$3,051,175,000	\$4,510,925,000	\$6,500,000,000
Capital invested in cotton-oil mills.....	\$3,800,000	\$12,800,000	\$54,600,000
Number of cotton-oil mills.....	45	119	780
Phosphate mined, tons.....	211,377	510,499	1,874,428
Coke production, tons.....	307,776	2,535,470	6,244,185
Petroleum, barrels.....	179,000	498,632	42,495,802

## FACTS IN FIGURES ABOUT THE SOUTH.

(In a few cases, in the table above, figures for 1904 are given in the 1905 column, the exact figures for the latter year not being available at the time this is written.)

**N**EARLY twenty years ago the late Hon. William D. Kelley, so familiarly known as "Pig Iron" Kelley, in a letter to the writer expressing his profound interest in the future of the South, said: "The development of the South means the enrichment of the nation." Judge Kelley was in advance of many of the public men of the day; in advance of the great majority of the business men of the North, for neither the politician nor the merchant nor the manufacturer had quite grasped the truth which he so strongly presented. The bitter animosities engendered by the war and the reconstruction—or, more properly, the destruction—period were still too strong for the average man to appreciate entirely the great truth that the development of the South meant not only the enrichment of the nation from the material point of view, but likewise its enrichment in a broader national spirit, bringing into closer touch the people of all sections. Later, when under a revival of the industrial spirit, in which the South had led the country in colonial days and for some years after the Revolution, that section took up the development of its industrial interests, many people of the North and West and many of the leading papers treated this movement as though fraught with danger to other sections, and, acting on this idea, sought to discredit the ability of the South to become an im-

portant manufacturing center. Many Pennsylvania iron men proclaimed that the South would never become a great iron-maker; New England attempted to prove that we would find it far more profitable to confine our energies to the production of cotton rather than to the manufacture of cotton. Human nature, seeing only one side and not taking Judge Kelley's view, thought that the South's development meant competition and possible ruin, instead of realizing that there could be no real reunion of the sections until the material advancement of the South placed it alongside of the North and West in the character of its industries and in the prosperity which they enjoyed. It also failed to take account of the fact that the growth of this country was to be great enough to tax the productive powers of all sections.

## INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The full meaning of the figures given in the preceding table, striking as they are, cannot be grasped without some study of the growth of the country at large. Between 1880 and 1905 the South increased the number of its cotton spindles from 667,000 to 9,205,000, and the consumption of cotton in its mills from 225,000 to 2,163,000 bales. To some readers that on its face may not convey much meaning, but these figures gain a new force when it is remembered



that New England and all the country outside of the South in 1880 consumed 1,350,000 bales, or six times as much as the South, and in 1905, 2,282,900 bales, or but a few thousand bales more than the South. Between 1890 and 1905 the South nearly quadrupled its consumption of cotton, while New England increased only 28 per cent. A new conception of the meaning of the 3,100,000 tons of iron produced is gained when it is remembered that this is nearly as much pig iron as the entire country made in 1880, and that the 70,000,000 tons of bituminous coal now mined in the South, and annually rapidly increasing, is 28,000,000 tons, or 66 per cent. more than the output of bituminous coal for the United States twenty-five years ago. All that has been accomplished in Southern material upbuilding which can be measured by dry statistics is, however, as nothing compared to the value of the experience gained, the capital accumulated, and the realization of power and strength as against weakness and hopelessness



ONE OF THE NEWEST AND LARGEST COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

(The White Oak cotton mills, at Greensboro, N. C.)

ness of twenty-five years ago. If from Mount Mitchell—the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains—a bird's-eye view of the South could be had, there would be seen a mighty, resistless, onward movement of a people who, having struggled amid the darkness of the wilderness with no pillar of fire to guide them, strengthened in body and mind by the hard but victorious fight,

have at last come in sight of the Promised Land. No longer moving westward as heretofore, the tide of population would be seen to be turning southward. The hardened veterans of the South's struggle for industrial independence are seen to be drawing heavy reinforcements from this incoming tide. Capital, the greatest coward of earth, joins the procession, and the South, beggar no longer, invites the world's surplus money seeking the most profitable field on earth for investment,—invites it not with a beggar's plea, but with the right to say: We are independent, we can stand alone, we have accumulated enough of money and experience to assure a great and steady advance;



COTTON ON A NEW ORLEANS WHARF, READY FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD.



COTTON HARVEST IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

(On the line of the Southern Railway, near Greenville, Miss.)

but so vast is the field, so sure are the returns, that we bid the world a welcome, that all may share in the utilization of our resources and in the consequent wealth to be created. Here, says the South to all mankind, is a region of which earth has no duplicate. Does that statement seem too strong? Examine it a moment.

#### THE SOUTH'S DOMINANCE IN THE WORLD'S COTTON MARKET.

In some respects, the greatest industry of the world is the manufacture of cotton. It furnishes the clothing of civilized mankind,—it gives employment to over \$2,000,000,000 of capital and to some millions of operatives. Destroy this industry and England's business life would receive almost a deathblow, and New England's would likewise be disastrously affected; Germany and France, and Switzerland and Japan, would also be dire sufferers. Upon the South this world-wide industry absolutely depends. Here three-fourths of the world's cotton crop is raised. To this section Europe pays for this kingly staple a tribute of over \$1,000,000

a day, holidays and Sundays included,—nearly \$400,000,000 a year, or more than the world's annual gold production. There is no other great industry of such importance as to be even mentioned in connection with cotton so absolutely dominated by any one country. The South has taken the first steps in preparing to become a world-competitor in cotton-manufacturing. In its 777 mills, with their 9,200,000 spindles, it has \$225,000,000 capital invested; but it furnishes the raw material for three-fourths of the world's mills, which have 110,000,000 spindles, with a capital of \$2,000,000,000. The room for expansion is, therefore, limited only by the South's ability to provide labor and capital for new mills, and just now the former is more difficult than the latter.

Some enthusiasts predict the coming of a time when the South will spin and weave all of its own cotton. Theoretically, this would seem to be correct, but by the time the mills of this section have so increased as to consume the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 bale crop which we now annually produce (and this would mean multi-



plying by nine or ten our present mill industry) the world's mills will need of us possibly 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 bales or more. Can the South supply it? Under certain conditions, it unquestionably can. An expenditure of about \$20,000,000 by the national government upon the levee work on the Mississippi River would reclaim an area of 30,000 square miles, or 20,000,000 acres of land fertile enough to yield a bale to the acre, or more than our present crop, and give us by reason of such a trifling investment \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 annually of agricultural productions. Was there ever another case of such enormous potentialities at so small a cost? Then, there are vast stretches of land in the Southwest never touched by the plow which could be made to produce 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bales a year. Given a fair price for cotton, and stability of values instead of wide fluctuations, the South can solve the labor problem of cultivating and marketing any amount of cotton which the world may require, whether it be 10,000,000, 20,000,000, or 30,000,000 bales. Without stability in price, and such a price as to yield fair profit, the South will bend its energies to other pursuits rather than to an increase in cotton production.

#### COAL AND IRON DEPOSITS OF UNSURPASSED RICHNESS.

Turn from cotton to coal and iron. Some writers have said that cotton consumption is the measure of a nation's advancement, some have said the same of coal, and someone has in substance said that that country or that section of country which can produce iron and steel at the lowest cost will dominate the commerce of the world. But consider what it means to hold a dominating position in these three industries. Coal is the power behind the throne of iron or cotton. Its power is expressed in the engine, the real monarch of the world,—the real magician whose wand has touched and turned into gold the riches of earth's treasures, undeveloped until the steam-engine age came into being. Coal and iron, added to cotton manufacturing, have been the cause of England's wealth and power; coal and iron have made Pennsylvania so rich that its manufacturing capital is \$300,000,000 more than that of the whole South; coal and iron are the leading factors in the creation of Germany's growing wealth and industrial advance. Mr. Carnegie recently said, "Iron is king," to which Mrs. Carnegie added, "And



EXPOSURE OF A SIXTY-FOOT VEIN OF IRON ORE IN TALLADEGA COUNTY, ALABAMA.



MINING IRON ORE IN ALABAMA FROM THE SURFACE WITH STEAM SHOVELS.

coal is queen," and to this it might be added that the offspring is greater wealth than is produced by any other combination known to man.

What the future holds for the South in coal and iron development the mind of man has never and can never fully grasp. Great Britain has, or had before it commenced its vast mining operations, about 10,900 square miles of coal area, much of it having thin seams; Alabama has 8,500 square miles of coal area, or nearly as much as Great Britain ever had, and of thicker seams. Great Britain is mining nearly 250,000,000 tons a year; Alabama, 12,000,000 tons. Pennsylvania has 15,000 square miles of bituminous coal land, worth anywhere from \$100 to \$1,500 or more an acre; West Virginia has 17,280 square miles, or over 10,000,000 acres, selling at from \$25 and \$30 to \$75 and \$150 an acre, but intrinsically worth just as much per acre as Pennsylvania's, and certain in the near future to stand on a parity in selling price. Kentucky has 16,100 square miles, and Tennessee 4,400 square miles, and in the entire South we have a total of 62,957 square miles of rich coal lands, against a combined total for Great Britain and Germany of 12,600 square miles. The United States Steel Corporation claims about 700,000,000 tons of iron ore, supposed to be about 85 per cent. of the known ores of the Lake Superior region outside of a large but unproven quantity owned by the Great Northern Railroad. The shipments of lake ore now exceed 34,000,000 tons a year. Even at this rate, and not counting for the enormous expansion in the iron trade, only twenty-five or thirty years would be required to practically

exhaust the present known lake supplies. This fact, startling as it may seem, is fully understood by every ironmaster, and all leading iron companies are seeking to provide for the future. So far the only known source equal to the needs of the coming years is the South. Of iron ore, Alabama has such vast stores that it is now accepted that the three or four leading companies of that State have much more than the United States Steel Corporation. Every ton of ore mined elsewhere is adding to the value of the vast stores in Alabama and other Southern States.

The late Abram S. Hewitt, one of the greatest ironmasters that this country ever produced, in a meeting of directors of a Southern coal and iron company, said: "The Almighty made the coal and ore in the earth; and though man is using it up with great rapidity, I cannot find that the Almighty is creating any new supplies." At another time Mr. Hewitt put on record his prophecy of the future of the iron and steel interests of the South in the following words: "That section, with its abundant stores of ore and coal and limestone in such close proximity as is found in Alabama, bids fair, within the next quarter of a century, to dominate the basic-steel industry of the world."

#### TIMBER AND WATER-POWER.

In a bird's-eye view, cotton, coal, and iron might for the moment seem the strong features of Southern opportunity. It is true that they are the foundations on which are built the industries that are the greatest wealth-creating factors in the world's business affairs, but they

represent only a portion of the South's imperial advantages. The progress in coal, iron, and cotton-manufacturing interests is scarcely more remarkable than that of many other resources whose aggregate addition of wealth to the South is almost, if not quite, equal to that of these three. Viewing other features of Southern business life, it will be found that one-half of the standing timber of the United States is below Mason and Dixon's line, and that this is the basis of a rapidly growing woodworking industry typified in one little town in North Carolina scarcely heard of ten years ago, though it is now the site of over forty furniture factories, whose product, aggregating several million dollars a year, finds a market as far west as the Pacific coast and as far east as Africa.

The utilization of water-power for electrical purposes promises to make this section the center of activity in that line in America. Already water-powers aggregating half a million or more horse-power are being harnessed for electrical work in the central South. Pittsburg capitalists are spending over \$6,000,000 to generate 75,000 horse-power on the Yadkin River, North Carolina, for electrical transmission to factories to be established there, as well as to neighboring towns. On the same river two other undertakings, which will aggregate about the same power and the same investment, are being financed. Near Chattanooga several million dollars are be-

ing expended in the utilization of a great power on the Tennessee River for transmission of 60,000 horse-power to that city. At Knoxville a plan is under way, and likely soon to be actively in operation, involving an outlay of \$2,500,000. New York and Southern capitalists are developing under one management several powers which will total over 100,000 horse-power, costing \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, to be tributary to Charlotte and neighboring towns, and about 100,000 horse-power is being developed in the vicinity of Atlanta, while others almost equaling in aggregate power are being utilized at various points all the way from the Susquehanna to far-away Texas. Thus, the South will add to the cheapness of its fuel in coal and oil a far-reaching utilization of its practically unlimited water-powers.

#### FARM PRODUCTS.

In agricultural development outside of cotton, progress is being made much more rapidly than is generally understood. The total value of the South's agricultural productions is now about \$1,750,000,000 a year, of which the cotton crop furnishes about \$600,000,000. In 1904, this section produced 661,000,000 bushels of corn, or more than one-fourth of the total crop of the country, 65,000,000 bushels of oats, 63,000,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000,000 bushels of rice, 496,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and



A COAL AND COKE PLANT IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

2,500,000 barrels of sugar. It is becoming the market garden and the fruit-growing region of the country. Georgia raises more peaches than any other State; eastern Carolina is the chief strawberry center of the United States; and last year that immediate territory required 10,000 men, women, and children to pick its crop, which aggregated about 2,700 carloads. Land which was selling at less than \$5 an acre ten years ago now commands from \$100 to \$200 an acre, and the reason for this is found in the simple statement that two months ago a Wilmington man refused \$10,000 cash for the lettuce on a 20-acre field. His case is a type of what that whole section is capable of and what hundreds are already accomplishing. The South has been the home of the sweet potato; but now the Irish potato is becoming an important factor, the yield last year having been nearly 25,000,000 bushels, against 16,900,000 bushels in 1900. Between 1900 and 1904, Texas increased its production of Irish potatoes from 900,000 bushels to 2,200,000 bushels, and Florida within the same period made an advance from 100,000 bushels to 350,000, while Maryland advanced from 1,200,000 bushels to 2,900,000 bushels, and North Carolina from 1,000,000 bushels to 1,900,000 bushels. In the same four-year period the hay crop increased from 3,700,000 tons to 4,600,000,—a gain of nearly 1,000,000 tons.

#### TOWNS BUILT UP BY THE RICE INDUSTRY.

One of the most interesting phases of the agricultural advancement has been rice-growing in Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1883, a settler living in the prairie section of Louisiana conceived the idea that rice growing could be made a profitable industry. After much persuasion, he induced the Southern Pacific Railroad to let him carry on a rice propaganda, though the officers had little faith in the undertaking. This was shown when, a year or two later, a local neighboring landowner endeavored to interest the railroad officials to the extent of building a small depot. He offered to locate a town, travel West at his own expense, and endeavor to interest farmers in rice-growing, provided the rail-



THE ONLY STEEL-RAIL MILL IN THE SOUTH.

(Plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, at Ensley, Ala. From a new photograph taken especially for use in this article. One of the best possible illustrations of the South's iron and steel development.)

road would simply build a cheap station. The official to whom the matter was submitted refused, on the ground that it would be impossible to develop any industry in that section sufficient to justify a depot. In fact, he thought the great stretch of flat land was valueless for agriculture and so undesirable for residence that he doubted the wisdom of trying to secure settlers. With great persistency, however, the originator of the plan went to President Huntington himself, and induced him to override the decision of the local official. The depot was secured, but so strong was the sentiment against it that the road then declined to employ an agent as an unjustifiable expense. Nothing daunted, the landowner put an agent at his own expense in the depot.

That was in 1886, but by 1900 nearly 25,000 settlers, mainly from the West, had located in that district, and the little depot has become the center of many thriving towns of from 3,000 to 6,000 inhabitants; and by 1903, 6,000 McCormick reapers were needed to harvest the rice crop, which in that year furnished 12,000 carloads of freight to the railroad of little faith. From Louisiana rice-growing spread to the adjoining portions of Texas, where there are now 234,000 acres under cultivation, against 8,700 in 1899. Irrigating canals, whose aggregate length is hundreds of miles, and many artesian wells furnish water for the irrigation of the crop. Throughout the rice belt, where land could be had fifteen years ago at from 25 cents to 50

cents an acre, prices have advanced to from \$12 to \$15 for unimproved land up to \$40 and \$50, and in many cases more, for improved property.

#### RECENT INCREASE IN LAND VALUES.

This advance is only an indication of the prosperity which has come to many people and many sections through the rise in the value of property. Ten years ago a New York real-estate agent secured an option on 100,000 acres of cypress timber land in Louisiana at 60 cents an acre. In vain he tried to find a purchaser. The same land would command \$50 an acre to-day. About fourteen or fifteen years ago a leading lawyer of Charleston, W. Va., sold for 40 cents an acre 30,000 acres of Pocahontas coal property, and felt that he was doing well. To-day \$150 an acre would not buy it. Two years ago the owners of an Alabama coal property sought to find a buyer at \$1,500,000; they have since refused to accept \$7,000,000. For an iron-ore property in the same State costing \$50,000 four years ago, with \$50,000 expended in improvements, over \$1,400,000 has been refused. An ex-governor of Maryland, ten years ago, bought 140,000 acres of timber land in Alabama for \$1.25 an acre. He still holds it, though it is worth \$20 an acre now. These are typical cases, of which

hundreds could be given, but the advance which they indicate has only begun. For every instance which the last ten years have shown of great profits through the increased value of timber and mineral lands there will be a hundred during the next ten. The well-located coal property at \$25 or \$30 to-day is a surer investment than was the \$10-land ten years ago, because progress already made guarantees a development many times as rapid as could then be foreseen.

#### THE RAILROADS AND THE COAL-FIELDS.

The importance of coal properties to railroad interests is appreciated by railroad people much more than by the public. Their realization of what coal means as a freight-creator is shown by the Titanic struggle of the railroad and financial magnates of the country to get a firm foothold in the coal-field which stretches from West Virginia to northern Alabama. In that vast territory, which might appropriately be called "the heart of the world's coal region," the railroad giants of the country are struggling for mastery. According to the width and number of its veins, an acre of coal land will yield anywhere from 5,000 to 15,000 tons of freight. Compare the minimum of 5,000 tons in contrast

with the freight created on agricultural land, where the average would be less than one-half a ton per acre, and it will be seen that an acre in cotton, corn, or wheat will need 10,000 years to produce the same amount of freight produced by one acre of coal. In this fact is found the potent reason for the struggle of the giants of industry and finance to become owners of vast tracts of coal lands as investments, as well as to secure a dominating position in every coal region for the traffic to be created. In West Virginia the contest reminds one of the struggle of great armies for strategic positions. Every move is watched with jealous eye, and every available railroad route that has not been pre-empted is being taken up. The struggle in West Virginia involves the Pennsylvania, the Goulds, the Vanderbilt interests, the Ches-



LOADING NAVAL STORES AT BRUNSWICK, GA.  
(An interesting phase of Southern activities.)



ONE OF THE NEW SOUTH'S MOST PROGRESSIVE CITIES.—A VIEW OF ATLANTA, GA., FROM THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

peake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, and many others, while the most sensational move of all is the building of a new line, now under construction from the lakes to Norfolk, at a cost of about \$50,000,000, designed purely as a freight-carrier, and which is being built without regard to reaching any particular towns or communities between its termini. No such railroad scheme has ever been undertaken before in this country. The contractors know that the bills are being paid, but the public is not permitted to know where the money comes from nor who is financing this vast undertaking, though it is generally understood that Mr. H. H. Rogers and his Standard Oil associates are the owners.

In Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southwest Virginia movements of almost equal magnitude are under way, while Alabama is another strategic point rivaling in interest even the West Virginia field. In Alabama the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Louisville & Nashville, the Rock Island, and others are struggling for position. Here is a State larger in area than Pennsylvania, with many times as much iron ore as Pennsylvania, with probably one-half of all the known iron ore of the United States and nearly as much bituminous coal as Pennsylvania, which, with all that it has done, has less than one-twentieth as much capital invested in manufacturing and mining as Pennsylvania. This fact gives a slight conception of the illimitable possibilities of Alabama, for that State is destined to rival Pennsylvania in the magnitude of its iron and steel interests.

#### THE RICHES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

What is true of Alabama in this respect is more or less true of the whole South. Look, for instance, at Texas. So vast is its area that if we should cut from a map of the country the State of Texas, and put the center of it on Nash-

ville, the northern end would reach Chicago, the southern Mobile, the eastern wing would stretch to Raleigh, and the western to Little Rock. That State of imperial resources is twice as large as Japan, which supports a population of 50,000,000. Within five years it has taken rank as one of the foremost oil-producers of the world; it is a State of vast mineral wealth; of iron ore ranking in quality with the best known; of granites and marbles and precious metals; of timber, hardwood as well as pine; and, more than all, of a people whose virility found a magnificent but not surprising illustration in that greatest municipal achievement of modern times, the redemption of Galveston from the fearful destruction of the hurricane of 1900 and the rebuilding of a Greater Galveston, with a protection from the possibility of future tidal waves by the construction of a breakwater—one of the wonders of the modern world of engineering—and the raising of the whole city many feet higher than formerly.

When one begins to write about Texas, superlatives are in order, and even the strongest adjectives are not equal in a brief magazine reference to give any adequate conception of the wealth of such an imperial domain. Of its size I have already given what is to me the most impressive statement. Vast as is the central region of the country which Texas matches in size, it is possibly within bounds to say that in natural advantages of climate, soil, timbers, and wealth-creating mineral possibilities this State almost equals that wonderful region from Raleigh to Little Rock, and from Chicago to the Gulf, with its opulent cities, its millions of thrifty farmers, and its tens of thousands of prosperous industrial establishments. It might be called the cotton State of the world, for it produces from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bales of cotton a year. It might with equal propriety be called the petroleum State, for its petroleum



output is rapidly placing it in the forefront of the world's petroleum interests.

It is but five years since the great gushers near Beaumont astonished the world. In that brief period Texas has become a leader in petroleum, and its vast output of oil, steadily increasing, is furnishing to much of the South a cheap fuel, while millions of barrels are being refined within a few yards of the wells for shipment throughout this entire country, as well as for foreign export, and other millions of barrels are shipped in the crude state to Eastern refineries. But, then, as Texas probably outranks in the magnitude of its granite deposits any other State in the country, it might justly be called the granite State. It could with equal propriety be classed as the leader in the cattle interests of the United States, and it is quite possible that the well-known but as yet undeveloped iron ores of Texas will some day make that State rank as one of the world's metallurgical centers. With but a fraction of its area yet given to grain, it is producing nearly 200,000,000 bushels a year of wheat, corn, and other grains. With an area of 265,000 square miles, or in round figures 170,000,000 acres, it is on 15,000,000 acres annually growing nearly \$300,000,000 worth of agricultural products. With less than one-tenth of its area under cultivation,—an amount so small that it might be cut off from one side of the State without being missed by the people of the other side,—with a population of 3,000,000,

though capable of easily supporting 50,000,000 ; with a variety of soils suitable for every crop from that of the tropics to that of the higher altitudes of the temperate zone ; with great water-powers yet unutilized ; with a wealth of mineral resources that baffles description ; with a beauty of mountain scenery of which but little is yet known by the world at large ; with a charm of climate not surpassed in America, of every variety from that of a region almost as cold as the Northwest to that where roses blossom throughout the winter, imperial Texas may well claim the world's attention.

The character of country and the character of people which have made the Texas of to-day a reality is duplicated in Oklahoma. Opened up only sixteen years ago, that Territory now has 750,000 people, who within this brief period have created a wealth of \$300,000,000, and have built cities with every modern improvement, marked by business activity and energy never surpassed in this country. And Oklahoma's wealth of opportunity and Oklahoma's development find duplication in Indian Territory,—a vast region of magnificent agricultural capabilities, rich in coal and ore and other minerals.

#### THE SOUTH'S LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

There would be no excuse at this late day for referring to the losses which the South had to endure as a result of a war that ended forty years ago but for the fact that, without some



ONIONS, RED PEPPERS, AND CORN,—COLLINS TRACT, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

(This is the third crop of the year.)



TOBACCO GROWING UNDER CANVAS, IN THE SOUTH.

understanding of what that disastrous struggle cost this section, it is impossible to get the right perspective from which to view the business conditions since then or to measure what the future has in store. Because people generally do not understand the Old South nor the conditions which prevailed after the war, many fail to comprehend the reasons why the South is behind the North in wealth, and for the same reasons do not grasp the conditions which insure the South's becoming a world-dominating center of industry in the future.

The census reports tell us that in 1860, out of a total of \$12,000,000,000 as the assessed valuation of property in the United States, the South had about 44 per cent., or \$5,200,000,000, and that in 1870 it had only \$3,000,000,000 of assessed value, while the rest of the country had increased from \$6,800,000,000 in 1860 to about \$12,000,000,000. In other words, the country outside of the South nearly doubled its assessed value of property between 1860 and 1870, while in the South there was a decline of 60 per cent. Even these figures do not give any real conception of the South's losses. It has been estimated that the recent Russo Japanese War, lasting a little over a year, cost Japan over \$1,000,000,000, and at the time of the Portsmouth conference the financial stability of that country was in the balance, necessitating the influence of the world's bankers in favor of peace.

For four years the South maintained a greater struggle against armed forces several times as numerous as Russia had in the East. Moreover,

the difference in the economic conditions of this country and Japan made the cost to the South of feeding and clothing its people much heavier than the cost of the same work in Japan. With 10,000,000 population, of which 4,000,000 were slaves, isolated from the world, without financial credit anywhere, its chief basis of domestic and international trade—cotton—unmarketable except by means of an occasional blockade-runner, its fields devastated by invading armies, the South sustained this mighty contest for four years, while Japan, with 50,000,000 people, backed by the strongest financial influences of a

large part of the world, its own country and the world's markets as its basis for unlimited army supplies, its trade, domestic and foreign, in no way hampered, reached the limit of its financial strength and, thus, of its ability to carry on a successful war after a little more than a year's struggle.

During the time of the Portsmouth conference the *Boston Herald*, discussing why Japan should seek peace, stated among the reasons therefor that the economic value of an able-bodied man to a country is at least \$10,000, on the basis that his productive power certainly exceeds the interest on such a sum. Counting, however, that by reason of the low rate of wages in Japan this should be reduced to one-half as to that country, the *Herald* said that every man lost in the war with Russia meant a loss of \$5,000 to Japan. Taking the *Herald's* estimate of \$10,000 as the economic value of a man, the South, through the death and permanent invalidism of at least 300,000 of the very pick and flower of its people, lost over \$3,000,000,000 of its wealth,—wealth far more real than coal and iron, or timber, stocks, or bonds; for men of character and energy, not natural resources, are the true wealth of a country. This loss, vast as it is, would never appear in the dry reports of census figures. That is not all. The conditions which prevailed after the war,—poverty and ruin, the black pall of wretchedness which covered the land through the stormy times of reconstruction,—caused an emigration from the South, which since 1865 has aggregated about 2,500,-



THE "LONG TOM" STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT IN THE "RICE BELT."

000 people. The larger portion of this emigration was of the younger men, who naturally would have taken the place in Southern development of those who fell on the battlefield, but included in that great movement were many women and children.

So instead of using the estimate of \$10,000 as applicable to all these, suppose, in order to be ultra-conservative, the figures be cut down to one tenth to represent an average loss of \$1,000 only. This would mean \$2,500,000,000 more of real wealth of which the South has been drained by reason of the war and the poverty of opportunity that followed as a natural sequence. In this total of emigration from the South the movement to Texas and Arkansas is not included, but only the people who went entirely outside of the old slaveholding States. If, therefore, one would get a true picture of Southern losses, read the census story of the depreciation in the assessed value of property against the heavy increase North and West, count the awful drain of a mightier struggle than that of Japan, sustained by 10,000,000 people, while Japan, with 50,000,000, was threatened with ruin after a little more than a year of war; count the 300,000 or more of the flower of youth and manhood of the South lost to this section on the battlefield, count the 2,500,000 Southern-born whites forced by conditions more appalling than any nation of modern times has ever faced, worse even than the conditions which prevail in Russia, to leave for other sections, and there will be seen an aggregate loss running into \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000, or ten times as much as the total national banking capital of the United States at present, then some faint conception may be had of the conditions which the South has had to meet. Add to this the heavy drain on

the South in bearing its share of our national pensions, nearly all of which went North and West. Then you will be in a better position to gain not a full, but only a faint conception of what the South suffered. Sherman said that "war is hell let loose." The South suffered its agonies not for four years only, but for fourteen, because it was not until 1876 that the curse of reconstruction was lifted.

On the other hand, study the wonderful burst of activity which swept over the North and West after the close of the war. Stimulated by the development of many lines of industry as a resultant of the war, with the West opened up to the surplus men and money of the East, and of Europe as well; with the vast prairies thrown open to the world; with railroads built by the donation of hundreds of millions of acres of land, afterward to become worth many hundreds of millions of dollars; with the capital of America and Europe combined to people that vast and fertile region and make valuable these enormous land grants, the North and West were enjoying unprecedented prosperity just at the time when the world was making its most marked advance in industrial and railroad development. In striking contrast to this the South, with overwhelming poverty, poverty of men and money, drained of its very lifeblood, without capital at home or credit abroad, with a disorganized labor system, and unsolved problems greater than the Anglo-Saxon race had ever faced, had to take up its burden and work out its own salvation in competition with the rich and aggressive North and West. No pen can do justice to the tragic story of the South, between 1860 and 1880. But turn from a contemplation of that condition, see what has already been accomplished, and then look to the future.

**THE SOUTH OF TO-DAY COMPARED WITH THE REST OF THE COUNTRY IN 1880.**

As a complement to the statistical table presented at the beginning of this article, showing the material development of the South from 1880 to 1905, it may be interesting to make a comparison of the South of 1905 with the rest of the country in 1880.

	Rest of country in 1880.	Southern States in 1905.
Population .....	33,855,000	25,000,000
Cotton mills:		
Capital invested.....	\$198,000,000	\$225,000,000
Number of spindles.....	9,985,000	9,205,000
Bales used.....	1,345,000	2,163,000
Pig iron made, tons.....	3,898,000	3,100,000
Bituminous coal mined, tons.....	35,900,000	70,000,000
Coke made, tons.....	2,940,000	6,244,000
Petroleum, barrels.....	26,107,000	42,495,000
Lumber products, value...	\$194,000,000	\$250,000,000
Manufactures:		
Capital invested.....	\$2,533,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Products, value.....	\$4,912,000,000	\$1,750,000,000
Exports, value.....	\$574,000,000	\$555,000,000
Railroads, mileage.....	51,000	80,000
Farm products, value.....	\$1,550,000,000	\$1,750,000,000
Property, assessed value...	\$14,080,000,000	\$6,500,000,000

These figures present some striking and suggestive facts, which indicate something of the possibilities of the future. With a population of 25,000,000, against a population of 33,855,000 for the rest of the country in 1880, the South now has more capital invested in cotton mills than the rest of the country then, and its consumption of cotton in its own mills is 800,000 bales greater than that of the mills of the rest of the country twenty-five years ago. Its production of bituminous coal is almost twice as

great,—70,000,000 tons, against 35,900,000; its coke production more than twice as large; its petroleum output 42,495,000 barrels, against 26,107,000 barrels. The total value of its farm products is \$200,000,000 greater than the value of all the farm products of the rest of the country in 1880, and its railroad mileage is 9,000 miles greater. The value of its exports for the fiscal year of 1905 was nearly as great as that of the rest of the country in 1880, notwithstanding the fact that the exports of 1905 were largely reduced in value by the temporary decline in the exports of grain and other products through Southern ports. The lumber output of the South in 1905, valued at \$250,000,000, was \$56,000,000 greater than that of the balance of the country a quarter of a century ago. In these fundamental lines of development the progress of the South or its status to-day, as compared with that of the rest of the country in 1880, shows what amazing progress has been made, notwithstanding its comparative disadvantages.

In the broader diversification of manufactures, the making of the finer-finished goods, and the thousand-and-one smaller industries which in the aggregate make up so large a total of the manufacturing interests, the South is, of course, as yet far behind the rest of the country twenty-five years ago, but having made the great progress noted in the development of what may be called the primary industries of coal, coke, iron, petroleum, lumber, and agricultural interests, it is now prepared to go forward with equal activity in the broadest diversification of every line of human endeavor. When account is taken of the fact that by virtue of



HARVESTING RICE IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA.

the development of labor-saving inventions and the tremendous expansion of industrial activities as compared with twenty-five years ago, it is not unreasonable to forecast the possibility that with the magnificent start which it has made, the South will within the next quarter of a century rival in agricultural production and

in manufactures that of the rest of the country of to-day. The accomplishment of this, which is within the range not only of possibilities, but altogether of probabilities, will give to the South within that period a material advancement greater than the most enthusiastic optimist of to-day would dare attempt to picture.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR GULF PORTS.

BY ROBERT WICKLIFFE WOOLLEY.

**N**EW ORLEANS now ranks second only to New York among America's exporting ports, and Galveston is third. Gulfport, Miss., leads all domestic ports in its shipments of lumber, Pensacola in sawed timber, and Mobile in cross-ties. Consider that, besides New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and San Francisco, of the seacoast cities, surpass New Orleans in population; that Galveston, which has about one-ninth as many inhabitants as New Orleans, ranked eighth as an exporting port at the time it was nearly demolished by a flood and a West Indian hurricane in September, 1900, when more than eight thousand persons and millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed; that Gulfport was founded only seven years ago and was opened to commerce in 1902, and you will get a fair idea of the recent industrial development along our Gulf coast.

The natural wealth and physical condition of the surrounding country, and of the country adjacent to the streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, are responsible for the major portion of this prosperity. Some persons who put much faith in figures and know little of causes at

tribute it to the Panama Canal's prospective completion. Refill the Culebra cut and abandon the ditch, and the present export business of our Gulf ports would not diminish one iota. The steamboats of the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Tombigbee, and the Red rivers would continue to go heavily laden to tidewater, and the great railroads of the South and West still would haul cotton, wheat, rice, sugar, oil, lumber, turpentine, and iron to the Gulf coast for reshipment to all parts of the world. It is an economic fact so well established that men learned in commercial affairs everywhere admit it.

"Kick a barrel of flour at Minneapolis and it will roll to New Orleans," James J. Hill once said in explaining why it was less expensive to send Western consignments for foreign ports to the Gulf coast than over the steep grades of the Alleghanies to the Atlantic.

That is part of the story, but New York and her sister cities of the Atlantic coast have no cause for undue alarm now, nor will they have in the future. They are to remain great ports of the East, middle North, and part of the Northwest, while the cities of the Gulf, especially New



ONE OF THE PENSACOLA WHARVES, SHOWING THE ELEVATED TRACKS AND COAL CHUTES.



A PENSACOLA FISHING FLEET AT THE DOCKS.

Orleans and Galveston, will hold the same relation to the Western and Southern States. The lines of demarcation have simply been more clearly drawn, and the rapid development of Dixie and the newer West gives a phenomenal aspect to what is really a natural consequence.

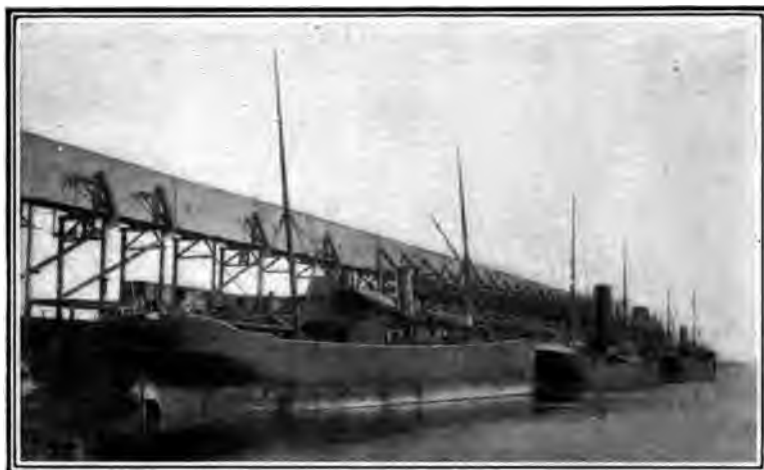
The financial distress of the entire South at the close of the Civil War is an old story. A few Southerners told me, on my recent trip along the Gulf coast, of golden opportunities which they failed to grasp, of the numerous successes of Northern and Eastern men, and lamented the passing of the old school of gentlemen, the midday mint juleps and easy-going business methods. Others looked prosperous, and were working shoulder to shoulder with the "Yankees." There is a difference between the recuperative powers of the Cavalier and those of the Hollander or Scandinavian.

#### PENSACOLA'S IMPORTANT EXPORTS.

Pensacola, the easternmost of important Gulf ports having a considerable foreign trade, is an old Spanish town that is just waking up. She claims twenty-five thousand inhabitants, —a substantial increase over the 1900 census figures, —and probably has them, in spite of the recent ravages of yellow fever. Her harbor is the finest on the coast, and one of the finest in the world. She is the natural outlet

and port of entry of western Florida, eastern Alabama, western Georgia, and the country to their immediate north, and yet she has only one railroad, and is not on the main line of that. But Pensacola has pluck. She is to expend \$1,500,000 in the next few years on paving her streets and making other public improvements; her business men have quietly arranged for the building of a railroad to Memphis, and for the extension of another's lines to her gates. This will create competition and attract the attention which she so much desires and is in need of. The turpentine and resin industry has gradually worked south from the Carolinas to Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and Pensacola now exports more "naval stores," as turpentine and resin are known in the commercial world, than any other Gulf port. During the year 1904 she shipped 209,269 barrels of resin, worth \$671,051, and 364,150 gallons of turpentine, valued at \$216,371. During the same period Pensacola also exported 149,650 bales of cotton, value \$7,539,761; 129,096,000 superficial feet of sawed timber, value \$1,586,982; 179,493,000 superficial feet of lumber, value \$2,884,673; 124,322 tons of phosphate, value \$732,091, and other staples in goodly quantities. And yet her harbor looks almost deserted. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has a great pier and grain elevator, representing an outlay of more than \$250,000.





A PENSACOLA WHARF, SHOWING STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL, HAMBURG, AND HAVANA LOADING.

At this pier the lion's share of the business of the port is done, and it presents an interesting scene every business day in the year. The elevator, however, is an ornament around which weeds and scrub oaks grow without molestation. It is interesting to note that whereas Pensacola's exports for 1904 were valued at \$14,993,657,—\$5,042,200 worth went to England,—imports through the port amounted to only \$779,246.

#### MOBILE AS A LUMBER AND COAL PORT.

There is about Mobile a certain air of ease and indolence, handed down from the grantees of France and Spain who ruled there a century and more ago, which many of her aristocratic sons would not dispel if they could. The old town is growing, tall buildings are being erected, and the business of her port is increasing, but native Mobilians may claim only a small share of the credit. Enterprising men from North Carolina have tapped the stately pines in Alabama's virgin forests, which only a few years ago were to be had for fifty cents an acre, lumbermen from the North and East have sawed these trees and shipped the products to every country in the world,—there are thirty sawmills operating in the Mobile district, with an aggregate daily cutting capacity of 4,150,000 feet, and representing an investment of more than \$12,000,000,—and the owners of the land, most of them residents of Mobile, have cheated themselves out of millions of dollars by failing to see the opportunities within their grasp, and by not being sufficiently well informed as to intrinsic values to charge a fair price for the turpentine and lumbering rights. But that is their own "funeral." They have at least reaped some bene-

fits from the industry of others, and their pride in the appearance and welfare of their city is unmistakable. Government Street is one of the most beautiful residence streets in America. It is very broad; the homes, old and new, are spacious and elegant; the yards abound with palms and flowers of the tropics, and along both sides are stately live-oaks whose widespreading boughs give a wealth of shade. A native Mobilian, Dr. Henry Goldthwaite, quarantine officer of the port, directed the fight which kept the city free of yellow fever in 1905.

Alabama is the fifth largest coal-producing State in the Union, and her pig iron makes the price of pig iron for the world. Warrior River, which penetrates the State's great mineral region, is being locked and dammed by the Government, and in a few years Mobile Bay will teem with barges heavily laden with iron and coal, and with tramp vessels, come to carry these staples to foreign ports. Even now Mobile



ROYAL STREET, THE RETAIL BUSINESS SECTION OF MOBILE.

is the cheapest bunker-coal port in America. Fifteen steamship lines to all parts of the world make more or less frequent sailings to and from Mobile, and five railroads enter the city. Her exports to Cuba exceed the combined exports of all the ports in the United States, except New York; in imports of tropical fruits she ranks third, and she handles almost the entire sisal crop of Yucatan. Mobile has the only landlocked harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, and history does not record a vessel lost in either the harbor or the bay. But the channel from the Gulf to the city, a distance of about thirty miles, is not yet deep enough for many of the big freighters of the transatlantic lines

which are to knock for entrance to Mobile's gates within the next few years. In 1870 the depth of the channel was only thirteen feet. This the Government has increased to twenty-three feet, and when improvements now under way and contemplated have been finished Mobile's channel will be more than thirty feet deep and two hundred feet wide. A fair idea of the importance of dredging this channel is to be found in a comparison of the business of the port in 1894 with

that of 1904. In the former year, the depth was 17 feet and the total value of the imports and exports was \$3,475,830; in 1904, with 23 feet of water, the exports and imports were valued at \$21,195,860, an increase of \$17,720,057, or over 500 per cent.

Some day in the near future, when capitalists of other sections of the country realize more fully than they do now that it is good business to erect factories where the raw materials are



UNLOADING BANANAS ON THE MOBILE DOCKS.



A SECTION OF THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF MOBILE.



THE MOBILE &amp; OHIO RAILROAD DOCKS AT MOBILE.

and save freight, Mobile will be a manufacturing center. It is inevitable. It has been often asked why the wealthy men of this and certain other Southern cities do not organize companies and erect factories independently of Northerners and Easterners. The scarcity of skilled labor does not fully explain. One reason seems to me to be that the balmy climate acts as an antidote for industry, and another is that the *ante-bellum* prejudice against certain forms of "trade" is still pronounced among the upper classes.

#### MISSISSIPPI'S NEW SEAPORT.

Seven years ago, J. T. Jones, of Buffalo, saw the advantage of giving the State of Mississippi a real seaport, with a deep channel through Mississippi Bay to the Gulf, and he built Gulfport. He also built a railroad from his new town to Hattiesburg and Jackson, a distance of 168 miles, thus piercing the vast pine forest and cotton fields of the southern and central portions of the State, and getting into close touch with the 3,000,000-acre Yazoo Valley, one of the most fertile and productive tracts of land in the world. But that is only half. Mr. Jones had built, at his own expense, a great pier, 3,000 feet long, jutting straight out into the bay. This cost \$600,000. Then he had dug, also at his own expense, a channel 310 feet wide and 23 feet deep from the south end of the pier seven miles to deep water, which extends five miles inshore northwest of Ship Island Light. At the north end of this channel is an anchorage basin—a veritable snug harbor protected on the south and west by breakwaters—23 feet deep, one-half mile long, and one-quarter mile wide. The Gulf & Ship Island Railroad extends out to the end of the pier, and along the western side are being constantly loaded and unloaded big freighters flying the flags of every country in Europe. The channel and basin cost \$1,900,000, and to date the Government has not shared one penny of

the expense. A special committee appointed to investigate Gulfport and its channel is to report to Congress at this session on the advisability of having the Government take charge of the improvement and keep it dredged. This very question of dredging seems to be a serious one. There are engineers who believe it would have been wise to have built Gulfport four miles to the west of the present site. Then, they claim, the channel could have taken a southeasterly direction, instead of one due south, and thereby lessened the danger of being refilled by the tide, which comes in from the southeast between Ship Island and Cat Island and crosses the channel at a sharp angle.

Gulfport's chief exports have been lumber, sawed timber, hewed timber, and naval stores. In 1904 there were shipped through this port 195,302,000 superficial feet of lumber, 24,500,000 more than were exported from Pensacola,—Gulfport's nearest rival. The first import from a foreign country was 3,300 tons of iron pyrites, which arrived from Genoa on the Italian steamship *Giovann Maria d'Ali* on August 11, 1904. The growth of the town has been very rapid, the present population being about 7,000, and if Founder Jones' plans materialize, it will soon be a city of formidable proportions. A trolley line to Biloxi on the east and Pass Christian on the west is now being constructed. It runs alongside the famous shell beach road, so dear to the hearts of thousands of wealthy New Orleans people who own beautiful summer homes on the Mississippi coast, and bitter opposition was encountered at Beauvoir, Mississippi City, and Pass Christian. Mr. Jones purposes to make Gulfport the business center of a city more than twenty miles long, with Pass Christian and Biloxi attractive residence sections. To the casual observer it would seem a dream impossible of fulfillment, but his past performances compel the belief that he will make good his plan. That trolley line cannot be completed

without the removal of many of the most beautiful live-oak trees to be seen in America, and therein lies the pity of it. Gulfport's surface sewers, unclean streets, and swamp lots, characteristic of most new towns, were great breeding-spots for the *stegomyia* mosquito, so yellow fever made rapid headway there. Hereafter, Mr. Jones will see that all is clean and sanitary.

#### THE GROWING COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The commercial importance of New Orleans can hardly be overestimated, and predicting what her size will be ten or twenty years hence is hazardous business. In all of her hotels, exchanges, and leading cafés are posted signs announcing that all manufacturing enterprises will be exempted from taxation until 1910, and that, with a certain amount of "circularizing," seems to have been about the most serious effort made to attract outside capital until the present year. Within the last few months men of wealth have inaugurated a movement to organize and launch certain big industrial enterprises, and in this way it is hoped to demonstrate to outsiders that New Orleans people have faith in the future of their city. Of course, the one great difficulty to be overcome at the present time is the fear of yellow fever. That this plague should again have broken through quarantine and become epidemic has put a serious aspect on what seemed to be a glorious prospect. Italians or other Mediterranean peoples will probably not

be frightened away, but they are not the skilled laborers who are needed to work in the mills. As a matter of fact, the sugar planters, who are mainly responsible for the recent influx of Italians to New Orleans and southern Louisiana, are heartily disgusted with this class of labor. Long before yellow fever was laid at his door, the Italian was found to be unskilled and far inferior to the negro as a handler of cane and the mule. Between the latter and the colored man there is a perfect understanding. The mule likes neither the Italian's ways nor his language. The result is that efforts are now being made to stem the exodus of negroes from the plantations of Iberia and other sugar-growing parishes, and to induce the good ones who have gone to return.

The population of New Orleans in 1900 was 287,104, and her most optimistic citizens now only claim 325,000, which is rank conservatism when compared with the claims made for other progressive cities of the South. Actually, New Orleans is growing in importance as a port out of all proportion to her increase in size. She has a number of large sugar refineries and cotton mills, but few other manufactories to boast of. When she gets these, laboring men and their families will go there, and those who revel in figures will marvel at her growth.

New Orleans has reaped no tangible benefits from the assured fact that there is to be a Panama Canal, unless it be from increased activity in the



A VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF GULFPORT, MISS.  
(The Great Southern Hotel in the foreground.)

real-estate market. But she hopes for much from it. She expects the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and the great railroads from the North, East, and West which focus there, to be like so many endless chains of buckets bearing all manner of foodstuffs, raw materials, and articles of manufacture to her wharves, there to be transferred to mighty ocean liners for reshipment to the western coast of South America, Australia, and the Orient. It is then that she hopes to be able to throw the gauntlet to New York, challenging her to maintain her supremacy among American seaports if she can! Of course, Mobile, Pensacola, and Galveston have great expectations in this direction, but the place of more or less crystallized ambition is in New Orleans. Her great financial institutions like the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company and the Whitney National Bank, two of the strongest south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers; the fourteen and eighteen story buildings; the new Belt Railroad; the increasing docking facilities and other improvements



THE RIVER PACKET AND FERRYBOAT LANDING AT NEW ORLEANS.

along the water front, are vanes that indicate extraordinary confidence in the future as well as present prosperity.

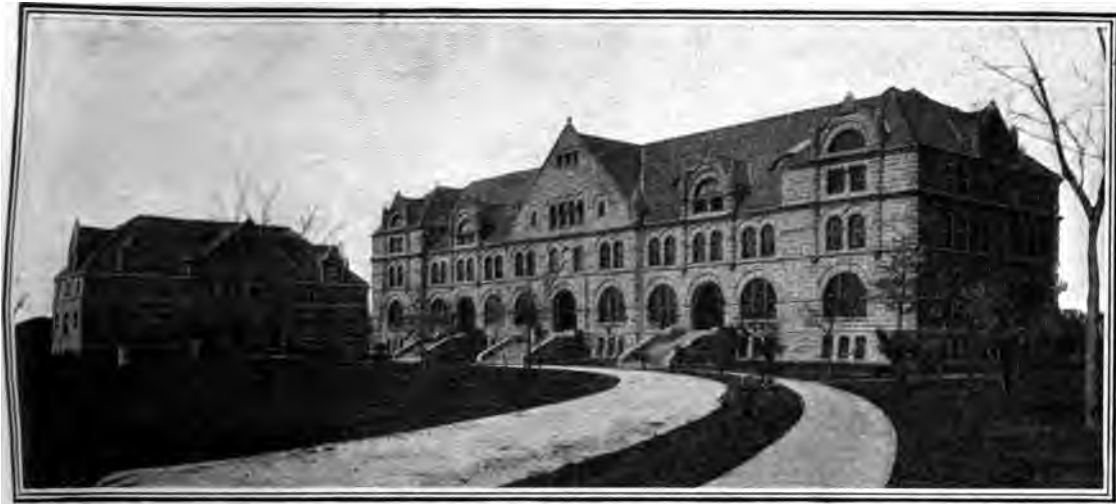
New Orleans is a hive of industry, and the recent visitation of yellow fever will not deter her. It will force her officials to keep the more densely populated portions of the city clean, to give the mosquito no quarter, and to adopt everywhere the latest sanitary improvements, in

order that the disease may be battled with the better should it ever appear again. New Orleans has at all times water deep enough to float comfortably the biggest vessels afloat or yet to be built. She has an abundance of raw materials, and she is the natural and responsible outlet for hundreds of thousands of miles of rich and thickly populated territory. Cotton, the annual output of which is more valuable than that of any other crop grown in America, is the principal article exported. The value of the shipments of this staple (raw) alone through New Orleans in 1904 was \$368,839,188. Of unmanufactured tobacco, \$31,540,723 worth was shipped. There was a decline in the value of both corn and wheat which passed



THE OCEAN-STEAMSHIP LANDING AT NEW ORLEANS.

(Sugar refinery to the left.)



TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS.

through the port. The former diminished from \$49,135,000 in 1903 to \$25,257,143 in 1904, and the latter from \$59,329,791 to \$10,821,350 in the same period. There were 256 kinds of articles of commerce exported last year, and their total valuation foots up nearly a billion dollars. The total value of New Orleans imports for 1904 was only \$34,894,809.

#### PLUCKY AND AGGRESSIVE GALVESTON.

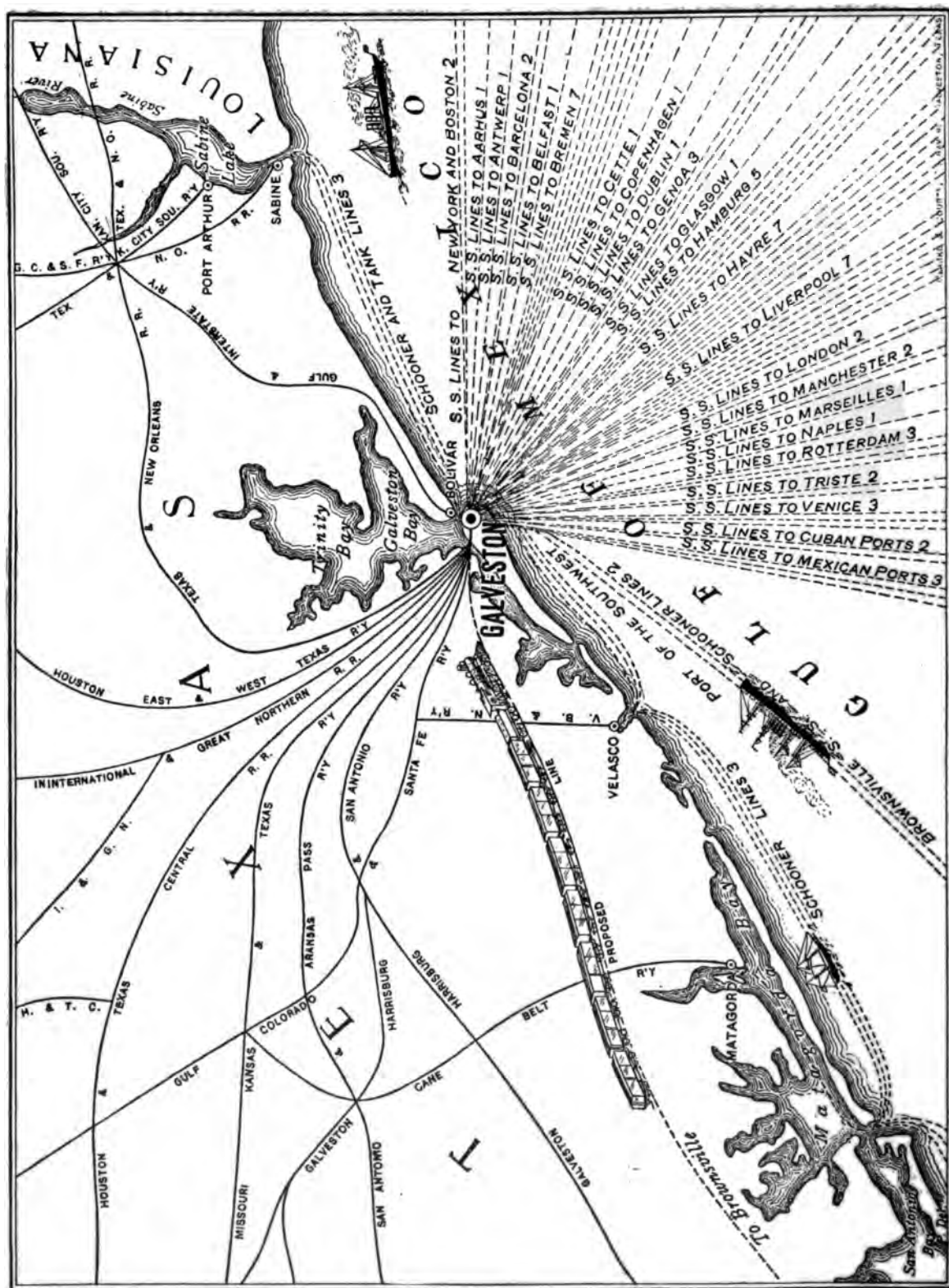
Galveston's pluck is inspiring. Robbed of more than 8,000 inhabitants and nearly \$20,-

000,000 worth of property, cut off from all communication with the mainland, and prostrated beyond description, almost in the twinkling of an eye, by one fell swoop of a Gulf tornado just five years ago, she has righted herself and made herself fairer to the eye and of more importance in the business world than ever before. Could any other American city have done as much in so short a time? That question the future may answer with another terrible emergency elsewhere. The thing which most impresses the average visitor to Galveston is the sea wall and



JACKSON SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS,—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND THE TWO CABILDOS IN THE DISTANCE.





**RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINES CENTERING AT GALVESTON.**—(Compiled by the Galveston Chamber of Commerce.)

the formidable riprap of huge red granite blocks at its base. This wall is built of stone and concrete, is sixteen feet wide at the base and five feet wide at the top, and is seventeen feet above mean low tide.

One hears no talk of graft in connection with these stupendous undertakings. Shortly after the flood, the State legislature passed a special act turning over the city of Galveston to four commissioners, one of whom was to be elected president and perform the duties of mayor. So well has the system worked that San Antonio and Houston have adopted it. Galveston's commissioners are high-minded citizens who are entirely independent of the salaries they receive, and whose sole idea is to make of her all that the chief port of the Empire State of Texas ought to be.

Several cities and towns tried to profit by Galveston's misfortune, but they accomplished little. Port Arthur, on Lake Sabine, is the southern terminus of one railroad, and is touched by another. It has grown rapidly, and with a deeper channel may become of considerable importance in the future. Beaumont, on the Neches River, is less than thirty miles from the Gulf, and Congress has made an appropriation for digging a canal from the mouth of the Neches, which is very deep, along the west shore of Lake Sabine to the Gulf. That city has several big rice mills, and the largest oil refinery in the South or West. Orange, a growing little city on the Sabine River, is also to have a channel to the Gulf, and she has fond hopes for the future. Corpus Christi, situated on a high bluff overlooking the bay of that name, is to be a full-fledged port when the deepening of the channel through Aransas Pass is finished, and Port Lavaca, where they can cove oysters and sometimes use Baltimore labels, will have deep water in the near future.

But Galveston is the natural port of Texas, and always will be. The great transcontinental railroads enter there, and the big passenger and freight steamers from New York and trans-oceanic ports now find their moorings in her bay safe and ample. The Southern Pacific company alone has spent millions of dollars for docks, elevators, and approaches. In that company's yards I saw a long train of cars loaded with sugar from the Hawaiian Islands bound for New York and Europe. This tremendous through trade is one of the things which make Galveston great as a seaport, but it is not the chief thing. All Texas is growing faster and becoming richer, proportionately, than any other section of this country, and practically every pound she ships by water goes through Galveston. Moreover, such railroads as the Southern Pacific, the



THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the International & Great Northern are constant feeders from many directions, and from one thousand to two thousand miles distant.

Galveston's population in 1900 was 37,789. To-day it is about 32,000. At the time of the flood she was, *per capita*, one of the two or three richest cities in America, and still ranks very high, millionaires being fairly common for a place of her size. Property values are now about the same as they were just before the disaster, and there is great activity in the real-estate market. Many people who went away to live have returned, and many new residents have come from the North and the East. Galveston is not growing so fast as she would had the flood never visited her. There are thousands of persons who believe it is not safe even to spend the night there, and this fear is bound to injure the city's growth for years to come. Nothing short of complete destruction, however, will stop her growth as a port, and if the 500-foot-wide causeway which is now being seriously discussed is ever constructed between Galveston Island and the mainland, many a doubting Thomas will be won over.\*

\*A full account of Galveston's remarkable restoration after the flood of 1900 will be found in the following article.

# HOW GALVESTON SECURED PROTECTION AGAINST THE SEA.

BY W. WATSON DAVIS

OFF the Texan coast, at the eastern end of a long, low island, rises, apparently from the waves, the city of Galveston. The island is narrow, for a twenty-minute walk takes one from the surge of the Gulf to the placid waters of Galveston Bay, which stretches for miles inland, east of the city, and finally blends with the prairies or is lost in the gloom of cypress swamps.

This is an exposed and isolated position for a port which is the converging point of fifty-three steamship lines and nine railway systems; which can boast six miles of dock and five grain elevators; which exports one-third of the wheat sent from the United States; which during 1903 shipped 465,000 more bales of cotton than New Orleans; and, finally, which, in this day and country of strenuous competition, has passed, in turn, Baltimore and Boston (including Charlestown), and now ranks third among the exporting ports of our country.

## RESULTS OF THE GREAT STORM OF 1900.

And yet only five years ago Galveston was visited with a disaster which threatened its very existence. Millions of dollars and thousands of human lives were lost, and the receding waves of the great storm of 1900 left a stricken city, with thousands of its inhabitants ruined and demoralized. After that awful September cataclysm, the outside world classed Galveston as a



THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GALVESTON SEA WALL.  
(Bucket ready to deposit its load of concrete within a section.)



THE "TAMPING CREW" WITHIN THE "BOX."

city of the past. The press of the country and many men of science openly condemned the geographical situation. Yet the people of Galveston never seriously discussed abandoning their city. Civic pride and love of home, combined with financial and commercial reasons, forbade them. The question was not one of immediate municipal life or death, as so often has been asserted, but simply one of prosperity or decline.

The latter seemed inevitable. The city was burdened with a floating debt of \$200,000; there were no funds in the treasury; \$18,000,000 of property had been destroyed; more than 6,000 lives had been lost, thereby materially reducing the number of taxpayers; many more than that number were penniless; above all things, confidence in the city as a place for home-seekers and a field for financial exploitation was gone.

Nor were the affairs of Galveston County,—two-thirds of the inhabitants of which lived in Galveston,—in a better condition. Its rural districts had suffered terribly from the storm, there was no money in the treasury, a public debt of \$834,000 was owed.

If ever in the history of communities there was gloom ahead, it was here. Action was imperative,—action which should awaken the people to tremendous effort, and which should have for its final aim and one great object the restoration of confidence and the absolute protection of the city from the sea.



▲ DEEP'S-EYE VIEW OF CANAL, GULF, AND SECTION ACROSS THE CANAL, JUST IN REAR OF THE SEA WALL, FILLED TO GRADE.

#### THE CAMPAIGN FOR PROTECTION.

This idea of protection was not new. In 1874, Gen. Braxton Bragg and a few other thoughtful men advocated earnestly the building of "an adequate system of dikes and other protections." Thus, the idea was born a generation ago, but failed to be generally entertained until after the storm of 1900.

Then it was that a unique body of citizens took it in hand, and with masterly cleverness and rapidity overcame all obstacles, and, finally, made possible the actual building of this "adequate system of dikes and other protections." The Deep Water Committee is the name of this organization, composed of seventeen members, all solid business men,—bankers, merchants, brokers, lawyers. It was formed many years ago, and, as its name indicates, its purpose was the deepening of Galveston Harbor. It has long had its representative in Washington, as well as at the State capital, Austin. Largely through its efforts, the national government was induced to build the great Galveston jetties, costing \$9,000,000.

A few months after the storm, this body quietly resolved to inaugurate a movement for protection against further danger to life and property. With clear forethought, these captains of local finance and trade planned their campaign. First, an efficient and honest municipal government had to be installed. Political rings then controlled the city, and had controlled it for the best part of forty years. Even in the time of Galveston's prosperity, the expenditures each year had been something like \$100,000 over the income. It had become customary to issue floating indebtedness bonds to the amount

of \$200,000 every two years to aid in meeting the running expenses, and consequently there was always a heavy floating debt overhanging the city. It would be foolhardy for a bankrupt and demoralized municipality of thirty thousand to embark on an enterprise of such moment with its public affairs under such management. Thus, the first step to be taken in physical protection from the sea was civic reform.

Quietly the Deep Water Committee went about its work, for it was better that a small body of business men should head a reform movement unknown, since the attack was to be made on established political combinations.

A committee of lawyers was selected to draw up and submit a plan for a new form of city government. Under this plan, Galveston was to have a commission government, with its executive force,—a mayor and four commissioners,—appointed by the Governor of Texas.

By the press, and by men accountable to the Deep Water Committee, the proposition was laid before the people. Simple and conclusive facts were stated. The new charter was the direct question at issue. Protection from the sea and an effort to better conditions soon became a living part of the campaign. The Irish drayman, the negro stevedore, the fisherman, the small merchant, the host of dock hands,—most of whom had heretofore been tools of the ward boss,—either became tools of the opposition, or resolved for the first time to throw off the yoke of bossism and do a little voting on their own account. In the light of subsequent events, the latter seems the case. Why? Probably the general depression in the city gave them less work. Probably they had seen a dear friend, or a wife, or a child swept out to sea or

that awful September night. Probably a barren sand-bank, where once stood a little home, built and adorned with hard-earned savings, made each hearken to the doctrine of protection. Certain it was that an upheaval against the old *régime* took place. The politicians fought hard, but they were opposing vital, living, throbbing issues and they lost. Six-sevenths of the people were against them.

The first step toward protection had been won. The new commission form of government, with its executive force appointed by the governor of the State, proved the most efficient in the history of Galveston. A rapid, effective move had been made by the Deep Water Committee.

Next, largely through the efforts of this body, the purely formal right to undertake the actual work itself was obtained from the State. Then came the third and final step in the fight for protection, the raising of adequate funds.

#### FINANCING THE UNDERTAKING.

Again appears the hand of the Deep Water Committee, for, on September 24, 1901, at the first regular meeting of the mayor and commissioners under the new city charter, prompt action was taken at the special request of that organization. Resolutions were passed providing for the employment of an expert board of engineers to report a definite plan for protecting the city, and the cost of the work. In less than two months, three noted personages in the engineering world,—Gen. Henry M. Robert, late chief engineer of the United States Army; Mr. Alfred Noble, and Mr. H. C. Ripley,—had agreed to serve. On January 25, 1902, they reported a plan calling for the erection of a solid concrete wall along the Gulf front and the raising of the city's grade, the whole undertaking to cost \$3,505,000.

This plan was promptly accepted by the city, and shortly afterward the county of Galveston was requested, through the Commissioners' Court, to undertake the building of the sea wall, at a cost of \$1,500,000, leaving to the city the raising of the grade, estimated at \$2,000,000. Property-owners in the city pay taxes in both jurisdictions, and hence must bear both burdens.

Ere the county could undertake this work, it was necessary by law that two-thirds of the voters agree to it. Accordingly, the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 for the construction of a sea wall, and to levy a tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars to provide interest and the legal 2 per cent. sinking fund, was submitted to the people. Three thousand votes were cast for it and twenty-two against it. This result of the "sea wall election" is one

of the most significant events in all the undertaking. It is the very epitome of the reason for success. It shows, as few things could show, the genuineness and unanimity of public opinion. The people, heart and soul, were backing the movement.

Application was now made by the city for State aid in its share of the work, grade-raising. After much debate, a bill was passed by the legislature, granting to the city the *ad valorem* taxes and a portion of the occupation and poll taxes for two years, amounting to, probably, \$140,000. Not daunted by this meager help, the city continued to push its request, and the next year, at the assembling of the twenty-eighth legislature, the time limit of the foregoing appropriation was extended fifteen years and the taxable area to all Galveston County. The total sum thus received from the State will amount to, approximately, \$1,000,000,—\$70,000 per annum. If this had not been granted, the city would have been unable to undertake the grade-raising. The other \$1,000,000 of this total \$2,000,000 amount will be paid directly from the city funds.

#### BUILDING THE WALL.

Preliminaries were now over. Funds seemed assured. Henceforward, the question of protection was consigned to the engineer's skill and the financier's competence and honesty in judiciously handling the public's money.

On September 19, 1902, the contract for the building of the sea wall was awarded to J. M. O'Rourke & Co., of Denver, Col., at a cost of \$1,198,318. This wall was to be of solid concrete, 16 feet high, 16 feet thick at the base, and 5 feet at the top, and was to skirt the Gulf front for three and one-quarter miles. To guard it from the full force of the waves, there was to extend along the sea side a breakwater, or rip-rap, 27 feet in width, composed of rough blocks of stone. Such was to be the finished work, and the foundation on which to build was a mere sand-bar at the edge of the heaving sea.

One month after the awarding of the contract the construction began. In unison with the roar of the surf arose the rapid thud, thud, thud of four pile-drivers laying the foundation of the great wall. Two were forcing through thirty, forty, fifty feet of shifty sand to solid clay bottom huge, creosoted timbers, extending in four parallel lines  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, each pile being 4 feet from its nearest neighbor. In the wake of each of these two machines came a similar one driving the sheet piling, a row of heavy 1-foot plank driven 24 feet into the sand, and so near to one another as to be practically water-tight. The purpose of the sheet piling is to protect the



THE ROSENBERG FREE LIBRARY, GALVESTON.

foundation from the undermining action of the surf. It extends in the rear of the seaward line of round piling, which have horizontal timbers bolted to their tops. To this line of timbers is spiked each sheet piling. The pile-drivers employed, all told, forty men, and carried on operations in couplets from different points. Thus, forty men and four machines built on the foundation of Galveston Island itself a foundation more stable than the island.

What might be termed the upper foundation came next. To a depth of 3 feet and a width of little more than 16, the earth was removed along the line of piling. Into the trench poured concrete from the spout of the "little mixer,"—a machine moving astride the trench on rails laid at the trench's sides. Into the ever-hungry maw of the "little mixer" were emptied crushed granite, cement, sand, and water. With a jarring sound, the mass was ground into concrete, which, as it rapidly filled the trench, was firmly beaten down around the heads of the piling. Along the top of this concrete foundation were made three continuous depressions,—keys to strengthen the juncture with the upper wall.

Before the construction of this upper wall was begun, the riprap was laid along the edge of the Gulf at its intended seaward base. The solid concrete foundation already laid facilitated this part of the work. It became the base of operations for a powerful steam crane. Just in rear ran four parallel railroad tracks built especial-

ly for the purpose of handling sea-wall material. On the track nearest the wall stood cars loaded with blocks of granite, weighing in many cases one ton apiece. The mighty arm of the crane was swung over a loaded car, where two men stood waiting. Nimble they adjusted the hooks and chains around the block of stone. At a given signal, the arm of the machine, obedient to the engineer's throttle, arose and majestically moved outward until it had reached the place of deposit for its load. In this manner the riprap was laid. Train-loads of rough stone arrived almost daily from the great granite quarries of central Texas.

The building of the solid concrete upper portion of the wall was the third and final stage in the sea-wall construction. It was necessary to build this in sections, because disastrous cracking from contracting, expanding, and settling would occur if such a mass of concrete were laid in one continuous line. Each section is 60 feet long, and is connected with its fellow by a mammoth vertical tongue-and-groove. Each required the classic number of seven days to dry thoroughly and set before another could be added. The rate of construction was one section per day. Consequently, a regular system was evolved. Seven alternate sections were built, and then the intervening ones. By this method there was no delay, and the same crew of men carried the work continuously forward.

The first thing done was to erect a wooden



A BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF A PORTION OF GALVESTON'S BAY FRONT.



form, or "box," the shape and size of a 60-foot section of the wall. Then, on a car immediately in rear of the wall was stationed the "big" concrete mixer, with two steam cranes. To each of the cranes was attached a huge iron bucket. One crane swung its bucket far out over three parallel lines of loaded cars. From one car the bucket received the proper proportion of crushed granite; from another, sand; and from a third, cement. Back swung the crane, and the load was emptied into the receiving funnel of the mixer. At the mixer's discharging funnel operated the other crane, and with its load of concrete it swung over the wooden "box." A signal was given, a rope jerked, the bottom of the bucket opened, and the mass was dropped within, where the "tamping crew" packed it down. As the concrete filled the wooden shell, it gradually covered the 10-foot steel reinforcing rods occurring at intervals of 4 feet, and held in a semi-vertical position by light rope.

With admirable system the work progressed, and on the 29th of July, 1904, at 2:55 p.m., the great wall stood completed,—a frowning fortress, an engineering triumph, a result of public spirit. It is a colossal structure, weighing 40,000 pounds per foot, and composed of 13,110 car-loads of material, proportioned as follows: Crushed granite, 7,500; sand, 2,500; cement, 1,350; round piling, 1,000; sheet piling, 750; reinforcing rods, 10. These figures do not include the granite riprap, consisting of 5,000 car-loads of stone, and weighing 100,000 tons. The sea wall originally extended 17,593 feet, but the national government has continued it one mile farther, so that it now includes Fort Crockett.

#### RAISING THE LEVEL OF THE CITY.

The engineering problem of building the sea wall was simpler than that of carrying out the second half of the plan for protecting the city,—the raising of the grade. This means the filling in with earth or sand from the top of the sea wall back across the island to the bay front, from a height of 17 feet at the wall to 8 feet at the bay. A considerable portion of the business section next the bay, because of its many



THE DISCHARGING-POINT OF A PIPE LINE IN OPERATION.

large stone buildings and protected situation, is not included in the above area.

After a careful preliminary survey, in which it was estimated that 11,244,000 cubic yards of material would be necessary for the fill, the contract was awarded to Goedhart & Bates, of New York City. The cost was figured upon the basis of 18½ cents per cubic yard for the area under the supervision of the city, amounting to \$1,938,175. For filling the 100-foot strip of the sea wall right of way immediately in rear of the wall, 20 cents per cubic yard was the cost, or a total of \$142,570. This latter work was under the supervision of the county.

The three fundamental divisions in the problem of grade-raising were,—first, the obtaining of the material; second, its transportation; third, its distribution. The solution of the problem was as ingenious as simple, and was in accord with the most advanced engineering practice. Neither railroads, nor dump-carts, nor the proverbial man with the wheelbarrow played any part. From the coast of Germany have come four powerful suction dredges,—the *Holm*, with a capacity of 550 cubic yards; and the *Texas*, *Leviathan*, and *Galveston*, each with a capacity of 1,500 cubic yards. The *Holm* was the first to arrive. In conjunction with two "cutter" dredges, and some forty (since increased to seventy) steel "scrapers," pulled by mules, it began the construction of a ship canal in rear of the sea wall. This canal, when finished, will extend for two and one-half miles, and is 200 feet wide and 21 feet deep. It is the key to the solution

of the problem of transportation and distribution of grade-raising material. This material is to be sea sand, obtained from the bay and off the bar. The suction dredge steams to sea, and drops to the bottom her receiving main. The engines begin to throb, and into her roomy "hopper" pours semi-liquid sand and water. When loaded she turns on her homeward trip, and deep-laden enters the canal. As the canal progresses, the dredges establish pipe stations at the head of each street, ending thereon. At these pipe stations they discharge their loads by expelling the sand through 42-inch mains, extending up each street. At the ends of the mains gush out sand and water. The sand settles and the water flows off. At no time will the base of distribution,—the dredge,—be more than a mile and one-quarter from the point of discharge. Grade-raising is progressing from the edge of the canal toward the bay. After the grade has been raised, the dredges will fill the canal by discharging their loads into it, backing out as they do so.

Night and day operations are continuing, each dredge making five or six round trips in twenty-

four hours. The contract time for completion of the work is January 1, 1907. In little over two years will 250 men,—the combined strength of the grade-raising force,—build, virtually, a mountain, its cubic contents so great that if every individual of the 350,000,000 population of Europe staggered under a load of sand, all their loads combined would hardly duplicate it. It would take more than 700 steamships the size of the great *Baltic*, which is the largest in the world, to carry these 17,000,000 tons of sand.

All this entails heavy accompanying expense. Pavements, car lines, sewer pipes, buildings,—all must be elevated to meet the increase in grade. It will necessitate the raising of some 3,000 buildings. The owners of these bear the expense.

The whole scheme of protection is now rapidly nearing completion. When this comes to pass, Galveston will stand reclaimed. From the conception of the idea in the gloom of failure and destruction to the present wonderful achievements the keynote has been—public spirit. The people of Galveston, rich and poor, are bearing the expense for these engineering triumphs.



RAISING THE GRADE OF GALVESTON STREETS.  
(The water flows off and leaves the sand.)

## THE GROWTH OF SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

**D**OWN at San Antonio they are fond of telling how, one day early in the fifties, Robert E. Lee, then an officer in the United States Army, stood for a long time on a high bluff in Kerr County, Texas, and looked thoughtfully toward the Northwest. Joseph E. Johnston and Albert Sidney Johnston are said to have been standing near by.

"What do you see?" asked one.

"I am listening to the footsteps of oncoming millions," he answered.

Human endurance permitting, the famous soldier might have stood there until the present day without being jostled aside by the immigrating hordes, but they would have made him a director of nations in peace, to guide them to pots of gold and spheres of influence in the new El Dorado. A million Germans, Poles, Czechs, and Anglo-Saxons have settled in Southwest Texas since then, native peons and decadent hidalgos are serving them and catering to their wants, and yet one may still roam over hundreds of thousands of acres of meadow, mesquite, and cactus undisturbed save by the bark of a timorous coyote or possibly the distant rustle of a

jaguar. That is the land of magnificent acreage and distances. Fence off the State of Connecticut from the Thames River to the New York line, make the capitol at Hartford the manor-house, then place the front gate at New Haven, and you will have an estate of about the dimensions of the King ranch, in Hidalgo, Starr, and Nueces counties. Two million acres and hundreds of thousands of cattle owned by one woman! Ranches containing from 100,000 to 500,000 acres are so numerous as to be almost commonplace.

But it is the breaking up of these vast holdings which is responsible for the sensational development now attracting the attention of all America. One optimistic Texan told me that the cattlemen had tired of silence and longed for company. Maybe they have. It is the jingle of gold, though, which has stirred them. From five to thirty acres of grass, according to the productiveness of the soil, are required to fatten a steer. So long as that steer's selling price pays, above all expenses, 6 per cent. on the market value of the land, there is money in raising it. When the land increases in value, however, there is more money in selling the ranch. The steer is falling behind, and that is why Texas, from San Antonio, Houston, and Galveston on the north to Brownsville on the south, is booming as it never did before. Mere outposts of a few years ago are flourishing young cities now; more towns are springing up, and there are great plantations where the rattle of the mower and the song of the plowman have supplanted the crack of the cowboy's lash and the souging of the wind in the chaparral. Whither goes the cattleman? To western Texas and the Territories, and eventually into Mexico.

### A GREAT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

On being admitted to the Union, Texas reserved the right to be subdivided into five States whenever her population should justify it; and when the partition is made, that portion now known as Southwest Texas, but which is really southern Texas, will become one of the richest of all the commonwealths. Governor Herrick, of Ohio, made the trip from Corpus Christi to Brownsville last spring, and telegraphed Governor Lanham that he had just seen the richest section of the greatest State in the Union. That may seem fulsome praise, but results go far to prove its truth. For instance,



ONIONS DUG FOR THE MARKET, NEAR KARNES CITY.

near Laredo, which is nearly two hundred miles west of Corpus Christi, a man named Alexander planted thirty-five acres in onions in 1904, and cleared, approximately, \$21,000. His gross receipts were \$28,000, and his expenses \$7,000. In 1905, John Closner reaped nine cuttings of alfalfa from a 220-acre field near Hidalgo, which is in the extreme southern section of Hidalgo County, on the Rio Grande River. The total yield was 2,475 tons, and it marketed at \$11 per ton, or \$27,225. His net profit was \$17,445, or \$79.25 per acre on land which cost less than

\$5 per acre. Three years ago, Mr. Closner sold the crop from a two-acre banana grove for \$500. There was practically no cost of production. Four hundred refrigerator carloads of truck, consisting of Bermuda onions, cabbage, potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, mixed vegetables, and strawberries, were shipped from the extreme southwest section during the spring of 1905, and every consignment properly marketed brought handsome returns to the producer. Many fruit-growers and gardeners simply billed their products to certain commission merchants in the large cities and hoped for the best. Almost invariably an unfavorable report was received. One man was actually requested to send a check for \$2.65, it being claimed that the small proportion of the



AN EARLY CABBAGE CROP, NEAR CORPUS CHRISTI.

carload received in good condition did not bring a sum sufficient to defray expenses of handling. Several unscrupulous agents were detected and forced to refund, but the majority kept the money which rightfully belonged to the grower.

This disheartened many, and those who have been rushing to Kingsville, Brownsville, and Laredo in the past few months have met a few coming away. Organization and business methods will right all this. Southwest Texas, especially Corpus Christi, sends vegetables and fruits to the Northern markets from two to six weeks ahead of any other section of the South, and such an advantage is bound to prove permanently profitable.

#### IRRIGATION BY ARTESIAN WELLS.

It should be borne in mind that all south of Corpus Christi on the east and just below San Antonio on the West is semi-arid country, and therefore has to be irrigated. The original cost, if paid down, is considerable, but those who are doing most to develop the country are making the irrigation proposition comparatively easy for the newcomer by watering his farm for so much an acre, the price ranging from \$10 to \$25. Once a farmer is independent of the rainfall he is on a fair road to fortune. One company controls 30,000 acres west of Brownsville, on which there are sixty miles of main and branch canals, fed by one great pumping plant with a capacity of 100,000 gallons per minute. A fair illustration of the possibilities of irrigation is the watering of the famous La Parra ranch, containing 800,000 acres, owned by John G. Kennedy. On this ranch, which is inclosed and subdivided with 560 miles of smooth-wire fence, are 97 ar-



BROOM CORN, NEAR BEEVILLE.



AN ARTESIAN-WELL HYDRANT, SENDING FORTH 700 GALLONS PER MINUTE, AT FALFURRIAS.

tesian wells, whose capacity ranges from 350 to 1,100 gallons per minute.

#### COTTON, SUGAR, AND RICE.

Cotton is still the Texas planter's best-beloved crop, and thousands of acres of it are grown in the southwestern country, principally north of Skidmore. But the Mexican boll-weevil is there, and does not seem to be in a hurry to get away. Its visitation wrought financial ruin in some sections. Time is likely to prove it was really a blessing in disguise. The planter has been forced to grow other crops,—such as corn, wheat, oats, and hay,—has found diversification extremely profitable, and now receives nearly as much for the cotton which the insect has failed to injure as he formerly did for a full yield. To date, all efforts to eradicate or to check the boll-weevil have proved futile. It begins to emerge

from the chrysalis about the first week in July; so the cotton which is planted early and develops quickly stands the least chance of being seriously damaged. Texas contributed about 2,500,000 bales to the total cotton yield of the United States for 1905, which was more than 10,000,000 bales. This is a marked decrease, as it was formerly customary for the State to produce one-third of the annual crop.

Along the coast, from fifty to a hundred miles inland, most of the South Texas country is low and level. Here sugar cane and rice are being grown on a prodigious scale. Probably the most extensive sugar plantation is that at Sugarland, twenty-five miles southwest of Houston. Last year there were 3,400 acres under cultivation, and this season the acreage is to be increased to 5,000. There are several mills and one large refinery, which not only grind and refine the product of this plantation, but of smaller ones, containing a total of 4,000 acres, adjacent thereto. The Sugarland plant, according to the statement of its owner, Col. Edward Cunningham, represents an outlay of \$2,500,000, and in an average year pays 8 per cent. on \$3,500,000.

Nineteen hundred and five was a banner year for rice-growers, and Texas led all rice-producing States. Probably the greatest success, acreage considered, was scored by S. Saibarra, a former member of the Japanese Parliament, who has taken out his first naturalization papers, and now owns a plantation at Webster, in Brazoria County. With seed imported from Japan, he produced 30 sacks, or about 80 bushels, to the acre on 200 acres, valued at \$25 each, and cleared \$15,000. R. Onishi, formerly a newspaper editor of Tokio, also had phenomenal success on an



PARTIAL VIEW OF A COTTON YARD, GONZALES.

adjoining plantation. The Japanese colony in the rice country is rapidly increasing. The ills that harass the white man there seem to have little effect on the Oriental, and the belief is becoming general in southern Texas that eventually the white planter will gracefully retire to the uplands, giving way to the "Yellow Peril."

It has recently been demonstrated that there is nothing in the line of peaches, apricots, oranges, bananas, grapes, plums, etc., which will not grow in great abundance in this section, but their culture on an extensive scale is only in its infancy. In such a brief magazine article it is impossible to deal with all phases of the ranching, agricultural, or horticultural situation in Southwest Texas, so vast is the country and so varied its soils and resources.

The foregoing facts and the manner in which the longhorn steer is giving way to the Hereford and the Durham, the common goat to the Angora, the razor-back to the Poland China and the Berkshire hog, the mustang to the trotting-bred and coach-bred horse, and the deteriorated



AN EIGHT-MULE TEAM HAULING COTTON TO MARKET AT LULING.

Mexican jack to the best imported from Spain are ample evidence of a wide-awake, progressive spirit and of the good work being done by the national and State experimental farms, which are fairly numerous in that section.

#### RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

The remarkable rural development of Southwest Texas is reflected in the rapid growth and industrial development of such cities as San Antonio, Galveston, Houston, Laredo, Corpus Christi, Port Lavaca, Victoria, and Brownsville. There are comparatively few large manufactories in these places as yet, but they will come, as will skilled labor. There is too much raw material on the ground and too great a local demand for the finished article to permit of their staying away long. Probably no part of the United States was ever benefited more by railroads. Such companies as the Southern Pacific, San Antonio & Aransas Pass, International & Great Northern, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, and the St. Louis, Brownsville, & Mexico are advertising it far and wide and the fellow who would lag sees



A FAMILIAR SCENE IN SOUTH TEXAS,—WAGONS LOADED WITH COTTON WAITING THEIR TURN AT THE GIN.



his property increase in value in spite of himself.

The mere ownership of land in South Texas does not mean much. It must be good land. The best, which never requires fertilizing, is far cheaper than poor land in the more thickly-settled States. The most desirable for farming is the "black waxy" of the prairies and uplands or the alluvial silt of the Rio Grande Valley. On investigation one may find just what he is looking for at from \$5 to \$30 per acre, according to location and state of cultivation. Under the Texas homestead law, one person is allowed to own 200 acres exempt from liability for debt of any kind except taxes. Like all other new countries, Southwest Texas has many Ishmaelites in the guise of real-estate operators, and their ways are very seductive to the tenderfoot home-seeker.

#### IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

In spite of the fact that Benjamin Kidd has practically asserted that the world's seat of empire must always remain north of the fortieth degree of latitude, large numbers of Poles, Bohemians, and Germans have settled in Texas and prospered. What effect the climate will have on future generations I do not care to try to pre-



CUTTING SUGAR-CANE AT SUGARLAND.

dict, but I do know that the present generation is doing wonders for the State. Show me an immigrant there of any of the three nationalities, and I will show you a man who within two years will own land. Show me in Texas a land-holding Mexican, of Spanish descent, and I will show you a man whose days as a proprietor are numbered. The Latin does not seem to hold his own in the agricultural districts of the Southern United States.

Throughout South Texas, Mexican (Indian and half-breed) farm labor is cheap and plentiful, but inferior when compared to labor in the North. The usual price per day for ordinary farmwork is fifty cents (American money) and one meal. In rush seasons, such as when strawberries are ready for picking and shipment, the price will go as high as a dollar. A Mexican's wants for a week are easily supplied with three dollars, and when he has earned that sum it is hard to make him work the remainder of the week. Threatening to employ him no more is of no avail. He knows he will never freeze, and nature is so generous in South Texas that it would be practically impossible for him to starve. But he respects a contract. Sign with him at the begin-



JAPANESE CANAL WORKERS IN F. SAIBARRA'S RICE-FIELD, NEAR WEBSTER.



TILLING THE SOIL WITH STEAM PLOWS IN SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS.

ning of the year, or for any given length of time, and he will not only work for you, but will zealously guard your interests. Under any other circumstances or condition, he is none too trustworthy.

There is another class of labor in certain portions of Southwest Texas which is only tolerably reliable—the poor whites. They are descendants of Tar-heels, Crackers, and other lowly-born peoples who emigrated to Texas from older Southern States fifty and more years ago. They have never been used to much, and have little or no ambition to better their condition. Seeing other white men succeed only tends to make them pessimistic, and the warm climate keeps their energy

at a low ebb. Some of these poor whites work "on the shares"—make a crop for half of it—but a majority prefer to work for wages by the day or month, as the Mexicans do. Their homes well illustrate what Balzac has described as "industrious poverty." Then there are the negroes; not half so numerous as in other sections of the South, and in great demand on sugar and rice plantations. Of course, it is warm for a long period of each year, and one cannot always be active. The thermometer for months at a time will range from 75 degrees to 95 degrees; but the nights are always cool, and such a thing as sunstroke is never heard of.



RAKING TRASH OFF THE FLOODED RICE-FIELDS.



MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE LOOKING OVER ONE HUNDRED MILES OF REDWOOD FOREST.

## BUILDING UP A STATE BY ORGANIZED EFFORT.

BY HAMILTON WRIGHT.

**T**HE men of the West and South are waving a magic wand of publicity, and, behold! unsettled lands are populated. Almost in a night, as one might say, towns arise and become cities. Railroads throw out a network of feeders, and a new community is playing its part in the world of progress.

There is no more interesting phase of the development of the West and South than the enthusiastic work of the Chambers of Commerce and associations of like character to stimulate immigration and encourage local improvements. Draw a line from Puget Sound to San Diego, from San Diego to New Orleans, and to Puget Sound again; in the vast territory embraced in this triangle there are hundreds and hundreds of these quasi-public organizations, engaged in a unique work of progress. Once gold and free lands were the greatest immigration agents; but to-day the public-spirited men of the South and West believe publicity to be more effective than either lands or gold. And publicity is believed to be a better agent because it appeals more to the permanent class of home-seekers and less to

the adventurer; in other words, it is a discriminating agent.

It is a fascinating story of progress, this, in which the men of a community "get together" with the unselfish purpose of building up a frontier land; it is a story of the coming of the new settler, of the turning of virgin soil by the plow, and the tilling of lands hitherto untilled. Incidentally, it is an emphatic tribute to the effectiveness of the widespread use of printers' ink. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are expended by the Chambers of Commerce every year. Those who contribute the funds share results with the rest of the community; they cannot "check up returns" as the merchant who advertises a specific article can; their faith in advertising is borne out by its usefulness to the community at large.

Pioneer of all the West in this sort of work, California is probably to-day the best advertised region of its size in the world. The tremendous publicity obtained for California is a result of a conscious effort to call attention to its resources. In California there are no less than one hundred and fifty-two Chambers of Commerce and

public bodies of like character. These organizations all work through the California Promotion Committee, which is, as it were, a clearing house for all, and devotes its efforts to the upbuilding of the whole State. Centralization of effort has been adopted in other States. There is the Oregon Development League, the Colorado Promotion and Publicity Committee, and other organizations which combine the work of the various public bodies of their States.

Organization has been the keynote of the work which is carried on by the various commercial bodies of California. Business methods have been applied to this public effort; the work of promotion is recognized as being as much of a business as any other business; and the merchants feel that it pays them to give this public work their enthusiastic and unqualified support. All the commercial bodies in each of the fifty-seven counties of California are banded together in county promotion committees. These county promotion committees in turn form the Counties Committee of the California Promotion Committee. Then all great regions of the State, which by geography are clearly defined, are formed into district associations, and these dis-



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PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN, OF THE LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

(Members of the Advisory Committee.)

trict associations are in turn represented on the Advisory Committee of the California Promotion Committee. The governor of the State and the presidents of California's two great universities are represented on this advisory committee.

Twice every year the officers of the one hundred and fifty-odd Chambers of Commerce in California meet together in a general State convention, where they exchange ideas and seek to improve on the methods of their work. Every Californian is at heart an advertiser. Almost the first person you meet on the street will tell you of the resources of his State. This general sentiment has been crystallized into effective organization. The Californian believes that, though there is no one place suitable to the requirements of every one, yet there are in California localities adapted to the needs of any one. For this reason you will find no man engaged in development work in California who will advise a settler to go to his locality knowing that some other part of the State would be better adapted to the needs of the new-comer. By their very nature, the commercial organizations invite confidence and command respect; should they work in jealous rivalry, the home-seeker would necessarily suffer in the scramble. The work of State development, like the development of other communities, includes a sociological as well as an industrial work. The vast incoming population is to be amalgamated into the body politic; and it is only through conscientious effort that the new-comer is diverted into the right channels. The methods which the Californian adopts to arouse public sentiment in his State are as unique, perhaps, and as effective as the means by which he advertises California to the world.



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GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE, OF CALIFORNIA.  
(Chairman of the Advisory Committee.)



Mr. Charles F. Runyon.  
(Member of the Auditing  
Committee.)

Mr. Andrea Starboro.  
(Chairman of the com-  
mittee.)

Mr. Fred J. Koster.  
(Member of the Auditing  
Committee.)

Mr. Rufus P. Jennings.  
(Executive officer of the  
committee.)

SOME OF THE PROMINENT OFFICERS OF THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE.

Every year the commercial organizations of California assemble at the annual State banquet of the California Promotion Committee. Several times a year business men's excursions are given throughout the State, in order that the men of California may know one another better. A recent trip covered over fourteen hundred miles; the itinerary included twenty-two different towns and cities, and lasted but four days. A special train had been chartered for the event, and in every town the State's best orators addressed great throngs. The party was received in truly Californian style,—brass bands and barbecues signalized the event. On another excursion a

journey was taken through the vast redwood belt in the coast region north of San Francisco. After leaving the last railway station at Sherwood, the business men took stages to Eureka for a distance of one hundred miles through an unbroken redwood forest, returning by steamboat. Again, on a recent trip, the Californians, in the most magnificent special train ever made up on the Pacific coast, visited Portland to take part in the exercises of California Promotion Committee Day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The purpose of these journeys is merely to create a feeling of united sentiment. The members of these excursions have nothing to buy



MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE LOOKING OVER A FERTILE REGION WHICH LACKS SETTLERS.  
(Note the wild grass, almost waist-high.)



BUSINESS MEN OF THE CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE STOPPING FOR LUNCH WHILE ON A TRIP THROUGH THE REDWOOD FORESTS.

and nothing to sell; they pay their own way. The results of this systematic work on behalf of California are shown everywhere in the increased prosperity of the State. New industries are springing up, thousands of settlers are taking advantage of colonist rates, and tons and tons of "literature" are being published and sent all over the world. Obscure communities which have never made an effort to attract attention have formed organizations for their development and are working for the capital and industries, and most of all the men, which will make capital of their natural resources.

A Chamber of Commerce in a Western town is a clearing house in the work for public progress in that community. While different from the staid commercial bodies of the East, it embraces a most varied and vigorous activity, and may only incidentally devote its energies to the fostering of commerce or the tabulation of commercial statistics. Its members are composed of the important men of the community,—merchants, local bankers, manufacturers, ministers, editors, doctors, lawyers, judges, and others. It advertises, entertains conventions and distinguished visitors, urges local improvements, and takes up public questions of a non-political character. Often a Chamber of Commerce maintains

a large headquarters in some central part of the community, where products are displayed and "literature" is distributed.

One hundred and fifty-two commercial bodies in California expend in their regular routine work all the way from one thousand to thirty thousand dollars a year each. In two hours the business men of Portland raised a sum sufficient to carry on the work of the Oregon Development League for a year. The press and the public unite in the effort. Promotion work is not confined to advertising abroad, but it has a distinct local effect. As an example of this, the California Promotion Committee urged special attention to making the home town attractive. Chambers of Commerce and Advancement Associations throughout the whole State took up the movement. In the course of a few months a marvelous change was wrought in many of the cities. In one city more than a mile of streets was cleaned in a week, and this rate was maintained; signs were torn down, trees were planted. The property-owners paid at the rate of one-half cent a running foot, and a greater force of men was employed at this work than the entire city street force. In Fresno County, last Arbor Day, twenty-one miles of streets were planted under the auspices of the commercial organizations.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE STRONG POINT OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

SEVERE criticism of American diplomacy and diplomats, by Americans themselves, as well as by foreign observers, has of late years been accepted without demur quite generally by the American people. It is often said that our diplomatic representatives abroad are much inferior to their expert European colleagues, and we are urged to adopt a system like the European for their careful training and systematic promotion. It cannot be denied that this criticism is largely justified by the facts, and therefore valuable. The extreme unfitness of many American envoys has undoubtedly discredited us, but, as Mr. Francis C. Lowell points out in an article on American diplomacy (in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January), there are advantages in our system—or want of it—which we ought not to overlook. Mr. Lowell proceeds to the concrete by comparing the American representatives in London with the English representatives in Washington since the year 1850. He calls the roll of Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Buchanan, George M. Dallas, Charles Francis Adams, Reverdy Johnson, John Lothrop Motley, R. C. Schenck, Edwards Pierrepont, John Welsh, James Russell Lowell, Edward J. Phelps, Robert T. Lincoln, James F. Bayard, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, and Whitelaw Reid. The English during that time have sent us Sir Henry Bulwer, J. F. T. Crampton, Lord Napier, Lord Lyons, Sir Frederick Bruce, Sir Edward Thornton, L. S. Sackville West, Lord Pauncefoot, Sir Michael Herbert, and Sir Mortimer Durand. Without any discrimination against individual names, says Mr. Lowell, it is quite evident that the Americans have been the more distinguished men. It is, of course, difficult to establish an accurate standard of comparison, but of the Englishmen we may say that "hardly one was of English cabinet rank,—that is to say, had the importance which usually belongs in England to a cabinet minister." Among the sixteen Americans, there were found one President, one Vice-President, and an unsuccessful nominee of a great party for the latter office. Five served in our small cabinet: two Secretaries of State, a Secretary of War, and two Attorneys General; two others were lawyers at the head of their profession, one was an historian, and one a poet,

both of high rank, and still we have not classified Mr. Adams, who did the greatest service of them all. The difference in the lists is striking.

To carry the comparison further, Mr. Lowell recites the names of the British ambassadors to Paris, the capital of France being the first of England's diplomatic appointments. During the time considered, the British diplomatic representatives in the French capital were: Lords Normanby, Cowley, Lyons, Lytton, and Dufferin, Sir Edmond Monson, and Sir Francis Bertie. Doubtless, says Mr. Lowell, Lord Dufferin was a "heaven-born ambassador, whom any country would gladly welcome or employ, but he was hardly the equal of Mr. Hay or Mr. Adams." Lord Lytton, he continues, had been also Viceroy of India and had made his mark in literature. But, "notwithstanding Lords Dufferin and Lytton, the Americans, on the whole, exceed greatly in distinction."

To the criticism that, while we have sent our best men to England we have not done as well with other countries, Mr. Lowell says:

To France, we have sent E. B. Washburne and Levi P. Morton, not to mention two unsuccessful candidates for the Vice-Presidency, William L. Dayton and White-law Reid. To Austria, Anson Burlingame, J. L. Motley, J. A. Kasson, Alphonso Taft (Secretary of War and Attorney-General). To Russia, Simon Cameron (Secretary of War), Bayard Taylor, J. W. Foster (Secretary of State), Alphonso Taft, Charles E. Smith (Postmaster-General), Andrew D. White, E. A. Hitchcock (Secretary of the Interior). To Germany, George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, Andrew D. White, J. A. Kasson, George H. Pendleton. To Spain, Carl Schurz, John P. Hale, Caleb Cushing (Attorney-General), J. R. Lowell, Hannibal Hamlin (Vice-President), J. W. Foster, J. L. M. Curry. Very few men of this distinction have been sent by any European country to the United States. Not so many, I believe, have served the diplomacy of any one European country during the last fifty years.

Few of these Americans, he continues, had long diplomatic experience. Many of these served with little or none. The American diplomat is a man of distinction, taken from public life, literature, or the bar, or from a large business, or from a university, and set to a job for which he has had no special training. The typical European diplomat is a man of less ability and less general distinction trained to a profession from his youth."

What, he asks, are the comparative advantages of the two systems? In reply, he declares that it is the resource and initiative of the American representatives which outweigh in the long run the familiarity with detail which is so characteristic of the European diplomat. The success of American diplomacy in meeting emergencies, he says further, is illustrated by the career of Mr. Washburne, our representative in France during the war of 1870-71.

#### A TYPICAL AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

He had been a member of the American House of Representatives and an experienced politician of Illinois, with little knowledge of Europe and almost none of the French language. His diplomatic rank in Paris was low. Nuncio, ambassadors, some ministers plenipotentiary, outranked him. The United States then had little reputation in Europe. But when the political revolution which followed the battle of Sedan perplexed European diplomats, Mr. Washburne made it his business to do the work which lay next his hand, and he found a good deal of it. Within a few weeks the envoy who had stood near the bottom of the list was become in effect the first diplomatic representative in France. How much credit for the gain was due to our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, and how much to Mr. Washburne, is not known, but much was due to the latter. His protection of the Germans was efficient before and during the siege. When the French Government moved to Versailles in consequence of the outbreak of the Commune, Mr. Washburne formally established his legation there, but spent most of his time in Paris. He was helped by his extraordinary courage, no doubt, but courage is not a rare virtue. His common sense, leading him to disregard diplomatic traditions, contributed more than his courage to his success. Thus, he was able to save some proposed victims from the Commune, and to comfort in prison the Archbishop of Paris, though he could not save him. Much of his action was irregular, and his establishment in Paris was criticised. Thus, he wrote: "This action, it must be admitted, was not entirely acceptable to the government at Versailles, and it was communicated to me, as coming unofficially from that government, that it would have been better for me to have joined all my diplomatic colleagues at Versailles, and not to have kept up any legation whatever in Paris. My answer to all this was that, while I desired to be as agreeable as possible to the government at Versailles, and not to be wanting in my loyalty to it, as minister of the United States, in any respect, yet that there were vast interests with which I was charged at Paris, and, however disagreeable it might be to remain there, I owed a greater duty to the interests with which I was charged than I did to the mere etiquette which would have required me to remain in Versailles."

That some disregard of diplomatic traditions does not always discredit a diplomat is proved by Mr. Washburne's experience.

He had aided and protected the Germans. In this way he had obtained the gratitude of Germany; but the Germans were unpopular in France. He had dealt with the leaders of the Commune, some of them vile criminals as well as armed rebels. If his acts had



HON. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.  
(American Minister to France during the Franco-Prussian War.)

strained our relations with France, his successes would have been dearly bought. But his tact and common sense conciliated France. Momentary irritation soon disappeared. The French ministers of foreign affairs were persons too considerable not to admire beneficent ability, even if its methods were unusual. Mr. Washburne's habit of dealing with men of all sorts as a man of business, not much troubled by the formalities of diplomatic etiquette, pleased every one. He earned the gratitude of the Germans, while keeping French goodwill. His conduct improved our position in Europe.

At the other side of the world, nearly thirty years later, America was represented in China by Mr. Conger, an American politician, who had little knowledge of China and only slight diplomatic experience.

An emergency arose, not provided for in the rules of diplomatic etiquette. While Mr. Conger's achievements in the Boxer troubles were not so great as Mr. Washburne's in France, yet it is understood that he was rather more than the equal of his trained brethren from England and the Continent of Europe. We have just achieved diplomatic success in Russia, having disregarded diplomatic tradition so completely that our ignominious failure was generally predicted. This was the achievement of a President with neither diplomatic training nor a foreign secretary, speaking through an ambassador trained in business and politics.

Secretaries of legation, continues Mr. Lowell, may and ought to be men of training and ability in handling detail. The chief, however, ought to be what he usually is,—a man of great resource, initiative, and wide scope.

## THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MINING ITS OWN COAL.

**L**ITTLE has been published in this country regarding the first attempt of the federal government to develop a source of coal supply to meet its own needs. This enterprise, which has been conducted for more than thirty months in Albay province, Philippine Islands, is described at length in an illustrated article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for January by Mr. Oscar H. Reinholt, who was associated with the work during the years 1903 and 1904.

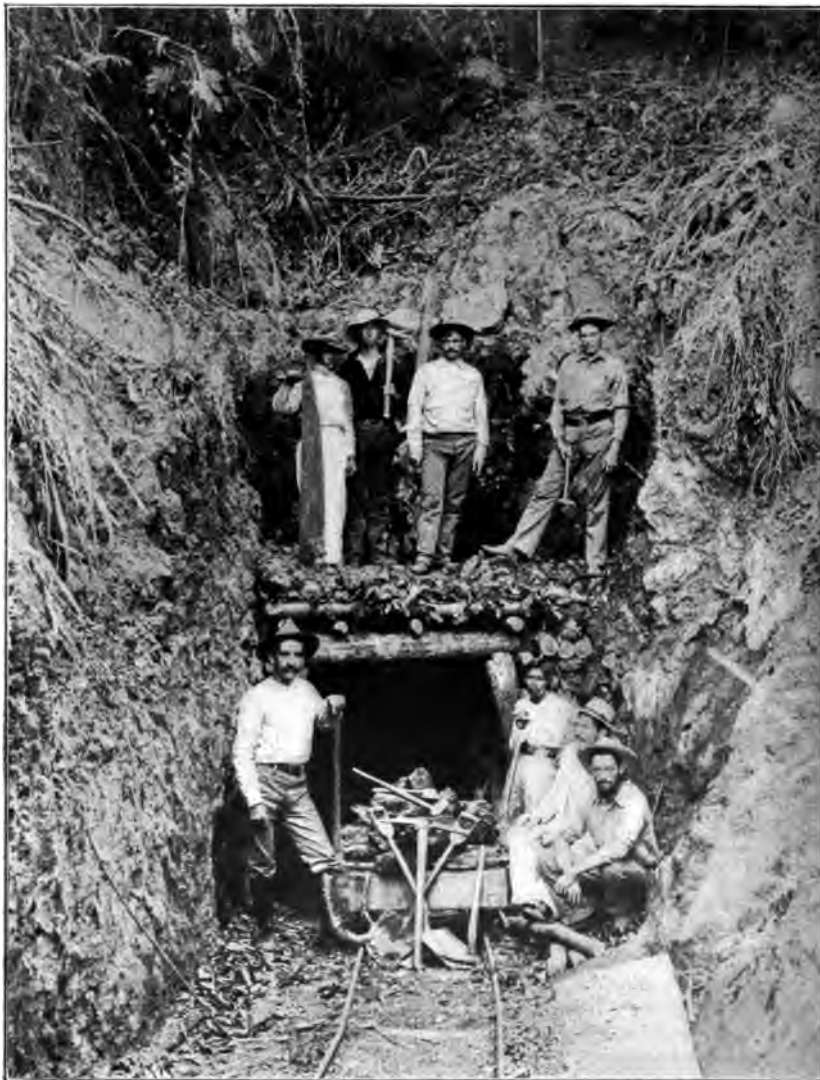
The economic conditions for the undertaking of such an enterprise were very favorable, since the Philippines had no established coal-mining

industry in private hands. It is no new thing, however, for governments to undertake the mining of coal. Since 1901, Cape Colony has been trying to purchase or to find and develop a coal mine, primarily for the needs of the government railroads. New Zealand has now succeeded in opening two coal mines, avowedly to make the colonial railways independent of private production of fuel and to regulate prices of coal by unloading the surplus product on the market whenever desired. The government of the Dutch East Indies has long operated state collieries on the island of Borneo. The Servian State Rail-

way now actually controls about half the output of mineral fuel in that country. In South America, both Venezuela and the United States of Colombia have decided to embark in coal mining. These countries are not unlike the Philippines in the possession of unexploited mineral resources, particularly coal and lignite.

The coal consumption of the Philippines is comparatively unimportant, and practically all of the coal is imported. The local yield has never heretofore reached a record of 10,000 tons. Coal used in the Philippines comes from Japan and Australia, New South Wales having lately taken the leadership from Japan in this respect.

The coal measures in Albay are described by Mr. Reinholt as made up of alternate beds of shales, sandstones, clays, and black lignite or lignito-bituminous coal, besides a few small bands of limestone in their lower horizon. As many as five different beds of coal have been distinguished. These



A PHILIPPINE COAL MINE LOCATED BY DRILLING.

measures increase in thickness, but apparently grow more and more barren of coal toward the north shore, where along Gaba Bay the sandstones and shales of the upper portions of the measures may be regarded as trachyte tuffs slowly deposited in water. Although there are exceptional seams of from twenty to thirty feet in thickness, the greatest normal thickness of any seam on the island, measured at the surface by Mr. Reinholt, did not exceed eight feet.

#### PHILIPPINE COAL HAS BEEN TESTED.

It has been found that the Philippine coal possesses sufficient hardness and crushing strength to be practically unaffected by the rough usage incident to its being twice dumped down long

slides in the course of transportation. It is also found that the coal possesses coking qualities. It seems to be a low-grade bituminous or a lignito-bituminous coal, like the best soft coal of Yampa, Col., rather than a mere lignite.

Mr. Reinholt concludes that since the Government has reason to believe that an abundant supply of really serviceable steaming coal exists in the Philippines, and has already gained much experience of a practical nature essential in developing these deposits, it should not hesitate to proceed with its mining operations, especially since the sole object of such operations would be the supplying, not of private wants, but of a single need of the federal government, by drawing upon one of its latent colonial resources.

### UNCLE SAM'S IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

IN the second of the series of papers contributed to the *Arena* under the title "Uncle Sam's Romance with Science and the Soil," Mr. Frank Vrooman describes some of the remarkable construction work undertaken by the Reclamation Service of the national government with the view to the irrigation of arid portions of our great Southwest. Mr. Vrooman shows that less than four years from the date of President Roosevelt's first message to Congress recommending national aid to irrigation and national control of the water-supply, construction work has been finished, or started, or planned and approved, for the absolute creation out of Western

sand wastes of nearly two million acres of soil, an area which it is believed will add an additional income of from thirty to one hundred millions to the American farmers' wealth. As Mr. Vrooman tersely puts it, "Ten years more will see this work done; twenty years more will see the work paid for from the soil created with the money in the United States Treasury, and with fifty thousand happy homes where the lizard and the rattlesnake find precarious livelihood to-day."

Several projects initiated by the Reclamation Service and now well under way, if not actually completed, are described in detail by Mr. Vrooman.

Space fails us to mention all of these important undertakings, but one of the most interesting in the series is that by which the Gunnison River, in Colorado, will be carried through a six-mile tunnel now being driven through the granite, slate, and sandstone of the divide, the water being turned upon the soil of the Uncompahgre Valley, where it will refresh 125,000 acres of land.

At a point in the North Platte River three miles below the mouth of the Sweetwater, the service is building a dam across the solid-rock canyon 200 feet high. This dam will not only prevent destructive floods, but will store these waters in the



UNCOMPAHGRE VALLEY PORTAL, GUNNISON TUNNEL, COLORADO.



THE POWER PLANT IN GUNNISON CANYON.

(It was necessary to construct a wagon-road for sixteen miles along the face of the canyon walls in order to bring in the machinery for the power plant.)

reclamation of 300,000 acres of land. The canal, furnishing water in Wyoming and Nebraska, will be 140 miles long, with a vast system of lateral canals.

#### IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT WORKS.

The Roosevelt dam in the Salt River Canyon, Arizona, will be 240 feet high, where the canyon walls are only 700 feet apart, and will hold back a lake 25 miles long and from one to two miles wide. Power will be developed for pumping underground waters to augment the surface supply available for irrigation. It is estimated that 200,000 acres of land will be irrigated from this source.

The Truckee-Carson project, by means of which water was turned, last June, on to 50,000 acres of Nevada desert, was fully described in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS at that time.

A large number of reconnaissance and preliminary surveys have been made, and plans are being prepared for numerous other projects in the several arid States and Territories. Many important investigations have been made of underground water resources of several drainage basins, with a view to utilizing the water in various sections wherein the supply of surface water is inadequate.

The success of the nation in the building and control of irrigation plants is declared by the writer to be so overwhelmingly brilliant that it must lead eventually to the building and control of other public utilities and benefits, if not the federal control of all human necessities.

### THE LARGEST TURBINE STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.

SINCE the completion of her first round-trip between Liverpool and New York, the Cunard turbine liner *Carmania* has been an object of much comment. The *Carmania* is the first of the great ocean liners to be equipped with the marine turbine engine, a full description of which was given in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for June, 1904.

An illustrated article by Archibald S. Hurd, in the January number of *Cassier's Magazine*, describes this great liner in detail. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 672 feet; breadth, 72 feet; draft of water, laden, 32 feet; displacement, 29,866 tons. It seems that the *Carmania* is the result of a long series of experiments made at the Clydebank yard under the direction of Thomas Bell, the superintending engineer. Even before these experiments were begun an expert commission had been appointed,

in which the British Admiralty was represented to make a thorough inquiry into the possibilities of the turbine. Thus, the whole subject has been carefully investigated before the ship was built. The new liner is sister ship to the *Carmania*, a vessel which has reciprocating engines. In all other respects the vessels are exactly alike.

Notwithstanding the great size of the turbine machinery and the difficult questions associated with its details of design and construction the *Carmania* was completed for service in a more than twenty months. The keel plate of this ship is of exceptional thickness. The hull is a soundly-built double bottom which makes room for water ballast, the total capacity of which is 3,450 tons. Besides the double bottom there are twelve bulkheads across the ship, binding it together and at the same time insuring safety in case of collision. Much of the plating

on the deck and shell of the ship has been doubled in thickness, the plates used averaging about three tons in weight. Most of the riveting was done by powerful hydraulic machinery. The vessel was designed to maintain a continuous speed at sea of eighteen knots. The turbine machinery consists of one high-pressure turbine placed on the center line of the ship, and two combined low-pressure and reversing turbines placed in the two wings, respectively,—there being, thus, three shafts, each driving a propeller. Apart from the gain in speed which the turbine confers, the Cunard Company attaches great importance to the absence of vibration and the increase in maneuvering power. It is also stated that the turbine needs less attention and

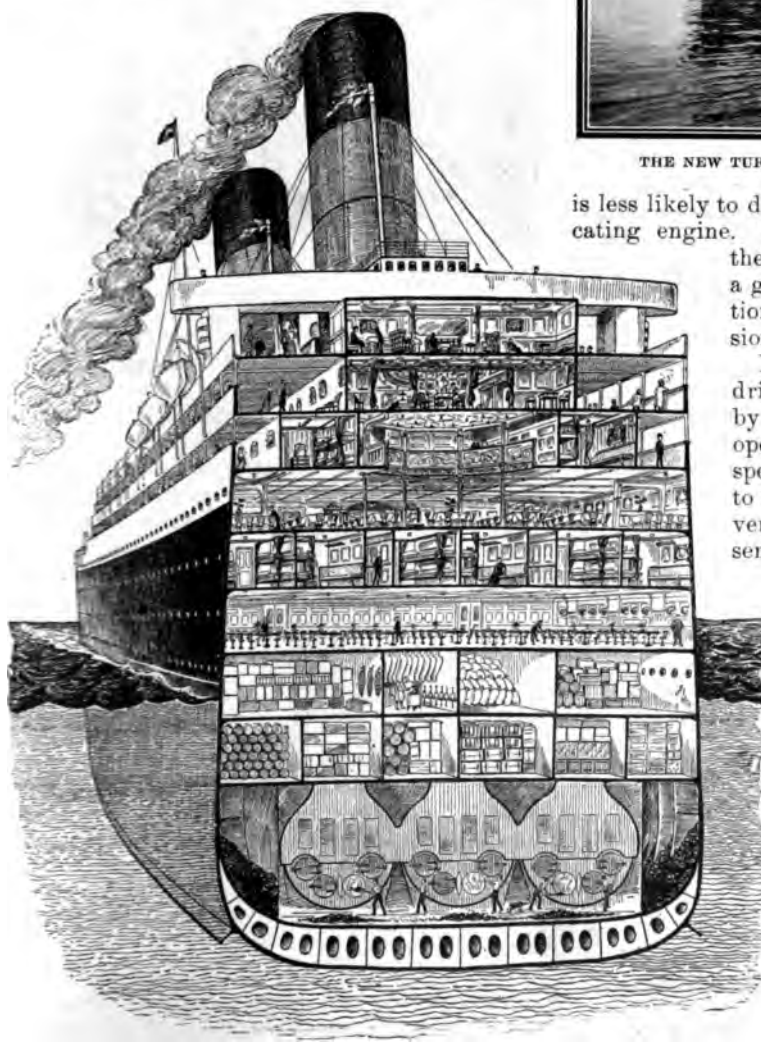


THE NEW TURBINE STEAMSHIP "CARMANIA."

is less likely to develop defects than the reciprocating engine. The comparative simplicity of the working of the turbine has had a good deal to do with the adoption of this new mode of propulsion by the British Admiralty.

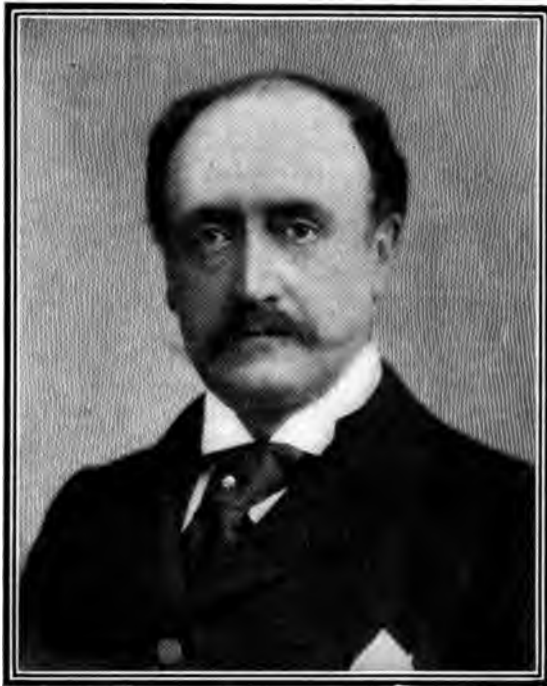
In this vessel the principle of driving the auxiliary machinery by electric motors has been developed to a considerable extent, and special attention has been given to the disposition of fans for the ventilation of the extensive passenger compartments.

In addition to the usual telegraph and telephones to the engine-room, the after-bridge, and the bow, there is an installation for the control of the whole of the water-tight bulkhead doors. These doors are fitted on the Stone-Lloyd principle, and can at the will of the captain be closed throughout the ship in a few seconds, thus rendering the vessel practically unsinkable. Another interesting instrument fitted here is a submarine telephone, an appliance for locating the position of lightships or lighthouses in foggy or thick weather.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE "CARMANIA," SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF DECKS AND COMPARTMENTS.





FRANCIS KOSSUTH.

(Leader of the Independent party in the Hungarian Diet.)

*lap* is independent of all parties. It very often publishes articles by Count Andrassy and Count Apponyi, leaders of the Opposition. The essential point of these articles is, that in Hungary only such a policy as corresponds with the will of the parliamentary majority is possible. Consequently, the appointment of the present government is contrary to the constitution, and the endeavors of the government to carry out the wishes of the King represent the idea of absolute rule. The present government has no right to set forth any programme, and above all universal suffrage, a question which is by no means yet ripe. Universal suffrage is worth nothing if parliamentary rights are restricted.

## INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of the Independent party are the *Egyetemes* (Concord), *Budapest*, and *Magyarország* (Hungary). The leading political contributor of these papers is Mr. Francis Kossuth, president of the Independent party, son of Louis Kossuth, the celebrated leader of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848. These newspapers urge the complete separation of Hungary from Austria, without, however, a change of dynasty. Consequently, having dissolved the agreement of 1867, Hungary should maintain a separate army and a separate foreign service.

Concerning the actual situation, Mr. Kossuth writes (in the *Budapest*) the following :

In Hungary order is turned upside down, the constitution has been destroyed, dynastical loyalty is being jeopardized ; the government has allied itself with anarchy ; all for the sole purpose that the Hungarian interests shall not be carried out against the Germanism (*Deutschthum*) of the army. At the same time, by universal suffrage Germanism will be thwarted in Austria. Let this be understood by every thinking man ! However that may be, and however deep the confusion of ideas may be shown by the facts mentioned above, we have before us the dominating fact that the ruler expects to grant rights to the people ; consequently, the popular representing body, the Parliament, cannot refuse these rights offered by the ruler to the people. It is absolutely impossible, however, for these rights to be born by an unlawful birth and as a result of anti-constitutional proceedings. They must come in a legal way to the people. Then, if the King really approves of universal suffrage, he should remove the government, which prevents the function of the legislature, and, by its every act, only serves to widen the breach between the King and the nation.

According to almost all the publications of Hungary, these sentences sum up the standpoint of Hungarian public opinion in regard to the King's and the government's policy.

The organ of the New Party is called *Pesti Hirlap* (Pest News). The name is taken from the title of Louis Kossuth's paper in 1848, when Buda and Pest were not yet united. The political leader of this paper is Baron Desiderius Banffy, the late Premier and Lord Steward, now the president of the New Party. The *Pesti Hirlap* holds to the platform of the New Party. It would maintain the agreement of 1867, but it fights for the realization of the Hungarian national aims in the army, in the foreign service,



A BOHEMIAN IDEA OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PARTNERSHIP.

From the *Humoristické Listy* (Prague).

in the royal court, and in the separation of the Hungarian tariff territory from the Austrian. It advocates extension of the suffrage. In a recent issue, in speaking of the government's suffrage plan, this journal said :

Here we have the idea of universal suffrage,—a clean, majestic, noble idea. But so many dirty politicians have used it that it has become almost unsympathetic to the people. Moreover, they have added to it and made it unpleasant for the Hungarian taste. We must clean this idea by the force of truth to make it acceptable and enjoyable to the Hungarian nation.

There are two other small papers, each rep-

resenting the views of a political association. The *Alkotmány* (Constitution) is the paper of the People's Party, which is Catholic and conservative. It joined the Opposition coalition, and now attacks the government from the point of view that it is unconstitutional, that it is allied with irreligious Socialists, and that it represents the extreme of demagoguery. The *Hazánk* (Our Country) is the organ of the Hungarian Agrarians, who do not constitute a separate political party, but who have partisans in all political parties. In political spirit it is closely related to the *Budapesti Hírlap*.

## CANADA'S RAILWAY COMMISSION.

TWO years ago the Dominion of Canada established a "Board of Railway Commissioners" with far greater power than it is now proposed to give to any commission or court in the United States. The experience of the Canadian railroads under the control of this commission is of interest in its bearing on the question of federal rate control now before Congress. In a symposium on "Federal Control of Railroad Rates" contributed to the new *Moody's Magazine* (New York) for January, the Hon. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., of Montreal, gives a brief account of the results of the Canadian experiment.

The present commission, which took the place of the Railway Committee of the Canadian Privy Council, consists of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, who are to hold office, during good behavior, for ten years. The present chief commissioner is Judge Killam; the other commissioners are Professor Mills and Mr. Bernier; the traffic expert is Mr. Hardwell, an experienced railroad man. No commissioner is permitted to have a financial interest in any railroad.

All freight tariffs have to be submitted by the companies to the Railway Commissioners, who may approve or change them. Tolls (rates) may be for the whole or any particular part of the line, but they must always, under substantially similar circumstances, be charged equally to all persons; no reduction or advance shall be made.

### THE BOARD REGULATES RATES, SPEED, AND EVEN CONSTRUCTION.

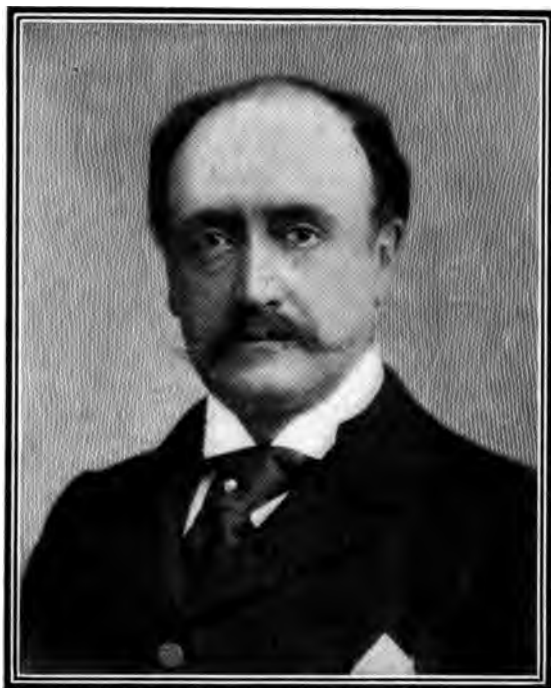
No toll may be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities. The board shall not approve any toll which for like goods or passengers, carried under substantially similar conditions in the same direction over the same line, is greater for a shorter than a longer distance, unless the board is satisfied that, owing to competition, it is expedient to

do so. Where carriage is partly by rail and partly by water, and the tolls in a single sum, the board may require the company to declare, or may determine, what portion is charged in respect of carriage by rail, to prevent discrimination. Freight tariffs are governed by a classification which the board must approve, and the object is to have this classification uniform. Railways shall, when directed by the board, place any specified goods in any stated class. Tariffs shall be in such form and give such details as the board may prescribe. The maximum mileage tariff shall be filed with the board and be subject to its approval; when approved, the company shall publish it in the *Canadian Gazette*, the official publication. As respects this act, the board is invested with the rights, privileges, and powers of a superior court. None, therefore, may oppose it.

The board may regulate the speed of trains and even such particulars as the blowing of whistles. Shortly after the big fire in Toronto, the railways were at war regarding the site for and the building of a large station. The board took a hand in the game and directed what should be done. At the time of writing there are several questions as to overhead crossings and the crossing by one road of the other under consideration, so that the board has also practical control of construction.

### GAINS FROM PUBLICITY.

One of the great safeguards under the present law, says Mr. Bickerdike, is publicity. Formerly the roads made their own rates, just as they do in the United States, and there was no appeal from them. There were discriminations in favor of large shippers. When the commission assumed control the Canadian roads were carrying flour at a lower rate than grain. The commission at once put the raw article on the same basis as the finished product. Some roads were charging as much on cattle from Toronto to Montreal as from Detroit to Montreal—a discrimination in favor of United States cattle. This practice also was stopped. The commission reduced the rates on beans to a grain basis. Many other adjustments have been made. Both



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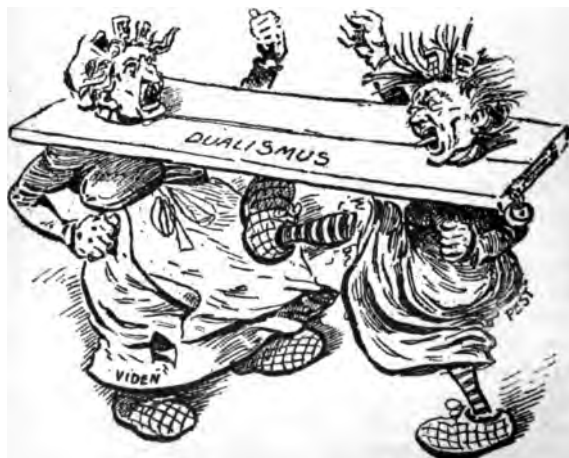
The newspapers of the Independent party are the *Egyetemes* (Concord), *Budapest*, and *Magyarország* (Hungary). The leading political contributor of these papers is Mr. Francis Kossuth, president of the Independent party, son of Louis Kossuth, the celebrated leader of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848. These newspapers urge the complete separation of Hungary from Austria, without, however, a change of dynasty. Consequently, having dissolved the agreement of 1867, Hungary should maintain a separate army and a separate foreign service.

Concerning the actual situation, Mr. Kossuth writes (in the *Budapest*) the following :

In Hungary order is turned upside down, the constitution has been destroyed, dynastical loyalty is being jeopardized ; the government has allied itself with anarchy ; all for the sole purpose that the Hungarian interests shall not be carried out against the Germanism (*Deutschthum*) of the army. At the same time, by universal suffrage Germanism will be thwarted in Austria. Let this be understood by every thinking man ! However that may be, and however deep the confusion of ideas may be shown by the facts mentioned above, we have before us the dominating fact that the ruler expects to grant rights to the people ; consequently, the popular representing body, the Parliament, cannot refuse these rights offered by the ruler to the people. It is absolutely impossible, however, for these rights to be born by an unlawful birth and as a result of anti-constitutional proceedings. They must come in a legal way to the people. Then, if the King really approves of universal suffrage, he should remove the government, which prevents the function of the legislature, and, by its every act, only serves to widen the breach between the King and the nation.

According to almost all the publications of Hungary, these sentences sum up the standpoint of Hungarian public opinion in regard to the King's and the government's policy.

The organ of the New Party is called *Pesti Hirlap* (Pest News). The name is taken from the title of Louis Kossuth's paper in 1848, when Buda and Pest were not yet united. The political leader of this paper is Baron Desiderius Banffy, the late Premier and Lord Steward, now the president of the New Party. The *Pesti Hirlap* holds to the platform of the New Party. It would maintain the agreement of 1867, but it fights for the realization of the Hungarian national aims in the army, in the foreign service,



A BOHEMIAN IDEA OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PARTNERSHIP.

From the *Humoristické Listy* (Prague).

in the royal court, and in the separation of the Hungarian tariff territory from the Austrian. It advocates extension of the suffrage. In a recent issue, in speaking of the government's suffrage plan, this journal said :

Here we have the idea of universal suffrage,—a clean, majestic, noble idea. But so many dirty politicians have used it that it has become almost unsympathetic to the people. Moreover, they have added to it and made it unpleasant for the Hungarian taste. We must clean this idea by the force of truth to make it acceptable and enjoyable to the Hungarian nation.

There are two other small papers, each rep-

resenting the views of a political association. The *Alkotmany* (Constitution) is the paper of the People's Party, which is Catholic and conservative. It joined the Opposition coalition, and now attacks the government from the point of view that it is unconstitutional, that it is allied with irreligious Socialists, and that it represents the extreme of demagoguery. The *Hazánk* (Our Country) is the organ of the Hungarian Agrarians, who do not constitute a separate political party, but who have partisans in all political parties. In political spirit it is closely related to the *Budapesti Hirlap*.

## CANADA'S RAILWAY COMMISSION.

TWO years ago the Dominion of Canada established a "Board of Railway Commissioners" with far greater power than it is now proposed to give to any commission or court in the United States. The experience of the Canadian railroads under the control of this commission is of interest in its bearing on the question of federal rate control now before Congress. In a symposium on "Federal Control of Railroad Rates" contributed to the new *Moody's Magazine* (New York) for January, the Hon. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., of Montreal, gives a brief account of the results of the Canadian experiment.

The present commission, which took the place of the Railway Committee of the Canadian Privy Council, consists of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, who are to hold office, during good behavior, for ten years. The present chief commissioner is Judge Killam; the other commissioners are Professor Mills and Mr. Bernier; the traffic expert is Mr. Hardwell, an experienced railroad man. No commissioner is permitted to have a financial interest in any railroad.

All freight tariffs have to be submitted by the companies to the Railway Commissioners, who may approve or change them. Tolls (rates) may be for the whole or any particular part of the line, but they must always, under substantially similar circumstances, be charged equally to all persons; no reduction or advance shall be made.

### THE BOARD REGULATES RATES, SPEED, AND EVEN CONSTRUCTION.

No toll may be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities. The board shall not approve any toll which for like goods or passengers, carried under substantially similar conditions in the same direction over the same line, is greater for a shorter than a longer distance, unless the board is satisfied that, owing to competition, it is expedient to

do so. Where carriage is partly by rail and partly by water, and the tolls in a single sum, the board may require the company to declare, or may determine, what portion is charged in respect of carriage by rail, to prevent discrimination. Freight tariffs are governed by a classification which the board must approve, and the object is to have this classification uniform. Railways shall, when directed by the board, place any specified goods in any stated class. Tariffs shall be in such form and give such details as the board may prescribe. The maximum mileage tariff shall be filed with the board and be subject to its approval; when approved, the company shall publish it in the *Canadian Gazette*, the official publication. As respects this act, the board is invested with the rights, privileges, and powers of a superior court. None, therefore, may oppose it.

The board may regulate the speed of trains and even such particulars as the blowing of whistles. Shortly after the big fire in Toronto, the railways were at war regarding the site for and the building of a large station. The board took a hand in the game and directed what should be done. At the time of writing there are several questions as to overhead crossings and the crossing by one road of the other under consideration, so that the board has also practical control of construction.

### GAINS FROM PUBLICITY.

One of the great safeguards under the present law, says Mr. Bickerdike, is publicity. Formerly the roads made their own rates, just as they do in the United States, and there was no appeal from them. There were discriminations in favor of large shippers. When the commission assumed control the Canadian roads were carrying flour at a lower rate than grain. The commission at once put the raw article on the same basis as the finished product. Some roads were charging as much on cattle from Toronto to Montreal as from Detroit to Montreal—a discrimination in favor of United States cattle. This practice also was stopped. The commission reduced the rates on beans to a grain basis. Many other adjustments have been made. Both

tariff and classification are under control of the commission, and must be published officially before they can take effect. Heavy penalties are provided for illegal departure from them.

In Canada there are ten freight classifications. Formerly the rate could be manipulated by transferring the freight from one classification to the other. Recent efforts to change the classification, being given the necessary publicity, met with opposition, and the commission now has the matter under consideration. Formerly telegraph poles, railway ties, etc., were carried by special contract only. As it was not to the interest of the railways to have the ties leave the country,—thus decreasing the supply and proportionately increasing the price,—the roads, by the imposition of high classification or tariffs, or car shortage and other devices with which they are familiar, made it so difficult for shippers to get their poles and ties out that the production began to show a large decrease, it is said. These articles have now been placed in the classification book and have to be carried at lumber rates.

#### COMPLAINTS OF SHIPPERS.

The commissioners, according to Mr. Bickerdike, have attended satisfactorily to the appeals of shippers, although not all such appeals have

been granted, many having been found to be unjust to the railroads. Many cases have been adjusted at meetings between the railroad officials and the commissioners.

A few weeks ago a complaint was made by local grain and milling industries that export grain was receiving preference over them in the assignment of cars during a shortage. As a means of temporary relief the commission directed what proportion of cars should be devoted to local shippers. The commission promises to go into the subject fully and thoroughly, in order to deal with the problem fairly during the crop movement of 1906.

Mr. Bickerdike says in conclusion :

It may be objected by many in the United States, that the railroads there will gain their ends by bribing the commissioners. The safeguards, in Canada, against this are the character of the commissioners and the tariff officer, their high office and liberal remuneration, the importance of the business interests at stake, and the publicity given to the appeals made to the board and to its decisions. Not one word of doubt has been heard upon this question in Canada, and safeguards, such as the above, should surely be sufficient also in the United States.

### AMERICAN MORALITY ON ITS TRIAL.

AN Anglo-American, writing in *Blackwood's Magazine* on this subject apropos of the recent life-insurance scandals, says that the historian of the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations will have an unprecedentedly difficult task owing to the mysteries of modern finance that he will have to unravel. Without denying or excusing "graft" and "boodling," the writer says that it is but an infinitesimal fraction of the American public that even gets a chance to plunder its neighbors; and, what is more important, it is but an infinitesimal fraction, in his opinion, that would take such a chance, if they had it.

"The mass of the American people are certainly as honest as those of any other country. They have quite as high a moral standard as our own, and are equally successful in living up to it."

Moreover, even if the 70 per cent. of Americans living outside the great cities desired to eat bread other than that of honest industry, "the American woman is there to brace them up." For the much-abused, severely-criticised American woman is, says the writer, now, as always, a great moral power. So long as she holds her present position in her own household and in society, American morals are safe. There are many varieties of good women in the world,

he says, but the good American woman apparently excelleth them all. From "Anglo-American's" description of her, it would seem that she is a twentieth-century edition of Solomon's Virtuous Woman.

So far as the 83,000,000 of American people are concerned, then, the recent scandals may be considered abnormal. The whole American press has pilloried the dishonest millionaires.

"We phlegmatic Britons can hardly realize either the audacity of the millionaire 'boodlers' or the vehemence of the popular indignation that has so suddenly overwhelmed them. Both are, however, characteristically American."

Many breaches have been made even in citadels of corruption like Tammany Hall; and altogether, according to this writer, boodling and grafting of all kinds have received a severe blow. But the most serious danger of all, the one really most concerning level-headed Americans, still remains,—the influence of excessive wealth on the moral and material well-being of the community. The November elections, however, proved that the American people were firmly resolved to resist the tyranny of the corruptionists and vindicate the honor of their American citizenship. "The cormorant millionaire gang," however, still remains.

## BOSSISM IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

AMERICANS have grown accustomed to the thought that the evils of political bossism are peculiarly American,—something unknown in any other country. Foreign writers, especially English writers, have encouraged this belief by their expressions of horror and surprise at the revelations made from time to time of our political life. We are, therefore, hardly prepared for the frank confessions made in a current number of one of the English periodicals. These confessions were written before the recent general election, but it is to be assumed that conditions have not materially changed in recent years.

"A Candid Candidate" reveals in the *Grand Magazine* the inner working of "The Machinery of British Elections." He strips the paint and clothes from the electoral fetich and shows how the wires work. He says that the two large parties, as a matter of fact, through their central organizations in London, are controlled and directed by some six or twelve active and ingenious workers, who may often take all their orders from one man. This man, although his name is possibly not known outside a very narrow circle, exercises an authority greater than the Prime Minister. The writer then shows how it is the caucus, local and national, rather than the people, who select the candidates. He says:

A large majority of the constituencies are either not rich enough or not self-sacrificing enough to provide their local organizations with sufficient funds to carry through the great expenses of a campaign. Take a town with some fifteen thousand voters, nearly all of them belonging to the very poorest classes. Any section of them, desirous of nominating a candidate, must find about £125 a year for registration expenses, £150 a year for an election agent, some £50 a year for miscellaneous expenses, and about £1,000 for every election. Now, a very active association in such a constituency may congratulate itself on having done very well if it contrives to collect £50 a year. Accordingly, two courses alone are open. Either the association must find a candidate sufficiently rich and enthusiastic to pay his own expenses, or else they must solicit the assistance of the central caucus, which will take advantage of possessing the purse-strings.

## "ADVICE" FROM HEADQUARTERS.

When the secretary of the local association solicits the London wire-pullers, he receives a letter of the following kind:

"DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and are prepared to give favorable consideration to your request for financial assistance at the coming election, provided that you are willing to support a suitable candidate. In the event of your not having made any choice up to the present, we beg to suggest that you should hear an address by Mr. Carpet-

Bagger, K.C., who is a staunch party man and eminently suited to represent your borough.—Yours faithfully, J. TADPOLE."

Reading between the lines, he quickly understands that, unless Mr. Carpet-Bagger be adopted, little or no financial assistance will be forthcoming.

## THE GENESIS OF THE CARPET-BAGGER.

The carpet-bagger is forthwith, with more or less reluctance, adopted by the local association. The writer goes on to ask, How is it that Mr. Tadpole is so eager to recommend Mr. Carpet-Bagger? He answers:

The secret history of the affair may be told in a few words. Mr. Carpet-Bagger has made a fair competency at the bar by dint of soporific discourses on Chancery cases. He has just taken silk, and he finds his practice is dwindling away. A zealous political friend plays upon his ambitions and suggests to him that he would make an excellent solicitor-general. He has never taken the faintest interest in politics, but his experience at the bar has taught him to prefer the winning side. So he is easily persuaded to consider himself a Conservative or a Liberal, as the case may be, and he trots round with a letter of introduction to the central agent in Parliament Street or St. Stephen's Chambers.

He is ushered into a luxurious office, where, "after compliments" (as the Orientals cynically express it), a very polite gentleman inquires insinuatingly, "What sum, my dear sir, are you prepared to subscribe to the funds of the Central Association?" Mr. Carpet-Bagger had had no idea of subscribing anything. But it is pointed out to him that, though he is so famous at the bar, he is utterly unknown in political life; in other words, to put it vulgarly, he must pay his footing.

Then a process of haggling ensues. He had been led to hope that the central office would nominate him and pay all expenses. The central office, on the other hand, considers that its nomination is a highly coveted favor; indeed, almost a marketable commodity. It suggests that he should pay all his expenses and subscribe £1,000 to the central fund. Eventually a compromise is probably found. Either Mr. Carpet-Bagger provides half the expenses and subscribes £250, or he subscribes nothing and pays all his expenses, or he subscribes £800 and the central agency pays all his expenses, as the case may be. In any case, if he is prepared to pay the piper, he is foisted upon a constituency with which he has neither acquaintance nor sympathy. As to his political opinions, he is placed in the position of a receiver of stolen goods on a basis of "No questions asked," except, of course, the one question, "Will you place yourself unreservedly in the hands of the party whips?"

The rest of the article is racily written, but is more apt to promote cynicism than respect for the political conscience. If the practices described by "A Candid Candidate" prevailed in the last general election, they were commonly ignored in the newspaper reports that reached America.



## THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION SINCE THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

IN the course of the seven years following the first Hague Conference, writes Professor Lammach (himself one of the members of the tribunal) in the *Deutsche Revue*, more than thirty arbitration treaties have been signed and ratified.

All the European powers except Russia have concluded such compacts. Most of the agreements are restricted in scope and time (usually five years), but the Dutch-Danish treaty of 1904 makes it obligatory to submit "all differences and all quarrels which cannot be settled by diplomatic means" to a court of arbitration. The Swedish-Norwegian treaty proposes that the court itself be the umpire as to whether a difference touches the vital interests of the state.

It is greatly to be deplored, the writer continues, that the United States, whose attitude regarding arbitration at the conference, and more particularly since, was so creditable, should, on account of a constitutional conflict between the President and the Senate, have failed to ratify the seven arbitration treaties which it had concluded.

While at first there appeared to be a tendency to allow the Hague Tribunal to sink into desuetude for lack of occupation, it has since, thanks to the initiative of President Roosevelt and the indefatigable French Senator d'Estournelles, steadily grown in significance. One of the advantages of settling disagreements by a court of arbitration is the celerity and completeness of their disposal; questions are quickly decided which might otherwise drag on for years and be a constant menace to peace. Professor Lammach concludes:

One of the most beneficent effects which would result from the regular activity of the Hague Tribunal would be that it might become the organ of the development of a definite international law. Nothing would better answer the spirit of that law—which is intended to rule states and regulate their mutual concerns—than that it should arise out of the practice of a court summoned by the disputants themselves and internationally recognized. As the decisions of the English courts have, in the course of centuries, become the source of the English common law, the decisions of a general court of all states might likewise become the source of a law common to all states. More particularly might this be the case where entirely new problems are concerned, as, for instance, in colonial law. It would seem especially fitting that colonial differences should be submitted to a court of arbitration, since they do not touch the essence of the power of the state. It would be particularly important, in this connection, to enunciate generally acknowledged principles regarding the acquisition of territory and the rights and duties of possession, in order to do away with the principle of the balance of power hitherto prevailing, which leads all

nations to new annexations of territory, and only postpones but does not remove the possibility of conflict.

### "For International Reconciliation."

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant contributes to the *Revue de Paris* an article entitled "The Two Policies." He says every country will no doubt continue to increase its naval and military forces, and on every side the result must be discontent and the paralysis of labor and commerce. And the more the external situation is strained, the more difficult does the internal situation become. The progress of militarism precipitates socialism, and revolution and anarchy supersede socialism. Already, however, several countries have been feeling the necessity of opposing to the contagion of militarism a new policy of peace. This is not the peace of poets and philosophers, nor is it disarmament. On all sides an irresistible need for intercourse between nations is manifest, and it is to meet this need for intercommunication, exchange, and mutual education that the Committee of International Conciliation of the Hague Tribunal has been founded.

### Is This a New Problem for the Second Hague Conference?

Could the second Hague Conference properly consider the question of the use of the military power in the suppression of internal revolt? The opinion of the well-known Russian monthly review, *Vyestnik Yevropy* (St. Petersburg), edited by the famous Stasulevich, as to the atrocities committed by the army in attempting to put down the present Liberal movement is as follows:

The sad events of the past few months give rise to new and very important questions, which should be included in the programme of the coming international peace conference at The Hague. If, for wars with foreign nations, certain limiting rules are established, should they not be considered as binding also in the matter of military activity in domestic affairs whenever it is necessary to quell an uprising of a people or at attempts to put an end to domestic disturbances and commotions? Is it possible or proper that in such cases the force of arms should be used without any regulations or limiting rules? It seems to us that for the infliction of internal chastisement there should also exist some distinct general rules, which are independent of the arbitrariness of the governments interested in them, and which are subject to the control of the whole civilized world. The Hague Conference would have a perfect right to discuss this question during its survey of the principles and customs of international law. Such an extension of its functions would be in perfect accord not only with the general nature of this international

conference, but also with the practical interests of the signatory governments. There is no doubt that the international or civil military operations in any of the large European countries directly or indirectly touch the interests of the other powers, and cannot be considered as indifferent for Europe or even for humanity at large.

According to general law, continues this Russian journal, foreign intervention in the internal affairs of a strange power is permitted only in exceptional cases, when the local government is not in a condition to control the disturbed situation, which threatens the lives and property of foreign subjects, or which may overstep the recognized limits in quelling disorders, thus violating the principles of humanity. Such, for example, was the case during the Bulgarian, Candian, Armenian, and Macedonian massacres in Turkey, although, to be sure, the special point of view, long established in regard to Turkey, cannot be applied to the other powers of Europe. But this example shows that the inner relations and conditions in foreign countries sometimes enter absolutely into the competency of international law.

It is self-evident that, between the provisions of the application of military power in a foreign war and against internal disturbances, there should exist no direct contradiction. The methods which are not permitted to be used against an external foe must not and

cannot be applied in the struggle against a dissatisfied or revolting part of the population of the native country. If upon the capture of a hostile city it is prohibited to kill peaceful citizens and to destroy private dwellings, much more obligatory this prohibition should be during the so-called restoration of order in any of the cities of the Fatherland.

During the recent uprisings at Baku, Odessa, and other cities, however, the commanders of the army, says M. Stasulevich, did not observe those general principles of military law which, for example, the Japanese followed at the taking of Port Arthur or Dalny.

The artillery destroyed public and private buildings, pretending that some shots had been fired from them. Rifle volleys were poured into unarmed citizens, among them women and children, while in extreme cases it would have sufficed to use cold steel against the unlawful gathering. The plunder and *pogromy* (massacres of the Jews) were often carried on under the protection and cover of the troops. Multitudes of people who had gathered in private dwellings were burned in the presence of the military detachments and the police. All this happened as if according to a preconceived plan, with the aim to annihilate the alleged rebels. In no war have such abuses of the military power been witnessed as in the actions of our army, especially the Cossacks, toward the peaceful inhabitants of Russian cities and villages. No victorious army leader has ever issued such threatening orders as our generals at the restoration of order in the cities of the kingdom of Poland.

## WHAT MAY THE CZAR'S GOVERNMENT EXPECT FROM ITS ARMY?

THE constantly spreading internal disorders which threaten the stability of the existing government may finally lead to the overthrow of the Romanovs. The war which the revolutionary forces are now waging against the bureaucracy will be decided largely by the attitude that the bulk of the army is to assume in the matter. In this connection, therefore, it is very instructive to read the authoritative testimony of General Tzerpitzki, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, on the *morale* and the organization of the army as demonstrated by the Japanese War. His letter, recently published in the *Russ*, is, according to the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, a powerful "indictment of our entire military system." Some months previously he had already stated, in writing to the latter journal:

You are quite right in saying that a whole year of war failed to bring to the fore a single leader, yet it is but proper to ask whence such leaders are to come in our army. Generals do not drop down from the skies; they are a creation of the army. . . . Our army, thanks to the prevailing absurd and pernicious bureaucratic

*régime*, has become unproductive in this respect; it has ceased to develop good line officers, but has been producing, on the other hand, officers with whom it is impossible to achieve military success. Protection and favoritism have built a nest in our army in the shadow of the bureaucracy. Former officers in the Imperial Guard could always secure important appointments notwithstanding their physical disability and mental incapacity.

The general then gives a list of such persons assigned to important positions. "One old man of seventy-eight," he says further, "who had not mounted a horse for ten years," admitted to General Tzerpitzki that "he never had the patience to read through a single work on military matters." . . . "He was a mere child in his conception of military affairs, and regarded all his subordinates in the district as serfs." . . . "Another one tried by his haughty demeanor to transform all his subordinates into slaves." . . . The commander of a third military district was "a feeble old man, taking no interest whatsoever in the army. His duties were performed by his assistant, a dissipated idler, who devoted

most of his time to flirtations with the wives of his subordinates. A fourth military district was commanded by an old man of eighty, who was so feeble that, in 1900, he inspected the brigade then commanded by Tzerpitzki from his carriage. . . . Our army, continues the general, has become a great aggregation of slaves, thanks to the bureaucratic régime, and it goes without saying that heroes do not come from among slaves.

Military discipline in our army has been replaced by flunkysm. . . . Our army is ignorant, illiterate, and unpatriotic. . . . All questions given to the officers or enlisted men elicit the same stereotyped answer, "*Ne mogu zuat*" (I cannot know). This answer is the result of ignorance, stupidity, and absolute indifference to duty. Our famine-stricken, beggared, and oppressed people, kept in darkness, cannot be a patriotic people, for all its interests are centered in the desire to secure bread in order to keep body and soul together . . . since the movement for liberation, of the sixties, has retrogressed rather than progressed, and has become an aggregation of slaves governed by bureaucrats. The leaders of the army, from the seniors down, were engaged in acquiring fortunes by graft. . . .

When one of the military hospitals needed additional funds, amounting to only three hundred rubles a year, it took fifteen months to secure official sanction; whereas when General

Kuropatkin became Minister of War, "a house was bought for him after a few days' inspection, at a cost to the government of more than a million rubles, and its annual maintenance cost from forty to sixty thousand rubles. . . ."

When the Minister of War decided to have a summer residence at Yalta, a whole estate was immediately rented for him, and cost the government twenty-five thousand rubles annually. All these expenditures were not placed before the council of the war ministry, and were not legally sanctioned. Having decided to make excursions on the Neva, the Minister of War purchased for himself, at the government's expense, a steam yacht, which was likewise maintained at the government's expense. With a salary of thirty-two thousand rubles a year, and an additional allowance for current expenses, General Kuropatkin ordered the payment to himself of eight thousand rubles annually for commanding the military forces of Finland after the latter no longer existed. . . . It is impossible to make progress under such conditions. Why is it that in other countries cabinet officers live like private persons? I visited Count Caprivi several times. He lived with his sister in a six-room apartment on the third floor, drove about in hired cabs, and was respected by everybody. Why is it, then, that in so poor a country as ours, where half of the population almost starves to death from year to year, the cabinet officers and other highly placed personages must live in imperial style?

## THE RECENT DISORDERS IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

"THE storm of insurrection in Russia" (writes Herman Rosenthal in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*) "rages now also in my old home, on the banks of the Duna, and it will surely inflict much injury and will destroy much life ere it shall have spent its force. The Letts, the aborigines of the Baltic coast, have possessed themselves of the local government machinery and have proclaimed a Baltic republic. How long this condition of anarchy is to prevail in Livonia and Courland is known to the gods alone."

I well remember the sturdy race of the Letto-Slavic peasants. I grew up among them, and came in intimate contact with educated and uneducated Letts, and must admit that in my youth I always felt a kindly sympathy for them. I admired their tenacity, their wonderful industry, and their iron will that permitted them to rid themselves of the burden of slavery which they bore for centuries, and to emerge victorious from under the yoke of a medieval feudal system which remained in force until comparatively recent times. My faithful Lettish nurse taught me in my childhood her musical language—the youngest daughter of Sanskrit—and her beautiful, melancholy songs and fairy tales. The sad song, "*Szell mene randame Dānse*" (play me a dance, of weeping), used to move me to tears, while her half-

heathen St. John's Day songs transported me to the wonderland of nymphs and fairies of the forest.

After reviewing the history of the Letts under the German knights, the Poles, the Swedes, and the Russians, the author states that, "notwithstanding all the reforms of Catherine II., the condition of the Baltic peasants under Russia soon became even worse than it had been under Swedish rule."

It was only under Alexander I. (1804) that real measures were introduced for the amelioration of their condition. A limit was placed to tax impositions upon them, they were allowed to become the actual owners of their property properly acquired, and they were accorded the right to transmit their lands to their heirs. They were, however, still tied down to the soil, for they were forbidden by law to leave their homes. The estate-owner could still sell his peasants, but not without the lands to which they were attached. This condition of affairs affected unfavorably also the interest of the landlords, and the Esthonian nobility proposed to the government that they be allowed to liberate their serfs, —on condition, however, that the land remain in the possession of the landlords. Their proposition was accepted, and new peasant laws were issued on May 28, 1816. The nobility of Courland accepted the new arrangement in 1817, and forced thereby its acceptance also by the Livonian nobility (1818). The Lettish peas-

ants have since that time bought back a considerable portion of the land, although they still remain in debt to the estate-owners under the new mortgage system, whose administration is known even now as the Serf Department. Many peasants are thus obliged to pay tribute to the estate-owners.

The Russification of the Baltic provinces began in 1879 with the introduction of the Russian system of municipal administration of 1870. Russian police and Russian justices of the peace came in 1881. These were followed by the Russian government commissioners, who were given, in 1884, control over all matters concerning the peasantry, an arrangement which affected for the worse the already strained relations between the peasants and the nobility. The use of the Russian language was made obligatory in school instruction, exception being made only in favor of religious instruction. The German university of Dorpat was made Russian, and was renamed Yuryev; the Riga polytechnic school was also Russified, and Dünaburg is now called Dvinsk. Mr. Rosenthal continues:

It was in 1862, during my prolonged visit with relatives in Mitau, that I made the acquaintance of the editor of the first Lettish weekly, *Latwieska Awises*. He was known as Pastor Schoultz . . . and may be regarded as the spiritual emancipator of the Letts. Julius Eckardt, the editor at that time of the *Rigasche Zeitung*, had already published some of my prose sketches, and since his paper accepted no poems (with the exception of very occasional odes of an official character), he referred me to the pastor, who was also owner and editor of a German weekly publication, *Blätter für Stadt und Land*. My first poem appeared there, and although I scarcely recognized it after the revision that it had undergone, I was still proud of it and grateful to the pastor. It was from him that I first learned of the birth of the Lett literature. To-day there exist numerous periodicals, novels, dramas, and various scientific works in the Lett language, and there are even Lettish theaters, clubs, and learned societies. I know of Lettish translations of Schiller's dramas, of Shakespeare's works, etc., and have met here in New York correspondents and editors of Lettish newspapers. Lettish periodicals are published also in the United States, and there exist there Lettish workingmen's and other associations.

While it should not be forgotten that the founders of this Lettish literature were really Germans, and that the German school and the Protestant church have contributed much toward the education and the uplifting of the Lettish people, it still remains true that the Baltic Germans did not learn how to Germanize the Letts. While preaching to them in the church and newspapers the need of obedience to their masters, they never accorded to them the kindness and justice to which they were entitled. As a result of this unjust treatment at the hands of the German population, the contempt for the peas-

ants on the part of the nobility, and the economic and agrarian depression, there arose in the seventies the dangerous feeling of nationalism.

The responsibility of the present uprising rests, therefore, upon the German estate-owners, as well as on the corrupt Russian government officials. Both helped to feed for many years the class hatred and aided thereby the reactionary Panslavist policy of Pobiedonostzev. The arbitrary acts of the Russian officials and of the German-Russian nobles, which knew no limit, have embittered the Letts and have conjured up the present state of anarchy. Wide-reaching reforms in all the directions noted will be necessary in order to establish again peaceful government in the Baltic provinces. But a Baltic-Lettish republic cannot as yet be established. The liberation of the Letts will be accomplished only with the liberation of all Russia.

While the Russian nobility has contributed much to the emancipation of the Russian people, while its members may be found in the various progressive groups of the Russian movement for liberation, the German-Russian nobility of the Baltic provinces have frequently acted as the instruments for the reactionary Russian Government, without having contributed anything to the progress of their country.

It would be sufficient to mention Plehve, a spy elevated to the rank of minister, or Governor-General von Drenthe, of whose inhuman behavior during the anti-Jewish excesses in Kiev, in 1881, I was a personal witness. I came to him as a member of a committee to ask him to suppress the destructive fury of the mobs. With the large armed force at his command, he could have accomplished that with a wave of his hand. But he replied to us that he did not propose to endanger the lives of his soldiers to save the Jews, and threatened us, if we made further representations, to send us to Siberia in twenty-four hours. The accomplices in the recent massacres were also of Baltic-German extraction, Generals von Kaulbars and von Kingenberg. There was one commendable exception in 1881, and that was Count Todleben, Governor-General of Wilna. The hero of Sevastopol and Plevna replied to Ignatiev, when the latter requested him to start anti-Jewish riots, that it was his duty to protect the Czar's subjects, and not to ruin them. And, in fact, no anti-Jewish outbreaks ever occurred in his district.

#### The Baltic Revolt from a German Point of View.

The *Türmer*, the illustrated review of Stuttgart, comments editorially on the upheaval in the Baltic governments. Alexander II., says the writer, was the only Russian ruler who knew how to value the service of the Baltic Germans in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. What has become of these prospering territories since Russian functionaries are in the ascendancy?

Lettish robbers and incendiaries invade the land, tear the German pastors from their pulpits, profane the churches, rob their treasury, and murder the landlords.

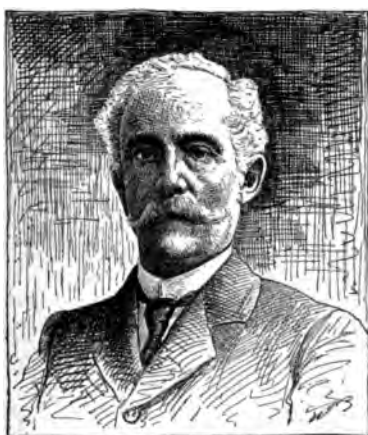
This is the thanks for what the German Baltic nobility has done for this people. Long before slavery was abolished in Russia the Lettish peasants were freed by the very class which they now persecute. Moreover, aware of the fact that more freedom would not bring about improvement, the German landed class granted their former serfs the means for acquisition of lands under the most favorable conditions. The descendants of these Letts have thus oftentimes become more well-to-do than the descendants of their former lords. Political economists consider this case as the unique proceeding of a privileged class, renouncing its own rights out of mere reason of humanity.

In concluding the magazine points out that no political significance should be attributed to the upheaval in the Baltic provinces. It is mere injustice to make some German nobles responsible for the conduct of the peasants. Socialistic

agitation and the genuine Russian administrators are to be blamed, in the first place.

The Liberal weekly *Hilfe* (Berlin) also discusses the situation, demanding speedy financial aid for the persecuted Germans. Just as the fate of the Jews has aroused the sympathy of the world, the distress of the Baltic Germans should induce the same material aid granted the former. Under the leadership of Professors Harnack and von Bergmann, both hailing from these provinces, an auxiliary committee is already in existence. The unpopularity of the German nobility, partly responsible for the outbreaks and now suffering a just retribution, should not prevent the succor of many innocent victims. The magazine thinks that the fault is more with the preceding than with the present generation.

## THE REVOLUTION IN FINLAND.



EUGENE WOLFF, HEAD OF THE PROTESTING DELEGATION TO THE CZAR IN 1899.



EUGENE SCHAUMANN, WHO KILLED GENERAL BOBRIKOV.



LEO MECHELIN, EXILED CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW SENATE.

WITHOUT firing a shot, without shedding a drop of blood, the Finns have reconquered Finland. In an article contributed to the *Ny Aarhundrede* (of Copenhagen), the Danish publicist, Ivar Borendson, reviews the peaceable restoration of Finland's constitutional rights. After the rejection of the national petitions to the Czar protesting against the manifesto of 1899, the Finns seemed to resign themselves to their fate. "The veneer of Russianization has now been brushed off in a single week." At the head of the upheaval without a name heralded abroad we may mention Eugene Schaumann. The assassination of General Bobrikov, on January 16, 1904, was really the beginning of the movement which ended in the manifesto of

November 4, 1905, restoring Finland's former privileges. The writer thus reviews the situation :

The weapon used for the purpose of paralyzing the government was the general strike. It may be questioned to which class belongs the chief part of honor in this struggle. A marvelous unity characterized the whole movement. While post, telegraph, and railroad traffic was stopped the entire light supply was cut off. The strike extended even into the private kitchen, and this was one of the reasons which hastened the departure of the Russian officials. In the meantime the question was not only should Russian guns be directed on Helsingfors, but also should personal safety be maintained. That so few transgressions of the law occurred with the whole police force on strike is a splendid testimony for the Finnish people. The revolution in Finland stands hence as an unparalleled example of a popular upheaval,



JONAS CASTRÉN, PATRIOTIC LAWYER,  
EXILED IN 1903.



THEKLA HULTIN, PH.D., HEAD OF THE  
WOMAN'S CONSTITUTIONAL LEAGUE.



BARON P. A. WREDE, FAMOUS JURIST,  
RECENTLY DEPORTED.

proving the immense elastic power of national consciousness.

The lessons which Finland has learned during the time of Russian oppression are manifold. Before the Russianization, Finland possessed a clean administration, with honest judges and other functionaries, the official language of which was either Finnish or Swedish, the latter predominating in the cities, the former in the country districts. Six and one-half years later there is a corrupt and lawless government, with Russian as the sole language. Mutual confidence in the supremacy of the law, which has been lost during this period, cannot be restored at once. The imperial manifesto, announcing the return to the former *status quo*, is but a formal thing. The Finns realize full well that the solemn ukase only means that the Russianization of Finland must be suspended for the time being. Whether it is going to be tried once more, depends on the

condition of things in Russia. Finnish coöperation with the liberal movement in Russia must therefore be continued. While the liberal classes in the empire value the moral support of the bloodless victory in Finland, the country sees the guarantee of its privileges only in a constitutional Russia.

The *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm) comments editorially on the situation in Finland. The Swedish review, after calling attention to the unexpected resignation of Prince Obolensky, the Governor-General, followed by that of the whole Senate, emphasizes the fact that Finland has gained more by the recent manifesto than she lost in 1899. The assurance of a free press, and a Senate made responsible to the House of Representatives, opens a wider range of liberty than Finland ever possessed heretofore. It remains yet to be seen if the Finnish people are equal to their opportunity.

## GERMANY'S STAKE IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

WRITING in the *Hilfe* (Berlin), the well-known politician, Herr F. Naumann, analyzes its consequences for the German nation of Russia's social disorder. That which distinguishes the present from former revolutions is the fact, that we are more fully informed than they as to occurrences in the revolting country. A multitude of details transmitted by telegraph enable people everywhere closely to follow this last great European struggle for deliverance from absolutism. Herr Naumann continues:

Germany is perhaps the country most vitally interested in this conflict. Its economical and political life

is closely linked with that of Russia. How much the food market depends on imports from Russia can be seen from the following figures. Germany received from Russia in 1904 (in marks): Wheat, 121,000,000; barley, 102,000,000; rye, 45,000,000; eggs, 55,000,000; bran, 46,000,000; butter, 21,000,000; cattle, 20,000,000; other food substances, 40,000,000,—making a total of 450,000,000 of marks (about \$112,000,000). If the Russian export should cease for the time being, on account of internal disturbances, German economical life would be seriously affected. Moreover, there are two other possibilities to be considered. A temporary suspension of the interest payment by the government would relieve the Russian peasant from selling his goods in order to get the money for the heavy taxes, and the new government



would prefer to use the food in the country instead of delivering it abroad. Minister-President Witte, who brought about the present tariff regulations, will no doubt keep the same as long as he remains at the head of the government, but they will no longer be safeguarded when he is removed. The main articles exported from Germany to Russia are the following (in marks): Hardware, 28,000,000; machinery, 27,000,000; cotton, 15,000,000; raw hides, 12,000,000; silverware, 10,000,000; leather goods, 16,000,000; books, 8,000,000,—representing a total value of 46,000,000 of marks (\$29,000,000). Russia can use four times the quantity of machinery and raw material if she obtains an orderly administration, but if she falls back into barbarism, she will not even be able to use the present small portion. Under a liberal government, in Russia, Germans can expect a large increase in orders.

The primary and most important political question affecting Germany in her relations with Russia is that of the Poles. Will they secede from Russia? The Polish question is a menace to the peace of central Europe. The unpleasant situation of Prussia's Polish subjects is evident when the Polish state becomes a reality.

The check which Germany's military power will exercise is not sufficient to ease the situation. The proclamation of an independent state by the Austrian Poles as a consequence of the Russian revolutionary movement may cause Austria to fall to pieces. Cracow and Budapest in revolt at the same time is not an impossibility, and it is this which fills Germany with uneasiness in view of the Russian revolution.

Furthermore, while the military humiliation of the Czar's power on land was an advantage to Germany, the destruction of the Russian fleet would mean that the Kaiser would be left alone in case of a conflict with England. It is understood that the Turks, as well as the English, are expecting the moment when the Czar will cease to be a great power. The collapse of Russian absolutism isolates Germany in maintaining the *status quo* of Turkey.

Last, but not least, there is the moral influence which the Russian revolution exercises on the political evolution in Germany. Up to date it has strengthened socialism, but from the moment it proceeds to violent measures the cause of reaction is furthered. A constitutional Russia will have the double effect of an increased export and a decided strengthening of German liberalism.

#### Germany's Case Against the Poles.

The case for the Poles against the Russians and the Germans has been presented in these pages several times during the past year. It is appropriate, therefore, to give the German side of the campaign against the Poles in Prussia, and, as this is vigorously done in an article in a recent number of the *Türmer*, the illustrated review of Stuttgart, by Dr. Franz Guntram Schulteis, of Posen, we give it for what it purports

to be. The three million Poles living under the German flag, says Dr. Schultheis, would not be feared in themselves. They are, however, backed up by their fellow-countrymen in adjoining Russia and Austria. The Russian Poles, who number eight millions, the Austrian Poles, of whom there are three millions, and the German Poles, who number a little more than three millions,—a total of fourteen millions,—by their linguistic solidarity, make practically one nation. The political boundaries separating them on the map of Europe are merely colored lines on Greater Poland. "The chief conservers of national sentiment are the aristocracy, the clergy, and the women. At the head of the movement for a free Poland, these classes are not content with anything less than the reestablishment of the old kingdom." Galicia, or Austrian Poland, this writer says, is the hotbed of nationalist agitation.

It is the Polish Piedmont, the country in which all the threads of conspiracy center. This is, thanks to the wise diplomacy of the Galician landed aristocracy, the *szlachta*. The National League, the headquarters of which is in the Russian Vistula district, is next in importance. The expenses of these organizations are borne by a national treasury, which was begun in the Polish insurrection of 1863. The money is to be used in the interest of armed resistance against the oppressing governments. That violent resistance is advocated is obvious from a notice which recently appeared in the revolutionary organ *Polak*, which says: "Up to the present date, every adult Pole has learned the use of arms by serving in foreign armies. The uniform drill now commanded in foreign language should be administered in the Polish tongue. This would greatly facilitate the mobilization of a Polish army at the opportune moment.

The writer of this article then refers to the number, spirit, and patriotic aspirations of the Poles in the United States, whom he accuses of drilling in "large, armed bodies" in order to be ready for emergency. This last statement will be a surprise to most Americans, and probably to the American Poles themselves. A large secret organization of Poles all over the world, this writer continues,—particularly in Europe and America,—is working for the reestablishment of the ancient kingdom. This, he says, is the Polish peril, because it entails not only the reestablishment of ancient Poland, but the tearing away from Germany of her whole province of Posen.

Germany must be on her guard. Bismarck once declared that the Poles put poetry into politics and politics into poetry. Bismarck was right. He also realized that the Poles hated the Germans. Even in that excellent novel of Sienkiewicz, the "Crusaders," hatred of everything German is the keynote. The recent defeat of us in the Far East has, of course, awakened hope in  
 and the tension between Germany and England

has been another cause for Polish jubilation. Germany is considered the arch-enemy of Poland, and only after there has been a German Mukden and Tsushima will the Polish people breathe freely.

Dr. Schultheis believes that the reestablishment of the old Polish kingdom, extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, is a possibility of the future. Galicia (Austrian Poland), he believes, even to-day constitutes the basis of a future state, as Piedmont did for Italy. The granting of autonomy to the Russian Poles is by no means an impossibility. This would possibly be followed by the assimilation of the two autonomous parties.

The combination of these into an independent Polish state is, therefore, not at all improbable; but it is sure that the new state would be more short-lived than the old one, which failed because of the incapacity of the people. A Warsaw daily recently offered a prize for the best answer to the following question, "What is the chief fault of the Polish people, and what is its remedy?" A certain Dr. Trezebisz won the prize, and his essay stated that the faults of the Poles are legion, but at the bottom of them all is the abnormal development of the feminine characteristics. The Polish men, he de-

clared, have these more conspicuously than the men of any other nation, and they are mainly responsible for Polish dissension and vanity.

In conclusion, Dr. Schultheis declares that there is no such thing as German hatred for the Poles. From every human and moral standpoint, the Polish people,—particularly the middle and lower classes,—he declares, are worthy of all respect for their diligence and honesty. The patriotism of the Polish women, also, cannot be overestimated. They are, however, a peril to Germany.

The fight must be continued,—not to annihilate the nationality of Germany's Polish citizen, but to stop the conspiracy with their fellow-countrymen beyond the German boundary against Germany. Their fate may seem tragic to the Poles, but it is no more so than is that of the Germans in Hungarian Siebenburgen, who, while maintaining their nationality, remain faithful to the Magyar state. Moreover, as the Poles are unable to form an independent state of justice, law, and order, they ought to consider it a blessing that history has tied some of them to Prussia. The use of the two languages will, in the long run, be to their advantage.

## GERMAN DIPLOMACY FROM A FRENCH AND A SPANISH STANDPOINT.

**D**IPLOMACY, according to Prince Bismarck, is not science, but an art. His great aim was to convince the world that German leadership in Europe was better than a French, or a Russian, or an English leadership, and it seems to the writer of an article in the *Deutsche Revue* (A. von Brauer) that the past century showed this ideal to be the right one. The twenty-four years of German leadership, he says, were about the happiest of the century, both for Germany and the other European states.

Bismarck desired that his policy should always be honorable and straightforward. The writer of the article in the *Deutsche Revue*, already mentioned, proceeds to characterize it as a policy of moderation, caution, and practical necessity, and mentions as Bismarckian maxims the waiting for the right moment, the adoption of no half measures, letting no opportunities be lost, and allowing no grudges to be entertained against other statesmen, or sympathies or antipathies toward individual states. The Chancellor's foreign policy, concludes Herr von Brauer, was undoubtedly more brilliant before and during the Franco-German War than it was in the years which followed, but in his later years the great Bismarck's statecraft became technically more perfect as his task became more difficult.



PRINCE VON BÜLOW.  
(Chancellor of the German Empire.)

"Diplomatic Neurasthenia."

That brilliant French writer, M. Alexandre Ular (in an article on German diplomacy in *La Revue*), naturally begins with some observations on the Bismarckian system, adding that unfortunately for Germany the utility of this method disappeared with Bismarck himself. This, however, was mere coincidence. The conditions for which the Bismarckian diplomacy was created had ceased to exist,—that is to say, the military hegemony of the Hohenzollerns was at an end. But the spirit of the Bismarckian diplomacy, continues M. Ular, could not easily be exorcised, and as the method of Bismarck permitted to the diplomatists a somewhat military attitude, Germany was not represented so much as German prestige. There were, in fact, no other traditions, and hence, for the last fifteen years, the foreign policy of Germany has been conducted by men with all the qualities for making peace with a vanquished foe, but without any of the essential qualities to negotiate victories without war. That is the cause of the apparent enigmatical character of Germany's international policy.

But this diplomatic neurasthenia has nothing to do with the psychology of the Kaiser. His plans of international action show marvelous continuity; but excellent as they are from the German point of view, they are frequently spoiled because the indispensable instrument to execute them is defective. He resembles an inventor without the means to carry out his idea, a genial financier without a farthing, a Paganini without a violin.

THE KAISER AS A DIPLOMATIST.

Another reason for Germany's failures in diplomacy is that the Kaiser himself takes the actual direction of foreign affairs, assuming legislative and executive powers at the same time. That he has many brilliant ideas cannot be denied, but he does not know how to carry them out, and he is aware of his lack of success, but not of the causes of his failure. He uses his Bismarckism against the other great powers as Don Quixote used his lance against windmills. Diplomacy is not his *métier*, but in the military Bismarck epoch his schemes would have become masterpieces.

If not to the Kaiser or to the German diplomatists, to whom then does Germany owe her recent expansion? To the inferior *personnel* representing the empire abroad,—consuls, commercial agents, and all who exercise practical diplomacy, representing Germany and not the Kaiser's ideas, and defending the interests of Germans, and not the aspirations of a government separated

from the people by aristocratic conditions. It is these semi-diplomatists who have expanded Germany, often in spite of "high diplomacy."

SURVIVAL OF THE UNFIT.

Then there is the fatal tradition that the Hohenzollerns in foreign capitals must not be represented by men who have nothing but brains to recommend them. As the noblest and wealthiest are selected to fill these posts, the choice is necessarily limited; and as these men are sure of their posts, they disdain to make the slightest effort to show themselves competent.

M. Ular returns to the Moroccan affair, which, he says, synthesizes in an extraordinary manner the defects and the good sides of the Kaiser's diplomacy; and, in conclusion, advises the Kaiser to procure a few English diplomatists or give up conceiving great schemes.

Germany and Macedonia.

Writing in the *Revue de Paris*, M. Victor Bérard discusses Kaiser Wilhelm's policy in Macedonia. He says, in substance:

Whatever may be the sorrows of the hour and the dangers of to-morrow, the year 1905 will not close without having accomplished great things for the benefit of humanity. In history, perhaps, it will take its place among the new eras, along with 1789 and 1848. Before its close it gives us in a final tableau the fleets of Europe advancing against Abdul Hamid, the ships of the whole of Europe except those of William II. Nothing could symbolize better, I believe, the changes produced by the year 1905. Superior, and, so to speak, supremely superior, are the people of the Hohenzollern. All the rest are inferior, but in various degrees; for from the negro of colonial torture, and the yellow race for economic penetration, to the Hohenzollern representing God, the white men and the white nations represent different degrees of ignominy, honor, or splendor, according to the amount of hostility, good-will, or servility which they have shown to the master. The Slavs occupy a low position in his esteem, because they have always produced the most valiant enemies, or the least resigned victims of the Hohenzollern. To despise the Slav, to rob him, to oppress him, never to come to his aid, but to excite and arm his enemies, is the lesson which has been taught in Pesth by Berlin. As a result of the combination of Turkey, Hungary, Austria, and Germany, the most visible result is the ruin of Macedonia; but there is also another result equally clear,—namely, the acquisition of wealth by the Prussian financiers and merchants.

German Diplomacy in Morocco.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. René Pinon, in discussing the Morocco conference, asks,—

Who is to undertake the reforms in Morocco? The only reasonable solution, he says, is that France be intrusted with the direction or the execution of them. The programme of reforms is international, but the carrying out of the reforms cannot be international. On Germany alone depends the success or the failure of

the conference; neither England, nor Spain, nor Italy, nor Russia will oppose the just demands of the French, and if Germany will only permit France to superintend the reforms, the success of the conference will be assured.

#### From the Spanish Viewpoint.

The political editor of the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid) sees only disaster ahead of Emperor William. He asks:

If Napoleon, the first captain of his age, the electrifier of his army, the genius of the nineteenth century, was at last conquered when he attempted to set himself against all Europe, that he had almost dominated, what will become of the neurotic Emperor William, who seeks to brave the whole world? The prophecy is not difficult. The fact is, the world is passing through one of its critical periods, in spite of hearing everywhere the word, Peace. In essence, the situation is this: Germany, having created an army, desires to form a navy, and this work should be completed next year, making her in

consequence a naval power of the first rank. The enemy of this intention is England, who, with more ships, has not such fine ones as Germany, and it is to her interests to hinder this work. But, working prudently, as always, she does not let her annoyance be perceived, and meanwhile goes on making friends—with France, Russia, Japan, the United States, Portugal, and, if she can, Spain. Thus, if the conflict comes, she will have her immense fleet all protected and ready. Perceiving this plan, and seeing the Triple Alliance indeed dissolved, Germany turns her eyes toward all the nations, and like a coquette, now caresses, now imposes, upon her desired friends. From this, Tangiers and the intrusion into Morocco; and from this, the advice to the Czar and the difficulties with France; and from this—everything. Nevertheless, she feels her isolation. France neither breaks off nor joins with her, Russia does not decide, Austria disintegrates, Italy withdraws. Whether the shock comes soon or late, one may repeat that prophecy is not difficult: neither Charlemagne nor Frederick II. could conserve German unity. How is an unbalanced and infirm William going to do it?

### IS A FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE POSSIBLE?

“FOR the sake of universal peace, enlightenment, liberty, and progress, it is to be profoundly regretted that France, estranging Japan, an ardent admirer of her civilization, should befriend Russia, whose political ideas, culture, and emotional life differ greatly from those of the French nation, and whose enmity, created against their present ally at the time of Napoleon the Great, has been repeatedly enhanced during the reigns of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III.”

With these sentences Mr. Y. Takekoshi begins his article entitled “Is a Franco-Japanese Entente Possible?” in the *Taijō* (Tokio). If there be any nation resembling the French, that nation, Mr. Takekoshi believes to be the Japanese. He elaborates his idea by comparison:

Russians, hearing our language spoken, exclaim, “How soft and euphonious sounds the French language of the Orient!” Englishmen, noticing the Japanese craving for novelties, observe ironically, “The Japanese nation is the French of the far East.” As France is regarded by her European neighbors as a “laboratory of novelties,” so is Japan a laboratory of new ideas and institutions in the Orient. As the republic on the Continent wiped out the old *régime* in a short period of revolution, so did the insular empire of the East cast away, by the restoration, traditions and institutions which had boasted of a history of twenty-five centuries.

It is not unnatural at present, Mr. Takekoshi proceeds, that France, as the ally of Russia, does not feel at liberty to express her sympathy with Japan. But on the side of the Japanese there are unmistakable indications of the desire

for befriending and for entering, if possible, into an alliance with France. In fact, the two nations are closely related.

For our military successes we are as much indebted to the French as to the Germans. Our generals who fought in Manchuria had been trained in the French method and equipped with the French science of strategy. In our artillery corps, even younger officers have learned French methods. Our code, civil and criminal, was framed after the French, its framers being either Frenchmen or those who had studied in France. More French than our military system and code of law is our administrative organization, which has undergone no significant changes since its inauguration, while most other things of French origin have been altered to no small degree. Finally, our literature, arts, and crafts have been considerably influenced by the French.

In view of these facts, France and Japan ought to be more friendly to each other than they are at present. Moreover, there was a time when the two countries came very near forming an alliance. When the French Government was engaged in military operations against China, some twenty years ago, as the consequence of the Tongking trouble, it made an overture to Japan to enter into an alliance. Japan was jubilant over this overture, taking it as the first veritable recognition of her advancement on the part of Western nations, but found herself not thoroughly prepared to meet the responsibilities consequent upon an alliance with one of the great powers of Europe. Hence, she was obliged to decline this proposal of the French nation. “Yet this historical fact, together with our indebtedness to the French for our civilization,

was the chief cause of Japan's toleration of the lenient attitude which France assumed toward the Baltic fleets of Russia *en route* to the Japan Sea."

Mr. Takekoshi repudiates the popular opinion that French interests in China and Indo-China are in conflict with those of Japan. Japan, taking possession of Formosa, establishing a protectorate over Korea, and extending her sphere of influence into southern Manchuria, has neither ambition nor power to indulge in a new scheme in southeastern Asia. On the contrary, it is to Japan's advantage,—indeed, her wish,—to encourage the promotion of French interests in Indo-China as a means of establishing a balance of power in the Far East. Viewed from the internal condition of France, Mr. Takekoshi believes it of vital importance that she should enlarge the scope of her colonial policy in order to satisfy the characteristic yearning of the Frenchmen for the glorious and the brilliant. "If France," says this member of the Japanese House of Representatives, "desires to establish a great colony in southeastern Asia,

as England has done in East India, she must extend her sphere of influence into Kwan-si and Kwang-tung on the east and into Yun-nan and Sze-chuan on the north. And in order to carry out such a plan, France must form an *entente cordiale* with both England and Japan, either of which, I believe, is not necessarily opposed to the extension of French influence in China." On the other hand, France will find a formidable antagonist in Germany which, having established a strong foothold in Shan-tung, is eager to make headway in China. Moreover, the German Government has made a naval base on the Caroline Islands, in the Philippines, and is now striving to procure the island of Java from the Dutch Government. "These activities on the part of the Germans are all calculated to establish her supremacy on the Pacific and in eastern Asia." And it is but plain that French Indo-China would be the first to feel most heavily the pressure of German predominance. Therefore, says Mr. Takekoshi, "France can withstand such a pressure only by entering into an alliance with England and Japan."

## THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF JAPAN.

OF the origin of the mineral industry in Japan nothing is known with any certainty; but there are reliable data which indicate that as far back as the seventh and eighth centuries, A.D., gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and even petroleum had been discovered in various parts of the Island Empire, says the Dutch review, *Vragen van den Dag*.

With the establishment of the new political conditions in Japan, in 1868, the imperial government, continues the review, took hold also of the mine industry. The quartz mines of Sado, Ikoene, Moeoi, Aoei, Kozaka, Kamaisja, and Okoeja, as well as the coal mines of Sakasjima and Niuke, were placed under the immediate control of the state. Modern systems of mining were everywhere introduced, European mining engineers were appointed, and, in 1871, a school was established for the training of Japanese for this special calling. Thus, the theoretical knowledge of mining and the sciences of geology and mineralogy were greatly developed under the influence of governmental authority and support. But when sufficient knowledge and skill had been thus acquired, the government again left the exploitation of the country's mineral products to private individuals or companies.

The present mining law of Japan enumerates the following minerals and ores as found in

the empire: Gold (with the exception of placer gold), silver, copper, lead, tin (placer tin excepted), hematite, antimony, quicksilver, zinc, iron, manganese, arsenic, coal, petroleum, sulphur, bismuth, phosphorus, peat, and asphalt. Since 1890, foreigners have obtained the right to secure mining privileges in Japan, provided they submit to the laws of the empire. The mining law which is still in force was enacted in that year.

The coal of Japan is not found in the same geological formations as are the carbonic or coal formations of Europe and America, but in such as are of later origin. Coal-fields of the mesozoic period are found in the districts of Miné, Hirose, and Tojora, in the province of Nagato, and another in the district of Amakoesa, province of Higo; there is also a coal-field in the district of Higashimoero, province of Kū, but, so far as yet known, this seems of slight importance. In 1901, the coal mines operated numbered twenty-two, with an average annual production each of about one hundred thousand tons. The production of coal has steadily and notably increased in the empire within recent years. The value of exported coal in 1880 amounted to one million yen; from which time it has steadily advanced, so that the amount of coal mined for export in 1903 reached the value

of 19,300,000 yen. To this must yet be added the great quantity of coal demanded for foreign men-of-war and merchant ships in Japanese harbors, though this demand, until very recently, was by preference met by the supply of English coal imported into the empire. The home consumption of this fuel in Japan has also greatly increased, in keeping with the development of manufactures and commerce, for which reason the entire amount of coal produced, of course, far exceeds the quantity exported. In 1886 there were mined 1,374,000 tons of coal in the various Japanese coal-fields; in fourteen years' time, 1900, the quantity had risen to 9,700,000 tons.

Next to coal, the most important mineral produced from Japanese mines is copper, as it was also the earliest article of export. The Island Empire occupies at present the third place among the copper-producing countries. With the increasing demand for this metal, of which it possesses incalculable quantities, copper may be regarded as one of the greatest national resources of the country.

The richest known copper mine in Japan is the "In-nai," which consists of diluvial and alluvial layers of sedimentary rock, with some of volcanic origin. The thickness of the three principal veins in the Asjio mine is 33, 20, and 6 feet, respectively. In the Besji mine, one vein of copper, which is found in layers of slate, has a thickness of from 10 to 20 feet. The export of copper has greatly increased in recent years, exceeding already, in 1899, that of tea. The greatest quantity of this mineral is furnished by the Asjio mine, which is not only the most important as to the amount produced, but is also operated according to the most improved modern methods. The work in this is done by natives, from the en-

gineers down to the laborers. Though the number of copper mines in Japan is great, only sixteen of them are well known, and of these the above-named Asjio mine furnishes nearly one-fourth of the whole of Japan's copper output. The Besji mine ranks next in importance, although its output is not more than one-half that of the former.

Another valuable mineral product of Japanese soils is petroleum. When the presence and value of this first became known (though its presence, as shown above, had been discovered long before), the Japanese Government speedily sent competent persons to the oil regions of the United States and Russia in order to obtain the fullest information as to the methods used in extracting, refining, and handling this product. Very soon, also, special and specific regulations were established by imperial law for the exploration of petroleum fields in Japan by geological experts sent out from Tokio. For the possession of oil-wells of its own is of the utmost importance to Japan, since the oil imported by it in 1903, for home consumption alone, amounted to the value of \$5,845,000. The value of the petroleum obtained from the Japanese fields amounted, in 1901 (the latest period for which statistics were available), to a total of \$1,139,205. Now that the empire can apply itself again fully to the development of its resources, this amount is sure to increase greatly from year to year.

In the exploration of this source of wealth, Nippon has been greatly assisted by American capital and machinery. The Standard Oil Company extended its aid to Japan in the development of this part of its mineral resources.

## CHINA, THE SPHINX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A STUDY of China to-day and the national characteristics of the Chinese appears in the *Chautauquan*, contributed by Guy Morrison Walker, who has lived many years in the Celestial Kingdom and studied Chinese life in all its aspects. China's answer to the questions of the twentieth century, says Mr. Walker, is to point in silence to her historic past. Will she awake to Western ideas? No man can say.

Colossal in her antiquity, gigantic in the potentiality of her four hundred millions of people, occupying the most fertile section of the greatest continent on earth, isolated until now from the rest of the world by her lack of the means of transportation, cut off from any part in its industrial activity, and with almost no share in its markets, it is not strange that the whole civilized world has turned with questioning eyes upon this Titan of the Orient, wondering how its future may affect us when this isolation has been broken down, and this

great silent, persistent, and tireless people begin to make their place in the industrial world and seek their share of its trade.

Rapidly sketching the psychological and social development of the Chinese people, Mr. Walker makes the following interesting statement:

Remarkable and unique among nations, the history of China, covering almost five thousand years, reveals the trial and failure of almost every panacea advocated by modern reformers and constitutes the greatest existing record of human experience in economics, industry, and government.

While many other civilizations have arisen and decayed, the civilization of the Chinese, "established before them all, but built upon a different foundation, has outlived them all and exists to-day with a vigor and strength that confounds its critics." Mr. Walker pays the





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#### HOW THE RAILROADS ARE WESTERNIZING CHINA.

highest tribute to Chinese social morality, founded, as he points out, on the philosophy of Confucius. The dominant note of Chinese civilization, he declares, is peace,—“peace in the soul of the individual, harmony between the members of the family, quiet in the community, and peace with the neighbor nations.” Even in the earliest years, long before Christ, Chinese literature became largely ethical in its character, and taught with great insistence the everyday virtues of order, decency, civility, truthfulness, consideration for the feelings of others, and reverence for one's elders. This last trait is probably the most distinguishing characteristic of the Chinaman, and expresses itself, not only in ancestor worship, but in reverence to the living parent.

While he lives, the Chinese father remains the head of the family, and to his home his sons bring their wives as servants to their mother, while the fortune and honors that come to the sons they humbly lay at the feet of their parents, saying that they have won fortune or mer-

ited honor because of the example and teaching received from their honored parents. On the other hand, the head of the family is held responsible for the conduct of its members, and their wrongdoing is blamed not so much to them personally as to the elders for failing to give them proper instruction. Impracticable as this may seem to Occidentals, it has certainly brought to the Chinese the reward promised by the prophet, for where else upon earth can be found a race occupying the identical land upon which their ancestors settled over five thousand years ago, or where else can be found a people speaking a language that became crystallized more than forty centuries before and enjoying still a literature prized as ancient and classic by their forefathers a hundred generations before them.

Materially, the Chinese, of course, are backward. Mr. Walker continues:

While the intellectual and moral civilization of the Chinese has been upon a high standard for so many centuries, their material and industrial civilization has remained crude and primitive. The dominant feature of Chinese material civilization has been its evident purpose to fix the people to the soil.

This age-long, deeply-rooted purpose of Chi-

nese civilization is being gradually nullified by the tremendous influence exerted by the railroads which are now covering China. Concessions to English, Russian, German, French, Belgian, and American capitalists have already been made, involving thousands of miles of railroad, a good deal of it already constructed, much of it in process of construction, and even more planned and surveyed. The Chinaman is traveling more and more. Every month sees an increase in the through traffic as well as the local passenger transportation.

Mr. Walker's severest indictment is brought against the Chinese ignorance of sanitation and hygiene, which makes their cities plague-spots. And yet, he says, in conclusion :

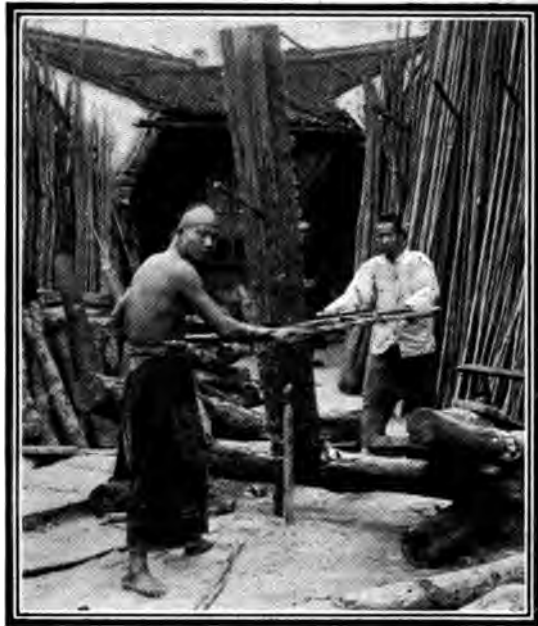
With all the offensive sights and smells, there is no denying a mysterious and alluring fascination in China for all who come in contact with her people under their native conditions. Even the recollection of the discomforts of travel by the native means cannot blot out the beauty of the landscape, the terraced mountain-sides, the persimmon groves and tea-houses, the diminutive gardens, the little patches of ripening grain, and the great toiling throng, always cheerful and contented in spite of their unending tasks. All who have been visitors to China seem irresistibly drawn back to the country. They hear the call of the East and never cease to look forward to the time when they shall return to it again.

#### Some Chinese Characteristics.

An illuminating article regarding China and the Chinese, and the very marked differences existing between them and the Japanese, appears in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) from the pen of Count Vay von Vaya und Lieskod, an Hungarian writer. To begin with, the physical characteristics of the two countries stand out in bold contrast. In China, everything is on a gigantic plan,—immeasurable plains giving place to mountains soaring to the very skies, huge canals which are so many rivers whose shores can often not be seen by the naked eye. If the ever-verdant groves, the flowery fields of Japan, transport us by their charm, the illimitable fields and virgin forests of China impress us by their great, serious outlines.

Physically, the Japanese is small but strong,—all muscle. The Chinese, on the contrary, is large, broad-shouldered, and his nervous system is more developed. The former is, above all, a man of action. . . . He acts rapidly,—often too rapidly to reflect upon his deed. The Chinese, on the other hand, is reflective. Before he undertakes an action the Chinaman considers it in all its details. Half of the work is done by the brain, by cleverness ; reflection thus reduces the work by about one-half.

The best example of this is afforded by the Chinese laborer employed in foreign countries.



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#### LUMBER-WORKERS IN A CHINESE SAWMILL AT NINGPO.

He accomplishes double the work with half the labor. Even the lowest day laborer is systematic in his work. It is this systematic arrangement of work which in the first place secures the supremacy of the Chinaman over his European rivals. The second great factor of his success is moderation.

The Chinese emigrants working as day laborers in the California gold mines, as gardeners in Australia, and as agricultural laborers in South America, furnish the most instructive illustration of the vigor and activity of that people.

#### WHY CALIFORNIA OBJECTS TO THE COOLIE.

The opposition manifested against the coolies in San Francisco, and the laws promulgated against them in Australia, owe their origin, the count thinks, not to their vicious morals,—though many, no doubt, are addicted to evil habits,—but to the fact that they are, on the average, more frugal and industrious than the natives. There is no European living in China who is not struck by the superiority of Chinese employees over those of other nations. "It may justly be said of the Chinese : he does not perish. That is one of the great attributes of his race ; he grows rich where the European is reduced to beggary."

If we study the history of the Chinese in their period of splendor, the works of their scientists and writers who lived centuries before

our era, the writer continues, we shall get a juster idea of the intellectual capacity of this people. Their culture extended over all the neighboring lands, to the farthest East, and, making its way through Korea, laid the foundation of Japanese culture. This ancient Chinese culture is a crumbling ruin, but that which has retained its strength is the race as such.

"THE FOREMOST LIVING CHINESE STATESMAN."

Chang Chi Tung, Count Vay von Vaya remarks, is beyond doubt the foremost living Chinese statesman. Since Li-Hung Chang's death, his countrymen regard him as preëminent; if he does not possess the former's keenness and extraordinary insight into character, he is morally and in earnestness of aim incomparably superior. He is not only a statesman, but a man of wisdom,—above all, a philosopher. He is a follower of Confucius, but is tolerant of other beliefs. In politics he pursues a moderate policy, is in principle conservative, but favors practical innovations. He is an author, perhaps the most popular, but beyond doubt the most influential, of Chinese writers. Of his work "China's Only Hope," published after the last Japanese war, which created a great sensation, a million copies were issued. The book is of intense interest to outsiders also, for, incidentally, it throws a sharp light, not upon the writer alone, but upon the party to which the most considerable part of

China belongs. Count Vay quotes a few significant passages:

Though China is not as rich as Europe, her people, rich or poor, exalted or lowly, enjoy greater freedom. European states may be more powerful, the ruling classes very wealthy, but the laboring population is disproportionately poor, is frequently unhappy, and, as a rule, is exploited. A system of government which overlooks such incongruities,—nay, creates them,—we cannot regard as a model. . . . The standard of the West is practical, while we, on the contrary, sought ideals. Our wise men and teachers set the happiness of the nation in the blameless life of its people. Our religion commanded equality and charity. Our customs, the organization of the family, everything, was directed toward engendering contentment in the masses of our people. I do not doubt the technical advances of the West; I, too, have become their champion, but I cannot desire that our institutions, centuries old, should be altered in a moment.

That the Celestial Empire looks upon the Western nations as enemies is little matter for wonder. From the time that our first trading vessels touched her shores to the present day, she has been despoiled on every hand, until now there is no great European power which does not possess extensive colonies within her borders. Will China, the count asks, join Japan, in case of necessity, in annihilating the common foe? Will she seek to avenge the wrongs which she feels she has suffered, and which we see she has not forgotten? He thinks not; surely not at least for the present.

## IS MORALITY POSSIBLE WITHOUT RELIGION?

IS it possible to establish a system of morality without a belief in God? This question, which is a burning one in France just now, in view of the actual separation of Church and State, has been presented to a number of the most eminent French "intellectuals" by the editor of *La Revue*. In ten numbers of this magazine he publishes and analyzes the most significant replies. That the discussion has been really interesting to the great thinkers and men of affairs, in the Church and out, in France is attested by the contributions of Max Nordau, Ferdinand Brunetière, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole France, Jules Claretie, the Abbé Gayraud, and many others. M. Finot, the editor of *La Revue*, believes that, while an exchange of honest opinion on this subject can scarcely be expected to lead to a reconciliation of opposing views, it will help toward a better understanding of them, and thus conduce to harmony and the ultimate progress of truth. He says:

Up to the present the morality of the bulk of hu-

manity has been founded upon religious dogma, and the echoes to which they have listened were those of Sinai and the Sea of Tiberias. Now, whether it is to be deplored or not, it is an accepted fact that religious faith is declining in our days. Will the shipwreck of our ancient faiths, when it takes place, drag down morality also? This is a very grave question, to which the separation of Church and State now going on in France gives the significance of a burning actuality.

*La Revue* publishes the replies in the following order of succession: 1. Those who believe that morality grows up unconsciously and is derived from collective habits and social instincts. 2. Those who are uncertain. 3. Those who hold to the rigorous union of morality and faith. 4. Those who assert that reason is the sole basis of morality. It is in this order that we quote.

The eminent novelist, M. Anatole France, has this opinion:

What is morality? Morality is the rule of custom. And custom is habit. Morality, then, is the rule of habit. Habitual customs are called good customs. Bad

customs are those to which we are not habituated. The old habits are dear and sacred to men. In them is found the origin of the religious law. Hence, we see that the morality of religions corresponds to ancient custom. This is true of all cults. And it is in this sense that Lucretius said that religion engenders crime. . . . We have already not only a morality, but moral sanction independent of religious dogmas. But they cannot remain fixed. Morality changes continually with custom, of which it is only the general idea. Law should follow custom.

Sociability is the foundation of morals, Max Nordau believes. It is an instinct rather than a dogma or a process of reasoning, he contends. Further :

The sane, normal man has social tendencies ; only the morbid degenerate is an anti-social being. The former accepts and practises morality by instinct because it is a social institution. The latter, on the other hand, escapes morality, also by instinct, and only submits to its prescriptions in so far as he is constrained to do so. No argument will make the naturally good and social man bad ; no argument will make the bad and anti-social man good. Every man may have bad impulses, but he restrains them by an energetic inhibition. The inhibitory force of reason may be augmented by education, instruction, and the suggestion of environment ; but if it is absent, no exterior influence can replace it. Reason suffices to keep the social being on the road of goodness. Neither reason, nor theology, nor any argument whatsoever, can have the least effect upon the natural non-morality or immorality of an anti-social being.

"WITHOUT RELIGION, MORALITY COULD NOT  
SUBSIST."

Two eminent writers, M. Jules Lemaitre and M. Emile Faguet, confess frankly that although they have studied the matter long and deeply, they are unable to answer the question propounded. M. Brunetière, the well-known literary critic, on the other hand, is positive that without religion, morality could not subsist. Hear his view :

If you mean by reason simple common sense, or individual sense, it is evident that morality could not rest on a more fragile or more ruinous basis. Individual sense is relative, and morality is nothing if it has not an absolute basis. Since human reason cannot attain the absolute, what remains to us but to recognize that reason is incapable of supplying a basis for morality ? And, in fact, this will be proved in the future, as it has been in the past. There is a Jewish morality, a Christian morality, a Buddhist morality, a Mohammedan morality. There has practically never existed in history a Stoic morality, or a Platonic morality, nor even a Socratic morality. There have been rare Stoics or disciples of Socrates who have tried to secularize the lessons of a religious origin, but the only result was the "Manual" of Epictetus and the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius.

Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, French author and

president of the Anti-Atheist League, takes issue with these conclusions, though he also maintains that to suppress God means to suppress morality. He declares :

That morality can be founded on reason does not admit of any doubt. All history proves it, from Socrates to the Stoics in classical antiquity ; from Confucius in Chinese antiquity to Kant and Guyau. A morality founded on reason, a purely rational morality, does not signify, however, a "morality without God." Far from it. From Socrates to Kant the greatest philosophers have supported their morality upon faith in God, so that one might say that if the religious idea and the moral idea have been interwoven and bound together through the course of the centuries, philosophy has contributed to that end almost as much as religion. Morality has been so intimately connected with religion, and especially with a faith in God, that it is difficult to-day to separate them without distorting and enfeebling morality by depriving it of the force it drew from religious creeds. This is a truth confirmed by the observation of individuals, as well as by the history of nations. Except in the cases of rare and noble individuals, the disappearance or weakening of faith has been followed by a lowering of morality and by a looseness of customs. This fact is so constant that it might be erected into a law of history. . . .

It is not enough, either with individuals or with nations, to have a high moral ideal ; it is necessary to have the power to realize this ideal. Religious creeds, faith in a God and in a future in life, the habit of prayer, even the worship of a cult, offer to human infirmity the resources which are lacking entirely to a morality without a God.

M. l'Abbé Gayraud, member of the Chamber of Deputies, naturally believes that morality is impossible without religion. He argues :

It is only by authority that man acquires and possesses literary, historic, and scientific knowledge, and often even the professional knowledge which constitutes the fund of his little intellectual life. Why, then, should the knowledge of morality escape this law of popular education ? Reasoning,—that is to say, the process of investigation or of the demonstration of truth by research and personal reflection,—is no more within the reach of the men of the people than of beginners. This does not mean that the method of authority is not rational or reasonable. But opposed to it is the method of discussion, of criticism, and of individual reasoning. I conclude, therefore, that morality should not be taught to grown-up people, any more than to children, by the method of critical, individual discussion.

Jules Clarctie, the famous novelist and critic, says :

My answer is positive : Yes, it is possible to found a popular morality such as you have posited. Reason will end by being right ; that has been said long ago. And reason, which is the truth, is good, it seems to me.

Octave Mirbeau is almost startling in his vigor. He says :

Religions have never founded a morality. Nay, more, they have founded the very contrary of a moral-



MAURICE MAETERLINCK, THE "BELGIAN SHAKESPEARE."

ity, since they are all based on lies and on extortion, and it is enough for the most infamous scoundrel to repent a second before his death to be paternally received by God and to gain the eternal joys of heaven. As long as there are gods on earth, so long will there be no morality; there will be only the hypocrisy of morality.

Finally, the great scientist, M. Berthelot, speaks in behalf of science:

Science is the true moral school, let us openly admit; it teaches man to love and to respect the truth, without which all hope is chimerical. Science teaches man the idea of duty and the necessity of labor, not as a chastisement, but, on the contrary, as the most exalted employment of our activity. It is to science, above all, that we owe the idea of the solidarity of the human race.

**"Common Sense" and "Good Sense" versus  
"Mystic Reason."**

Profoundly and sadly impressed by the "fact that a large portion of mankind is gradually forsaking the religion in which it has lived for nearly twenty centuries," Maurice Maeterlinck, the "Belgian Shakespeare," believes that we are assisting at the more or less unconscious and feverish elaboration of a morality that is premature, because we feel it to be indispensable, made up of remnants

gathered from the past, of conclusions borrowed from ordinary good sense, of a few laws half-perceived by science, and, lastly, of certain extreme intuitions of our bewildered intelligence, which returns, by a circuitous road through a new mystery, to old-time virtues which good sense alone is not sufficient to prop up.

Our conventional morality, M. Maeterlinck believes further (we are quoting from an article by him which appears in the January *Atlantic Monthly*) may be divided into three regions:

Right at the bottom lies the heaviest, the densest, and the most general, which we will call "common sense." A little higher, already striving toward ideas of immaterial usefulness and enjoyment, is what might be called "good sense." Lastly, at the top, admitting, but controlling as severely as possible the claims of the imagination, of the feelings, and of all that connects our conscious life with the unconscious and with the unknown forces within and without, is the indeterminate part of that same total reason, to which we will give the name of "mystic reason."

The morality of "common sense" is the morality of each man for himself, of practical, solid egoism, of every material instinct and enjoyment. He who starts from "common sense" considers that he possesses but one certainty,—his own life. In that life, going to the bottom of things, are but two real evils,—sickness and poverty; and but two genuine and irreducible boons,—health and riches. All other realities, happy or unhappy, flow from these. The rest—joys and sorrows born of the feelings and the passions—is imaginary, because it depends upon the idea that we form of it. . . .

As for "good sense," which is a little less material, a little less animal, it looks at things from a slightly higher standpoint, and consequently sees a little further. It soon perceives that niggardly "common sense" leads an obscure, confined, and wretched life in its shell. It observes that man is no more able than the bee to remain solitary, and that the life which he shares with his fellows, in order to expand freely and completely, cannot be reduced to an unjust and pitiless struggle, or to a mere exchange of services grudgingly rewarded. In its relations toward others, it still makes selfishness its starting-point; but this selfishness is no longer purely material. It still considers utility, but already admits its spiritual or sentimental side.

One of the features of our time is the ever-increasing and almost exclusive confidence which we accord to those parts of our intelligence which we have just described as common sense and good sense.

But why, asks the Belgian philosopher, have we modern materialists attempted to cast away "mystic reason?"

Starting from a certain line, which is exceeded by the heroes, the great wise men, and even the majority of mere good men, all the height of our morality is the fruit of our imagination, and belongs to mystic reason. The ideal man as formed by the most enlightened and the most extensive good sense does not yet correspond, does not even correspond at all, with the ideal man of our imagination. The latter is infinitely higher, more generous, nobler, more disinterested, more capable of love, of self-abnegation, of devotion, and of necessary sacrifices.

## THE RIGHTS OF OUR INSTINCTS.

It is fitting, continues M. Maeterlinck, that we should come to an understanding, once for all, on the rights of our instincts.

We no longer allow the rights of any of our lower instincts to be contested. We know how to justify and to ennoble them by attaching them to some great law of nature. Why should not certain more elevated instincts, quite as incontestable as those which crawl at the bottom of our senses, enjoy the same prerogatives? Must they be denied, suspected, or treated as illusions because they are not related to the two or three primitive necessities of animal life? Once they exist, it is not probable that they are as indispensable as the others to the accomplishment of a destiny concerning which we do not know what is useful or useless to it, since we do not know its objects. And it is not, then, the duty of our good sense, their innate enemy, to help them, to encourage them, and finally to confess to itself that certain parts of our life are beyond its sphere.

Our reason, he goes on to say, is perhaps right; but what is much more deeply, much more surely, right is our ideal of justice, which proclaims that our reason is wrong.

Even when it is not acting, it is well, if not for the present, at least for the future, that this ideal should have a quick sense of iniquity; and, if it no longer involves renunciations or heroic sacrifices, this is not because it is less noble or less sure than the ideal of the best religions, but because it promises no other rewards than those of duty accomplished, and because these rewards are just those which hitherto only a few heroes have understood, and which the great presentments that hover beyond our intelligence are seeking to make us understand.

To return to and sum up the central idea of all of this, let us recognize that it is necessary to maintain the "equilibrium between what we have called good sense and the other faculties and sentiments of our life."

## SOME BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF COFFEE AS A DRINK.

SO much is being said and written to-day against the use of coffee as a regular beverage that the following opinion is valuable and interesting, coming, as it does, from Dr. Valentin Nalpasse, of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris and medical adviser to the Persian embassy in the French capital. Dr. Nalpasse's opinion is given in the *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*. He says:

When coffee is properly made and taken in moderation, it is a most valuable drink. It facilitates the digestion, because it produces a local excitement. Its principal action gives clear and stable imaginative power to the brain. By doing that, it makes intellectual work easy, and, to a certain extent, regulates the functions of the brain. The thoughts become more precise and clear, and mental combinations are formed with much greater rapidity. Under the influence of coffee, the memory is sometimes surprisingly active, and ideas and words flow with ease and elegance. I am not speaking of the effect of the abuse of coffee,—I am speaking of the effects that follow a methodical, ordinary, and reasonable employment of coffee properly prepared. So taken, it facilitates corporal activity, because it causes the partial disappearance of fatigue. Europeans who live in tropical countries use coffee as a means of resisting the depressing action of the climate, and they declare that nothing is as refreshing or as well fitted to slake thirst.

Sketching the history of the use of coffee, Dr. Nalpasse reminds us that in 1823 the French Parliament, following the proposition made by Roussin, introduced coffee into the daily nourishment of the marine service, and to-day the French sailor would sacrifice anything rather than give

up his coffee, whose recuperative and tonic qualities are demonstrated by the fact that a decided gain in the health of the navy was noted from the moment that it was given as part of the daily alimentation. It is a regular ration whenever the French Army is campaigning, and the soldiers find it unequalled for quenching thirst, sustaining strength, and counteracting the effect of a change of climate, excessive heat, etc. All through the military annals following the introduction of coffee into the military service, we find testimony in its favor. In 1857, Army Surgeon H. Larey (son of the celebrated Larey who attended Napoleon I.) stated that he attributed the health of the soldiers in camp at Chalons, and also the health of the army during the war in Italy, to the fact that they drank coffee. Lapicque and Parisot declared that the men required coffee to give them strength to endure forced marches, and to give them breath after their long runs. The alkaloids of coffee are especially good when the health has been shortened by undue exercise.

Taken after meals, coffee is an aid to digestion. Under its influence, the development of digestion is more perfect and more rapid. This most excellent drink is a stomachic of the first order, particularly when it is taken hot. It warms the stomach, gives vitality to the muscles, animates the system of circulation, and augments the secretions. It agrees equally well with people inclined to embonpoint and heavy eaters whose digestion is slow and difficult.

It is to be noted well that children ought not to drink coffee in any form, strong or weak.



Until fully developed, the young are immoderately excited by it. Adolescents may take it in weak, small doses, but it is better not to permit its use unless full corporal development is accomplished. Naturally enough, coffee should be avoided by every one who has any form of heart disease; but people over fifty years of age, who are free from heart disease, ought to drink it, unless it induces insomnia, because it gives energy and strength. It is possessed of a property to counterbalance the slow intoxication of tobacco. Considering all that is urged in favor of coffee, it may be inferred that it is indispensable for hard smokers, and it may be prescribed for hard drinkers to counterbalance the baleful excitability produced by alcohol by an excitability that is harmless. Many people abuse coffee without feeling any bad effect.

Elizabeth Durieux was one hundred and fourteen years old when she was presented at the French court (in 1827). Her principal nourishment had been coffee, and she had taken forty small cups of it per day. Fontenelle, who drank it incessantly, was over a hun-

dred years old, and when people told him that he was drinking poison he answered, "If it is poison, I am a fine example of the fact that it is a very slow poison." Voltaire made an excessive use of coffee. He said that it gave him youthful vigor of mind and body. He lived to be eighty years old. Napoleon I. drank more than twenty cups of coffee a day, and was never hurt by it.

All the above-named notable coffee drinkers were hard workers. They wrote and published unquestionably fine books, or, like Napoleon, did other work requiring mental and physical strength; and that, too, at an age when the people of our day think of rest.

Like all stimulants and active excitants, when abused, coffee produces (or may produce) pallor, insomnia, and emaciation. It cannot work miracles from idiots. It cannot turn a dullard into a Corinne. Neither can a chronic dyspeptic acquire the digestive powers of the ostrich by means of his "*mazagran*" ("black," sweetened coffee with a thread of cognac). But taken in moderation at the propitious time, coffee gives physical vigor and pronounced mental alacrity.

## THE RELATION OF ANIMAL LIFE TO HUMAN DISEASES.

AN interesting article on the above subject in a recent issue of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Prof. Theobald Smith, M.D., of Harvard University, opens with the statement that when we speak to-day of the relation of animal life to the diseases of mankind we mean the infectious processes.

From the time that man became agricultural, in the dim, uncertain past, animals have been his close associates. This relation, still very intimate in agriculture, is less so with the growing urban population of the world. But even in our densely populated cities we come in contact with dogs, cats, mice, rats, and birds in our homes, and with horses on the streets. Everywhere are consumed the flesh and dairy products of cattle, the flesh of sheep, swine, and of many varieties of game, both mammals and birds, of fishes and mollusks. We are beset by insect pests which parasitize upon our skin and draw our blood. In short, almost every one of the great divisions of animal life has one or more representatives which play some rôle in directly benefiting or injuring human beings.

With the beginnings of bacteriology, the writer tells us, the relation of animal life to human disease gradually emerged from a fog of possibilities and suppositions, and each year has brought greater clearness and definition. Some old views are being abandoned, or at least

greatly circumscribed, and new ones opened to investigation.

It is of interest to note that there are, in fact, no strictly human infectious diseases which are occasionally transmitted to animals spontaneously. There are human infections which can be inoculated into animals, but infection in the normal way is unknown.

### IMPERFECT SANITATION.

The second group of infections carried by animals or animal products is largely due to incomplete sanitary progress. According to the author, the transmission of diseases by milk is at best a result of uncleanness in the handling of this product. The diseases carried by milk are chiefly of human origin, and the milk is simply a favorable vehicle.

The agency of oysters and other shellfish, Professor Smith informs us, is precisely similar to that of milk. These animals are not known to be afflicted with any parasitic or bacterial diseases dangerous to man, but they act, apparently, as more or less passive agents in bringing back to us the human infections consigned to sewage.

"The common house fly is still another agency whose field of activity remains to be more accurately determined," says the professor.

We may safely affirm, however, that the common fly is a passive carrier of infectious agents, and that it is

not a true secondary host of any human infections. . . . Nevertheless, the flies which abound near and in human dwellings are fit objects of study for the sanitarian. A better knowledge of their functions may lead to more adequate measures for the prompt collection of refuse in which they breed than is now possible in large cities, owing to public indifference.

As regards the kind of infections carried by house flies, we must at present assume that they may carry on or in their bodies all kinds of infections, though the danger of such infections is greatly diminished by the inability of these flies to pierce or lacerate the skin. The chief danger lies in the contamination of foods consumed raw, or of foods sterilized by cooking to which flies have access after this process is completed. In this regard, as in so many others, the sterilization of foods by cooking and subsequent protection is a most valuable safeguard, and all practices favoring the consumption of foods raw, or even partially cooked, should be frowned upon by sanitary science unless some very well-supported arguments are presented in opposition.

#### ANIMAL PARASITES.

After a brief consideration of the diseases of mankind that are transmitted by insects in the tropics, the author points out that in the case of our domestic animals we have a double problem before us,—namely, to protect human lives and to promote the welfare of our animals as well.

"The significance of animal parasites is now being gradually recognized," he says. "Fortunately, only a small number of human parasites are also the property of our domestic animals. Among these, the most important are the formidable and very small tapeworm of the dog, the beef and pork tapeworm and trichina."

The tapeworm of the dog rarely invades man, but when he does is a dangerous guest. Of the other parasitic diseases due to animals, Professor Smith considers trichinosis the only one of considerable importance. He quotes H. U. Williams as having found at autopsies nearly 5 per cent. of the bodies harboring trichinæ, but states that this figure cannot be made general, since the individuals autopsied belong largely to the lower stratum of society.

Attention is called to the fact that the government inspection of pork for trichinæ is for the benefit of the foreign consumer, and the

opinion is expressed that the packer, and not the central government, should bear its cost.

In regard to tuberculosis, the writer says:

A most timely and efficient aid in the warfare upon bovine tuberculosis is the movement for cleaner milk, gradually gaining strength. Whatever can be done to reduce the number of bacteria in milk will indirectly aid the work against tuberculosis. For clean milk means a normal, or nearly normal, udder. . . . The demand for clean milk will eradicate all emaciated or sickly animals, many of which are tuberculous. In short, the crusade against dirty milk calls attention to all those defects which a cow shedding tubercle bacilli is likely to exhibit, and we may rest content that this movement will, at least for the present, meet the demands for milk free from tubercle bacilli.

Glanders in man and human anthrax are so rarely met with that they are of little general interest, but rabies or hydrophobia, which is next taken up, is rather common,—at any rate, according to newspaper reports. Professor Smith treats of it as a disease that stands quite by itself in its etiology, mode of dissemination, and species susceptible to it. It is the only one of the infectious diseases of unknown etiology which is inoculable into a large series of animals. It is also unique in this, that it is disseminated only by inoculation through a wound.

It would seem to be a comparatively easy thing to check and completely wipe out this disease, yet there are many obstacles to encounter. The fondness of the human being for the dog, which, at least with us, makes men and women impatient of any restriction placed upon canines, stands in the way. So does the laxity with which stray and ownerless dogs are dealt with. The variable and often long period of incubation of this disease makes it difficult to exercise sufficient control over exposed and suspected animals. There is, however, nothing to stand in the way of ridding our country of rabies if we really and earnestly desire to do so and make the necessary sacrifices.

In conclusion, the professor refers to the frequent occurrence of epidemics of meat poisoning in certain portions of Europe, and predicts that eventually, with a denser population in the Western States, we shall inevitably adopt the method of European countries, and that we shall then have to cope with the same diseases.



## BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

### SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

**Economic and Financial Problems.**—More and more the "live" questions in economics, and especially in finance, both public and private, are coming to the front in the popular magazines. Several of the widely circulated monthlies are now advertising articles, and even series of articles, dealing with the results of municipal ownership in European countries. The work of Mr. Charles Edward Russell in this field is appearing from month to month in *Everybody's Magazine* and the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Russell's observations in Europe have a direct bearing on the problems of many American cities.—The subject of railroads, now uppermost in Congress, is ably treated in two of the February numbers. In the *Century*, the Hon. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reviews and defends President Roosevelt's position on the question of rate control by the federal government. In *McClure's*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker continues his exposures of the private-car monopoly in its relations to the transportation of fruit on American railroads.—The growth of the independent telephone movement in this country is the subject of an illuminating paper in the *Atlantic Monthly*, by Jesse W. Weik. The independent companies are making rapid headway, especially in the central West. They now claim to have in the whole country more than 3,000,000 subscribers, while the Bell Company claimed, in August last, 2,600,000. Further, the independents claim to have manufactured and placed in service in ten years more telephones than their competitor has in twenty-seven years, during the first seventeen of which the Bell Company had absolute control of the field through patents.—The same magazine has a discriminating article on "Industrial Securities as Investments," by Charles A. Conant.—A series of questions relative to the dangers involved in the accumulation of great fortunes having been propounded to President Eliot, John Wanamaker, Edward Atkinson, E. Benjamin Andrews, Ernest Crosby, Henry Clews, President David Starr Jordan, Dr. Washington Gladden, Jack London, and Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the answers given by these gentlemen are published in the February *Cosmopolitan*. Only four of the ten are ready to declare that the possession of a billion dollars by an individual constitutes a menace to the republic. There is absolute unanimity on the proposition that it is neither practicable nor advisable to set any limit to the amount of property an individual may acquire.

**Side-Lights on American Politics.**—Two articles on the United States Senate are likely to attract a rather unusual amount of attention this month,—the one, contributed by William Everett to the *Atlantic Monthly*, an estimate of the Senate's place and importance in our scheme of government; the other a paper written for the *World's Work* by Henry Beach Needham, who tells the story of the pure-food bill as an illustration of the Senate's obstructive methods and a

typical instance of the influence of the "special interests" on legislation. The evils disclosed in Mr. Needham's paper would persist, probably, in the face of the reforms advocated by Professor Everett,—in the main, a stout resistance on the part of the President and the House to the usurpations of the Senate.—A dark chapter in recent American history is revealed in the series of papers on "The Looting of Alaska" contributed to *Appleton's Booklovers* by Rex E. Beach. The February installment is devoted to the disgraceful proceedings of "a suborned judiciary." The harshness of this phrase is justified by the record.—In the same magazine Alfred Henry Lewis sets forth the arguments for and against the Statehood propositions now before Congress.

**International Topics.**—An interesting article by Thomas F. Millard on "The New China," in *Scribner's*, shows that the recent boycott on American goods worked powerfully against other foreign interests, and even against the Chinese themselves in some instances.—An article in the *World's Work*, entitled "What Shall Haiti's Future Be?" describes the persistent activity of the Germans in that country, which is well within the American "sphere of influence," if trade balances form any criterion.—Mr. Henry W. Nevins's survey of "The Slave-Trade of To-day" is concluded in the February *Harper's*. The writer declares that England can no longer be regarded as the champion of liberty or of justice among mankind; but America, he says, may take the part that once was England's, by right of inheritance. "Let America declare that her will is set against slavery, and at her voice the abominable trade in human beings between Angola and the islands will collapse, as the slave trade to Brazil collapsed at the voice of England in the days of her greatness."—A writer in *Appleton's Booklovers*, Constantine Menelas, shows the fallacy of the assumption that Bulgarians fairly represent the Christian population of Macedonia in reform agitations.

**Religious and Ethical Discussions.**—Important papers appearing in the first issue of the *International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia) for 1906 are "Ethical Influences in University Life," by Professor Toy, of Harvard; "Ethical Forces in the Practice of Medicine," by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston; and "Suicide: Some of Its Causes and Preventives," by Miss C. F. Yonge.—"Scientific Authority: Its Use and Abuse," is the subject of a rather elaborate exposition, from a conservative viewpoint, by J. F. Springer in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, Ohio).—The same quarterly has an interesting study of "Religion Among the Chinese," contributed by the Rev. George Durand Wilder, for some years a missionary in China.—In a paper entitled "The Passing of Mechanical Naturalism," Prof. Borden P. Bowne, the distinguished Methodist theologian, summarizes for the *Homiletic Review* (New York) his criticism of the positions maintained

by Haeckel in his works, "The Riddle of the Universe" and "The Wonders of Life."—In the *Biblical World* (University of Chicago), Dr. Theodore G. Soares writes on the ethical value of the Old Testament in modern life, and Dr. Richard Morse Hodge on "Worship in the Sunday School."—At least two of the articles appearing in the current issues of Methodist magazines have special pertinence in relation to recent developments in the Methodist Church. Prof. George E. Vincent contributes to the *Methodist Review* (New York) a paper entitled "Conformity and Heresy: A Study in Social Psychology." In the *Methodist Quarterly Review* (published at Nashville for the M. E. Church, South), the editor, Dr. John J. Tigert, writes at some length on "The Methodist Doctrine of the Atonement."

**Personal Sketches.**—In the February *Scribner's*, Francis Wilson, the comedian, gives some entertaining reminiscences of Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Wilson seems to have made it a practice to record with much care his conversations with the famous actor, and if the current installment is to be taken as merely a sample of his store, he seems to have the materials of a most interesting book. Mr. Wilson takes some pains to set forth Mr. Wilson's own conception of *Rip Van Winkle*, and to give his frank amusing comments on the play and its unparalleled success.—Another actor, Mr. John Drew, who has never been the victim of a theatrical press-agent, is sketched in *Munsey's* by Acton Davies.—Mexico's new President, Ramon Corral, is the subject of a brief article in *Appleton's Booklovers* by Edward M. Conley, who declares that Corral is more like an American in appearance, action, and views than any other man in an important official position in Mexico. Moreover, he has always been exceedingly friendly to Americans.—Lincoln Steffens writes in *McClure's* of Everett Colby, the rich young man of New Jersey, who has developed into a political leader in the revolution against bossism.—The achievements of "The Last of the Great Forty-Niners," D. O. Mills, are related by Ian Clifford in the February *Munsey's*. Comparatively little has been printed concerning the business life of

Mr. Mills, one of the important phases of which has been a type of business-like philanthropy issuing in model dwellings and lodging-houses.

**Travel Notes.**—An illustrated article in *Scribner's* by George Porter Fernald describes the villas of the Venetians.—The February *Metropolitan* is largely given over to travel sketches: Frank Alvord Perret describes "Vesuvius as It Is To-day," M. H. Squire, "Life in a French Village," and Beatrice Grimshaw, "The Samoans at Close Range."—In *Harper's*, by means of drawings and letter-press, Thornton Oakley succeeds in conveying a vivid impression of scenes on the Ohio River at Pittsburg.

**Sugar Obtained by a New Process.**—In an article which he contributes to the *Technical World Magazine* (Chicago) for February concerning a new German process for the manufacture of alcohol, Mr. John C. Jenkins explains the conversion of the cellulose of sawdust into sugar or glucose. For this purpose gaseous sulphurous acid is utilized, instead of sulphuric acid, which it is difficult and costly to remove. A long ton of sawdust produces a solution containing about 500 pounds of sugar, of which about 75 or 80 per cent. is fermentable, when treated with yeast, the remaining portion being non-fermentable. The sawdust, after leaving the exhaustion vats, can be used for fuel. About 25 gallons of absolute alcohol is now obtained from a long ton of sawdust, or about double that quantity of crude alcohol.—It ought to be said in the interest of historical verity, that the discovery of saccharin (attributed to a German chemist, Mr. C. Fahlberg, in the article quoted in January from the Dutch monthly *Vragens des Tijds*) was really made by an eminent American chemist, Dr. Ira Remsen. Saccharin was first produced in Baltimore, in the laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, in the course of an investigation carried on jointly by Professor Remsen (now president of the Johns Hopkins) and Mr. Fahlberg, who was at that time a student working under Professor Remsen's direction, and it is only fair that they should receive due credit.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**The Food Tax in France.**—Of the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for January, one of the most generally interesting is Mr. W. B. Robertson's paper on "Les Octrois," and the exceeding vexatiousness of the operations of these duties in France, especially in Paris, where, as is shown, they add enormously to the cost of food, and bear very heavily indeed on the poorer classes. A law passed in 1897 gave municipal authorities the power to suppress octroi duties, advantage of which power was speedily taken by many towns, which, however, seem never to have abolished duties on alcohol. In other towns, again, all octroi was abolished except on alcohol and butcher's meat. Lyons, with 500,000 inhabitants, can proudly congratulate itself on having been the first French city to abolish the octroi. It has a municipal tax on alcohol, and various replacement duties, however, on automobiles, buildings, land, clubs, etc., but not on food. Only now are the full benefits of the suppression beginning to be realized. "Food is both cheaper and better. Since the octroi was abolished, the inhabitant of Lyons drinks fifty-one more liters of wine per annum, and eats twelve pounds of

meat more than he did under the old order. So it will be in time through the length and breadth of France. The lessons of experience have only to be made convincing, and the fifteen hundred octrois of France will be relegated to the shades of the has-beens."

**Innumerable Taxes in Spain.**—The outcry against increased living expenses comes also from Spain, where government and city taxes and imports seem to be the chief cause. Gabriel M. Vergara, in the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid), discusses these in an article entitled "Is It Possible to Live in Spain?" He takes a little over a page to list the government taxes and a page and a half to enumerate the special taxes and licenses required by the city of Madrid, besides mentioning a few others that are being considered. Adding to these the expenses of clubs, societies, fraternities, the tribute levied by servants on purchases, the shortage of weight by merchants, the adulteration of food products, the writer asks, "If one cannot live in Spain in peace, and can live in Madrid only by a miracle, where must one go to enjoy life agreeably?"

**The Extended Monroe Doctrine.**—"Investor," writing in the *Monthly Review* (London) for January on "Latin America and the United States," remarks on President Roosevelt's great extension of the original Monroe Doctrine. At first it was a "Thou shall not," addressed to all whom it may concern; it is now modified to assert that the United States must be the sole arbiter between the Latin-American republics, from Mexico to Central America, and Peru to Uruguay, and any outside European power; they alone must judge when intervention is desirable, and they alone must intervene. Certain of these republics,—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico, the most firmly established,—would probably resent as unjustifiable interference anything like United States "protection." The writer then summarizes the position and financial prospects of the various Latin-American states in order to show that if the United States really mean to act up to the principles enunciated recently by President Roosevelt, their path must be beset with difficulties; and if the present improvement in the general condition of the Latin-American states be not permanent—quite a likely event—their position will become yet more difficult. He then sums up the results of American dealings with Santo Domingo, Colombia, Venezuela, etc., to prove his case, which is that, so far, United States "protection," or whatever else the new version of the Monroe Doctrine may mean, has been prejudicial rather than favorable to European bondholders and European interests generally. What has been done has exclusively benefited American citizens; and he plainly says that bondholders in any Latin-American state need not look to Uncle Sam for any improvement in the value of their securities. Moreover, many of them oppose the new Monroe Doctrine.

**Anomalies in the British Parliamentary System.**—In his paper on "The Making of Parliament" in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for January, Mr. Michael MacDonagh comments on various curious anomalies in the English parliamentary and voting system. Members of Parliament, he says, no longer represent constituencies, but political principles. A. nominally sits for Hodgeshire, but in reality he sits for the Tariff Reform League, the National Liberal Federation, or the Conservative Central Office. As illustrating the absurdities in which the law sometimes lands us, Mr. Chamberlain in 1895 remarked that his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who lived at the parental house, was therefore neither a householder nor a lodger, and had no vote. Yet he might become not only a Member of Parliament, but a member of the government. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, was not on the rolls as a voter:

**The Navies of Germany and Britain.**—According to "Excubitor," writing in the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for January, the Germans have utterly failed in their attempt to rival Great Britain as a sea power. All their ships are too small and carry too light guns to hold their own against the British Navy. He says: "Step by step in the past five years the admiralty has met the challenge of Germany on the seas, and step by step Germany has been defeated, although the expenditure on the German fleet has already risen from less than five millions to nearly twelve millions sterling, and will continue to increase year by year until it exceeds sixteen and one-half millions in 1917. The new act writes the word failure over almost every clause of

the Act of 1900. In short, the new navy bill confesses the failure of the small battleship, the comparative uselessness of the small armored cruiser, and the wasteful expenditure on little protected cruisers and flimsy torpedo craft. The German Navy is no stronger to-day in comparison with the British fleet than it was in 1897, the year of the Diamond Jubilee review."

**New Zealand Football.**—Mr. E. B. Osborn, writing on this subject in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for January, says that the New Zealand team have revolutionized the theory and practice of Rugby Union football. Even at its best the Welsh system is not so scientific as that of the New Zealanders. No British fifteen, except possibly one or two public-school teams, have mastered the New Zealand style, yet "we are gradually learning our lesson," as he proceeds to show. On the one occasion on which the New Zealanders were beaten (at Cardiff) they were palpably stale and listless. However, he says that "it is the height of folly to prate about the degeneracy of physique of Rugby Union of the four nations at home." In this there is nothing to choose, according to Mr. Osborn, between the home and the colonial teams, and the individual home players are as good as the best colonials. He remarks, however, that the strongest fifteen of the New Zealanders were beaten by a provincial team in New Zealand just before leaving, —he should have said were beaten by two colonial teams, in Wellington and in Christchurch,—so that they do not really represent the full strength of the colony.

**The French Elections.**—Mr. R. Dell, writing in the January *Fortnightly* (London) on the approaching general elections in France,—part of the Senate was renewed in January, and the Chamber will be reflected next May,—says: "The only change that seems to be at all possible is an increase in the strength of the 'Progressists,' led by M. Méline. The chief hope of the Center is that the 'unification' of the Socialist party, and the consequent retirement of M. Jaurès and his followers from the organization of the Bloc, may force the rest of the Left to combine with the Center after the elections in order to secure a working majority. This would mean a coalition ministry, probably including M. Ribot and M. Méline, with a much moderated M. Rouvier as Premier. Among all the trends of political opinion there are two characteristics of modern France that stand out clearly. She is overwhelmingly republican and overwhelmingly anti-clerical; but anti-clerical does not mean anti-religious."

**The British Government and the Unemployed.**—In Mr. C. F. G. Masterman's article on the "Unemployed" in the *Contemporary Review* (London) for January, it is suggested that the incoming government must either (1) deal directly with them by new distress committees, especially in connection with land colonies; (2) deal indirectly with them by small holdings, encouragement of coöperation, etc., or by the development of English sylviculture, or establishing schemes of reclamation; or (3) deal directly with the problem of poverty by lifting taxes from necessities, child-labor, ex-

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*Independent Review* (London) for January concludes with the following interesting comparison with Tolstoy: "Perhaps the best way of noting the fundamental fallacy in Mr. Shaw's intellectual Puritanism may be found if we compare him with Tolstoy. The difference, of course, is obvious. Tolstoy says that certain things should not exist; Shaw merely that they should not be idealized. A story like 'Peace and War' says in effect, 'Have no armies.' A play like 'Arms and the Man' says in effect, 'Have armies, but do not admire them.' A story like 'The Kreutzer Sonata' says in effect, 'Have no sexual love.' A play like 'The Philanderer' says in effect, 'Have love, but not romantic love. Have love, but do not love it.' Tolstoy takes war and love and openly demands that they should be destroyed. Shaw is more modest, and is quite content if they are desecrated. But the profound practical weakness which runs through the whole of his practical philosophy is simply this,—that if these things are to be real at all, they must be romantic. An unromantic lover would simply cease to be a lover; a perfectly reasonable soldier would simply run away. If we are really going to abolish the poetry of these things with Mr. Shaw, we should be infinitely more practical if we went the full length of Tolstoy, and abolished the things themselves. But all this is only a part of the weird austerity and perfection of Mr. Shaw's mind, of which I spoke at the beginning. In his diet, he is too healthy for this world. In his politics, he is too practical for this world."

**Opposition to the Higher Criticism.**—Dr. Emil Reich's third article on "The Bankruptcy of Higher Criticism" in the *Contemporary Review* (London) says that considering the importance of biblical criticism, would it not be better to try to settle the problem of it and of the Pentateuch by excavations in Palestine, the cost of which, he suggests, could easily be met by voluntary subscription. It may easily be imagined what would be the effect of the discovery of a copy of Genesis or Exodus in cuneiform. He does not say that such a copy will unfailingly be found, but only suggests that it is very likely to be found somewhere in Palestine. Several rich British amateurs are spending large sums on publishing Oriental manuscripts, none of which can compare in importance with the Pentateuch.

**A Study of Nicknames.**—Julio Cejador, in *España Moderna* (Madrid), gives a curious scientific study of the nicknames commonly used among Spanish people which is very suggestive of the origin of family names everywhere. Some are from physical defects or characteristics, some from moral or immoral qualities, some fantastically metaphorical, others more graphic than polite, but all express a great deal of meaning concisely. Besides the personal nicknames, there are others applied wholesale to residents of certain cities or districts, based on all sorts of ideas, or on legends or popular jokes. Personal nicknames the writer classifies under inanimate objects, plants, animals, offices, regions, defects or bodily qualities, and moral qualities. A story is told of a parson who, at a church fraternity meeting, called off the names of members and received no responses though the room was full. The schoolmaster took the book and called off a list of nicknames, every one of which brought a "Present." The peasants had actually forgotten their official names through always bearing nicknames.

**Is Mexico Being Americanized?**—In spite of the oft-repeated assertion that the "Americanization" of Mexico is proceeding apace (in our December number, Mr. Edward M. Conley was perhaps overconfident in his assertion of the fact), there is evident in periodicals, both American and Mexican, an endeavor on the part of the Americans who know Mexico thoroughly to show that the American influence south of the Rio Grande has been much overestimated. *Modern Mexico* (published in English in New York and Mexico City) warns against exaggerations of American influence in Mexico. The overestimate is to be deprecated, says this journal editorially, because, in the first place, they are overestimated. In the second place, they are to be deprecated because they are "misleading and are liable to attract young Americans hither by what is a gross misrepresentation of the actual situation. Americans coming to Mexico under the impression, likely to be encouraged by articles such as those on which we are animadverting, that this country is a sort of projection or prolongation of the United States, and who on arriving here find themselves in a decidedly foreign atmosphere, and amid exotic conditions to which they will have to adapt themselves, with no little patience and trouble, if they decide to stay, will not feel exactly inclined to thank the authors of the articles by which they have been deceived. In the third place, legitimate American enterprise and influence in Mexico are not likely to be aided, but rather to be harmed, by being described in the rhetoric of the ballyhoo-man." *Modern Mexico*, further, referring to the "preposterous" statement that "Americanization is influencing the social and family life of the country," remarks: "We are, of course, not in the smallest degree deprecating such an evolution, but are stating a simple fact in saying that up to the present there are no signs of it." A reader of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, who has resided in Mexico for twenty years, writes criticising Mr. Conley's article (already alluded to) on point of both statement and opinion. There are fully two hundred thousand Americans in Mexico, says this writer, not ten thousand. The figures, as we printed them in December, are manifestly too small. We are frank to admit also that the article in question probably did overstate the social and moral influence exerted by American residents in our neighbor to the south. Mexican family and social life is charming and conservative. Americans who go to Mexico will, undoubtedly, find that they are fully as likely to have their manners and ideas modified by their Mexican surroundings, as the native people are to be influenced by American ways.

**German Parliamentarism.**—In the *Correspondant*, Herr E. Wetterlé, a Deputy in the Reichstag, has an article on the parliamentary institutions of the German Empire. He says the German Empire is not a state, but a federation of independent states. Each state has its own constitution and laws, so that in Germany it is possible to study almost every variety of government, every electoral system, and every form of taxation,—the republican constitution of Hamburg, the absolutism of the two Mecklenburgs, universal suffrage in the Grand Duchy of Baden, progressive taxation in Württemberg, etc. There is no Emperor of Germany, but a German Emperor. The federal character of Germany makes parliamentarism very difficult, and causes confusion in the finances of the empire and those of the individual states. Yet this federalism is



Germany's strength. The writer explains which legislation is reserved for the empire; he tells how the Reichstag is elected; gives particulars of the different parties and groups and their places in the Reichstag; tells how the new laws are discussed and passed; describes the functions of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, etc.

**X-Rays and Digestion.**—A new application of the X-rays for medical purposes was demonstrated at the International Röntgen Congress at Berlin, last summer. Dr. Rieder, of Munich, writes in the illustrated *Umschau* (Frankfort-on-Main) on this recent discovery, showing that X-rays not only penetrate solid bodies, but also under certain circumstances expose more intimate proceedings of the living organism. The passage of food through the intestines, so imperfectly known hitherto, is no longer a secret, because it can be put on the photographic plate by the aid of X-rays. Physicians are thus enabled to make a close study of the sick stomach. In order to examine the intestines of his patients, Dr. Rieder uses the basic spirit of niter, which makes the parts saturated by this drug penetrable for X-rays. The drug is simply mixed with the food, not causing any disagreeable or dangerous consequences for the patient. While still exstaining, a number of pictures are taken, enabling the physicians to examine both form and movement of the intestines during the time of digestion. Dr. Rieder has thus proved, that the location of the stomach in filled condition is perpendicular and not horizontal, as generally believed. The gas accumulations occurring regularly under the progress of digestion have also been analyzed. Regarding the form of the stomach there are certain differences. The one of woman is by reason of the corset pressure, as a rule, drawn at length and pressed downward, wherefore physicians also use the term *lace-stomach*. The position of the human bowels, particularly the appendix, is located in the same way. The wismuth solution is here applied to the food, form and position being exactly visible on the photographic plate. The X-rays teach us, furthermore, that the emptying of the stomach proceeds by starts, and not in a continuous stream. The important question, how long different kinds of food charge the stomach, can also exactly be stated. In order to facilitate the examination of the body, the navel region is on all the pictures indicated by a coin of lead, which on the photograph leaves a black impression.

**An Italian View of the Policy of Pope Pius X.**—Writing in the *Hilfe* (Berlin), Marchese Barbara di San Giorgio discusses the policy of Pope Pius X., emphasizing particularly his attitude at the recent elections for parliament in Italy. The idea that the Pope was striving for a great Catholic party the writer vigorously denies. To quote: Pius X. follows, as the head of the Catholic Church, the same policy which he pursued when he still bore the name Giuseppe Sarto and was the Patriarch of Venice. As such he was accustomed to look at the King as the supreme head of the state. Indeed, Cardinal Sarto never missed the opportunity to visit and pay his homage to Humbert I. or Victor Emmanuel III. on their frequent so-

journs in beautiful Venice. At the same time, he showed the greatest politeness, — yea, hearty friendliness, — to the prefect and all the high dignitaries of the government. Taking his seat at the Holy See, the patriarchal attitude of Pius X. became soon manifest. Pius X. saw his course plainly. The monarchy is the authority, and the authority upholds religion. The enemies of the monarchy are therefore the enemies of the Church. Considering his success as Archbishop of Venice, where he had gained the esteem of everybody without injuring the Vatican, there was no reason for giving up the former tactics of being at the same time a good priest and a good Italian. After this brief survey of the personal attitude of Pius X., the writer goes on to analyze the recent circulars issued from the Vatican. Much has been said and written about these publications. The new Pope, as we have seen, was anxious that the Italian Catholics should be good citizens, and in this very thought we can trace the reason for the failure of socialism in Italy, which has gathered all its strength for the overthrow of the Church as well as of existing conditions. At the recent elections, the priests gave their votes *en masse* at the ballot-boxes, something that never had happened since the political conquest of Italy. The result was startling. Milan, the stronghold of the extreme parties, sent Monarchists, — yea, one Clerical member, — to parliament. Such a policy on the part of Pius X. excited, of course, much comment. Some said that he had dropped the irreconcilable policy of his predecessors in regard to the Quirinal. In foreign countries the excitement was also great. It was even said that the Pope would go over to Protestantism. This was the reason for the second epistle, which was a complement of the first one. Pius X. emphasizes the statement that he has not given up the rights of the Catholic Church, and that he never would approve the violent destruction of Papal ascendancy. The support of the monarchy in the economic and moral rise of the nation in order to aid the Church in the attack of the freethinkers is the chief object of the policy of Pius X. The Pope will not hurt the King, and both must keep down the elements of socialism. Too open friendship between the head of the State and the head of the Church would only awaken suspicion in the camps of the Liberals and the Clericals, yet nobody could prevent them from exchanging congratulations by telephone.

**The Zodiacal Light Photographed.**—The astronomer Quénisset, of the observatory at Nanterre, France, has succeeded in getting rarely successful photographs of the zodiacal light, one of which is reproduced in the *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona). The best objective found for the purpose was that formed by the two plano-convex lenses of a condenser for a stereopticon, and it must be stopped down 50 per cent. Extra rapid plates and an exposure not long enough to allow diffusion to take place are other requisites. The experiment must be made in the shade of mountains, and preferably in equatorial regions, where the zodiacal light is seen most intense. The photograph shows an almost globular form, with the intensity of light diminishing toward the upper portion.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### A FEW OF THE LATEST BIOGRAPHIES.

**M**R. MODESTE TCHAIKOVSKI has found seven hundred and fifty pages insufficient for his great work on the life and letters of his famous brother, Peter Ilich Tchaikovski. This biographical and memorial volume, originally issued in twenty-five parts by a Moscow publisher, has been translated and abridged into an English version (John Lane), with an introduction by Rosa Newmarch. The volume is copiously illustrated, and contains many letters, documents, lists, analyses of operas, and expressions of newspaper opinion. Particularly interesting are the letters from Tchaikovski during his friendship and courtship with the woman to whom he never addressed a personal greeting, and also the account of his tour in America. The great Russian's musical work is so full of the sincerely emotional and human elements of his character that the story of his life and selections from his letters make reading almost as attractive as that of a novel.



PETER ILICH TCHAIKOVSKI.

"The Life Story of Henry Clay Trumbull" is entertainingly told by Philip E. Howard (Philadelphia: The Sunday-School Times Company). The late Dr. Trumbull, for so many years editor of the *Sunday-School Times*, was in his lifetime one of the best known of religious journalists, but before he was a journalist he had been a missionary and an army chaplain. His personality was one that indelibly impressed itself on those with whom he came in contact. This authorized biography preserves those traits that were familiar to the public, and reveals at the same time many things that were known in Dr. Trumbull's lifetime only to his intimates. It is a bright, compelling book from beginning to end,—a worthy treatment of a unique subject.

The late John Fletcher Hurst, one of the most scholarly bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the subject of an authorized biography by Albert Osborn, who was for many years the bishop's secretary (New York: Eaton & Mains). Bishop Hurst was a traveler as well as a student. His European experiences began when he was a very young man, and continued almost to the last year of his life. He was a book-lover and an antiquarian. His marked literary bent gave him a distinguished place among his brethren of the Methodist clergy.

In the series of "American Crisis Biographies" (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.), the life of William T. Sherman is written by Edwin Robins. General Sherman's career in its main outlines is per-

haps as well known as that of any other of the Civil War commanders after Grant and Lee. The generation to which Sherman stood in the relation of a popular hero is rapidly passing from the stage, and it is well that a popular biography like this sketch by Mr. Robins should be prepared for the express purpose of meeting the needs of the younger generation of readers. The book is written attractively and with due regard to the official and standard authorities.

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

An absorbingly interesting work, including both description and history, is Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale's "Reshaping of the Far East" (Macmillan). Mr. Weale, who is the author of "Manchu and Muscovite" (already noticed in these pages), has given in this two-volume work, aggregating more than eleven hundred pages, an exhaustive and stimulatingly-written history of the relations between the Occident and the Far East, a summary of Chinese and Japanese history, a description of some exceedingly interesting personal experiences during a number of tours throughout China, Korea, and Japan ending in the late spring of 1905, just after the



DR. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL.

(Late editor of the *Sunday-School Times*.)

battle of Mukden, and supplementing his text with numerous illustrations from photographs. Mr. Weale's grasp of the significance and forces now reshaping the Far East is remarkable. He has a keen insight into the political and psychological reasons for Russian, German, and French dealings with China, influences he sums up in the expression, "the Continental Block." Belgium he calls the lackey of these continental powers. British influence he fears is on the

wane, and it is to arouse British attention to this alleged waning influence that he devotes much of his best writing. American power and prestige, he believes, is on the increase. Japan he counts as the future drill-master of the East. There are several appendices, comprising the texts of treaties, a number of other official documents, and an analysis of the purely military history of the Russo-Japanese War up to May 1, last.

Another book on Tibet. This time it is by Oscar Terry Crosby, and is entitled "Tibet and Turkestan" (Putnam). Mr. Crosby, it will be remembered, was the Englishman who took that memorable journey of exploration in 1903 through central Asia, with Capt. Ferdinand Anglinier, of the French Army. This volume is the collected experiences of Mr. Crosby during

this and several other journeys through central Asia. It is illustrated from photographs, and contains several excellent maps. In a number of appendices are to be found the texts of a number of treaties between Great Britain and Tibet and Russia and Tibet.

The impressions of a business man, obtained during a business trip in the Far East, cast into narrative form,—this is the description Mr. Ernest F. G. Hatch, M.P., himself gives to his book, "Far-Eastern Impressions," just issued by Hutchinson in London and McClurg in Chicago. The book, which is illustrated, and which contains several valuable maps, treats of Japan, China, and Korea, and sets forth some exceedingly interesting data about business opportunities in the Orient.

"Japan and the Japanese as Seen by Foreigners,"—prior to the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War—has been edited by Karl K. Kawakami, author of "The Political Ideas of Modern Japan," and published by the Keiseisha in Tokio.

In the series of "Our Asiatic Neighbors" (Putnams), we have "Philippine Life in Town and Country," by James A. Leroy, American consul at Durango, Mexico. Mr. Leroy was for two years connected with the United States Philippine Commission.

A period of European history as yet only cursorily treated,—that from 1870 to 1900,—has been graphically summed up in a scholarly manner by Dr. J. Holland Rose, of Christ College, Cambridge, in a two-volume illustrated work entitled "The Development of the European Nations, 1870 to 1900" (Putnams). The first volume has already come from the press. Dr. Rose devotes special attention to the causes of the Franco-German War, that memorable conflict itself, the founding of the French republic, the German Empire, the Eastern question and the Russo-Turkish War, the Balkan settlement and the making of Bulgaria, and Nihilism and absolutism in Russia.

Dr. Goldwin Smith has given us what is probably the most brilliant exposition of the Irish question in all its phases which has ever been written. His history and plea (for it is both) appears under the title of "Irish History and the Irish Question" (McClure, Phillips). It furnishes a clear account of the political and historical relations between Ireland and England from the earliest times, and closes with a chapter on the present state of affairs in the unfortunate island, with some shrewd conclusions as to causes and remedies.

That very excellent series of books entitled "The Essentials of History," being issued by the American Book Company, offers as its latest production, "The Essentials in Medieval and Modern History" (from Charlemagne to the present day), by Dr. Samuel Bannister Harding, of Indiana University, in consultation with Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard. Professor Harding begins his survey of the world in the year 800 A.D., thus taking up the history at the last chapter of Professor Wolfson's "Essentials in Ancient History." In accordance with the plan of the series, the essentials, not the details, are treated, and the three most difficult problems in medieval history for young people—feudalism, the church, and the rivalry between the empire and the church—are brought forward and clearly presented in the opening chapters. Succeeding volumes in the series will be "Essentials in English History," by Mr. Albert Perry Walker, and "Essentials in American History," by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart. The volumes are all illustrated and provided with maps.

#### AMERICAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

In his book "The United States in the Twentieth Century," originally published in Paris about a year ago, M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economic writer, gives us what is perhaps the most noteworthy work on the United States since the publication of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The English translation, by H. Addington Bruce, has been issued in this city by Funk & Wagnalls. In his preface, M. Leroy-Beaulieu announces that the statistical portion of his work is based upon the report of our twelfth census, supplemented, of course, by the French writer's own experiences and impressions while in this country. M. Leroy-Beaulieu is one of the sincere admirers of the United States and a believer in the great destiny of its people. He hopes, however, that the most impressive quality of Americans,—“a great, tireless energy,”—will not be lost now that our country is “so wealthy that the individual cannot always hope to see his efforts as richly compensated as was formerly the case.” Before the second century of our national life is far advanced, this French writer believes, the United States “will unquestionably dominate economically all the Asiatic and American countries bordering on the Pacific, and will play in the world the part played until these latter days by England.”

Information about the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is not lacking in our current literature, but inquiries are continually coming to Principal Washington and his colleagues as to what the graduates of that institution are doing after the completion of their school work. It is felt that the real test of the institution is the success of its graduates in practical life, and with a view to showing how that test has been met a volume has been compiled under the title "Tuskegee and Its People, Their Ideals and Achievements" (Appletons). The work is edited by Booker T. Washington, and contains, in addition to an outline of the scope and purpose of the institute work, a series of autobiographies by graduates of the school. These sketches are contributed by men and women in various callings. Those which will prove of greatest interest, we imagine, to most readers are the life-stories of the colored people who have become successful farmers, builders, and tradesmen. These show how the training received at Tuskegee has borne fruit in real life, and really furnish some of the strongest testimonials to the value of the school to the modern South. There are also a few records of professional men, showing that the black man in the South who has ability and strength of purpose is not debarred from intellectual callings. But the main force of the book, as we have remarked, is the testimony that it offers to the value of the Tuskegee idea in the industrial developments of the negro race.

Dr. Frank Julian Warne began some years ago a careful study of labor organization among American coal-miners. Dr. Warne's attitude toward the unions is distinctly sympathetic. He has studied the objects and organization of the coal-miner's union, in peace as well as in strikes, and has watched its actual workings outside as well as inside its written constitution. The result is a compact little volume entitled "The Coal-Mine Workers: A Study in Labor Organization" (Longmans). Beginning with a brief sketch of the United Mine Workers of America, Dr. Warne proceeds to give an interesting account of the interstate joint conference, the State agreement, and the anthracite board of

conciliation. Chapters are devoted to "The Trade-Union and the Strike" and "The Growth of the Mine-Workers' Union," and in conclusion the author sums up the philosophy of trade-unionism as derived from his studies of its workings among the miners. Dr. Warne does not hesitate to point out what he regards as mistakes in organization, and endeavors throughout the work to do full justice to the opponents as well as the advocates of trade-unionism. The fact that more than half of the 595,000 mine-workers in the United States are now enrolled as members of the United Mine-Workers is in itself a sufficient indication of the importance of the subject treated by Dr. Warne.

A new edition of Mr. William E. Smythe's "Conquest of Arid America" (Macmillan) is notable for the inclusion of chapters describing the achievements of the Government under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. An interesting chapter, entitled "Uncle Sam's Young Men at Work," gives details concerning the personnel of the Reclamation Service now operating with such success on various irrigation projects, as outlined on page 219 of this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. There are also good accounts of the more important of these projects, together with excellent illustrations.

Mr. Henry George, Jr., in the book entitled "The Menace of Privilege" (Macmillan), makes a telling presentation of the dangers to our republic arising from the existence of a favored class. He begins with the assertion that ours is the land of inequality, and, proceeding to an analysis of the causes of that inequality, he distinguishes between various types of "princes of privilege." A somewhat pessimistic chapter describes the physical, mental, and moral deterioration of the masses. Mr. George devotes a chapter to the dangers of unionism, and several chapters to what he terms weapons of privilege, chiefly the use of the courts, and corruption in politics. The proposed remedy of all these inequalities and wrongs, as one would naturally infer from Mr. George's well-known predilections, is to be found in the single tax.

#### SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

It is but seldom we come across a more charmingly set scientific story than Professor N. S. Shaler's "Man and the Earth" (Fox, Duffield). This book is a coherent story, written by an eminent geologist who has command of a fascinating English style, outlining the relations which have existed from prehistoric ages between man and the planet on which he lives, particularly with reference to the material resources of the earth. The concluding chapters, particularly the ones entitled "The Future of Nature Upon the Earth," "The Beauty of the Earth," and "The Last of Earth and Man," are absorbingly interesting.

A remarkable work of more than four hundred pages, with many illustrations, on an astronomical subject, by a woman, is one of the noteworthy addi-



PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

tions to scientific literature which we have from Adam and Charles Black, of London, through the Macmillans. This work, "The System of the Stars," now in its second edition, is by Agnes M. Clerke, author of "History of Astronomy During the Nineteenth Century" and "Problems in Astro-Physics." In the whole "astonishing history of the human intellect, there is no more astonishing chapter than that concerned with the sidereal researches of the last half-century." This is the story that Miss Clerke tells with scholarly ability.

In his scientific treatise, "Life and Matter" (Putnams), Sir Oliver Lodge replies to Professor Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe." The author acknowledges the German philosopher's service to scientific thought in introducing Darwinism to Germany, and admits that to philosophically trained minds Haeckel's writings can do no harm. The English thinker, however, believes that to the general reader Professor Haeckel's ideas are inevitably harmful unless accompanied by some qualification which will warn the reader against their speculative and destructive tendencies.

#### BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC AND ART.

The first book in English on the life and personality of the famous Norwegian composer, Edvard Grieg, is by Henry T. Finck, and is issued, with many illustrations, by John Lane. Grieg has never been communi-



EDVARD GRIEG.

cative about himself, and only a few of his very numerous letters have been made public. The most important of these letters are included in the present volume. What Mr. Finck hopes to accomplish by this little volume is, briefly, to destroy the delusion that Grieg did "little more than transplant to his garden the wild flowers of Norwegian folk-music." As a matter of fact, says the biographer, "95 per cent. of his

music is absolutely and in every detail his own." This volume is one of a series of monographs on "Living Masters of Music," edited by Rosa Newmarch.

Two little collections of sayings and memorabilia of Beethoven and Mozart, compiled and annotated by Friedrich Kerst, and translated from the German and edited by Henry Edward Krehbiel, have been published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. These consist of the utterances of Beethoven and Mozart on art, their estimates of other composers, their religious views, and their opinions of their own works.

Two volumes of "Songs and Airs by George Frideric Handel," one for high and one for low voice, and edited by Dr. Ebenezer Prout, come to us from the press of the Oliver Ditson Company. Dr. Prout has made his selections with great discrimination, and eighty numbers compose the collection, chosen from numerous operas as well as from orations and other ecclesiastical music art forms. The songs are in chronological order, and the work belongs to the splendid series which is being issued under the general title of "The Musician's Library."

In the "British Artist" series the Macmillans (importing for Bell, of London) have issued "J. M. W. Turner," by W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A. This volume is illustrated in tint and color, with reproductions of most of Turner's well-known paintings. The author has tried, he says, to look at Turner's life and work from a non-literary point of view, "as they appear to a fellow-painter traveling, however remotely, along the same road."

"The American Art Annual" for 1905 and 1906 (Volume V.) has just appeared, under the editorship of Florence N. Levy. This well-known annual reviews the art activities of the United States, and contains a good deal of biographical, statistical, and other tabulated matter upon the status and progress of American art which is valuable for reference. It is published under its own name at No. 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

#### BOOKS OF ESSAYS, PLAYS, AND MISCELLANY.

Scribners have just issued Mr. Augustine Birrell's collection of essays entitled "In the Name of the Bodleian." Mr. Birrell's literary chat and gossip will be read with increased interest since his advent as a British cabinet minister.

Dr. William Osler is one of the few living medical men (it is impossible, of course, to forget Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Dr. Conan Doyle as we write this) who possess a literary style and a wide acquaintance with other than technical literature. The little volume entitled "Counsels and Ideals" (Houghton, Mifflin), selected from Dr. Osler's writings by Dr. C. N. B. Camac, is full of quotable paragraphs, all of which go to show that the genial doctor himself is far from that attitude of mind which he so scores in the average physician—"the nickel-in-the-slot" attitude.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's "The Great Word" (Dodd, Mead) is a series of "inspirational editorials" on ethics, aesthetics, and literature, handled in Mr. Mabie's own thought-provoking style.

A detailed study of the form of the novel, prepared primarily for the teacher of literature, has just been issued by Heath from the pen of Mr. Selden L. Whitcomb, associate professor of English literature in the University of Kansas. It is called "The Study of a Novel," and is really a dissection, diagrammatically set forth, of a number of the great novels in English.

The "Lectures and Essays of Canon Ainger" have been issued in two volumes by the Macmillans. The work is edited by H. C. Beeching, Dr. Ainger's literary executor. Of the late Canon it has been said that "he never forgot in the pulpit that he was a man of letters, or out of it that he was a clergyman." The essays and lectures treat of most of the well-known personalities and periods in two centuries of British literature.

Studies of "Ten Plays of Shakespeare" have been issued in book form by Holt for the English critic, Mr. Stopford A. Brooke.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has seen fit to publish in pamphlet form his "Apology for 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,'" the play which caused so much discussion as to its decency on its production in New York. To this has been added an introduction by John Corbin, on "The Tyranny of Police and Press." The brochure is issued by Brentano's.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have just brought out the third edition of Mr. G. Lowell Dickinson's "The Greek View of Life." This is intended to serve as a general

introduction to Greek literature and thought, for those who do not know Greek.

"The Girl with the Green Eyes" (Macmillan) play in four acts, by Clyde Fitch.

From the Unit Book Company we have the "Letters and Addresses of Thomas J. English," edited by Mr. William B. Parker, who is English at Columbia, and Mr. Jonas Vile, assistant professor of history in the University of Missouri.

The love-story of the immortal Shakespeare's Anne Hathaway has been written by Sara Sterling, under the title "Shakespeare's Swallowtail" (G. W. Jacobs, Philadelphia). The story is in a quaint literary style, and the author has succeeded in doing what she set out to do—in imitating the rhythm of Shakespeare's own poetry. The play is by Clara Elsaena Peck.

A careful, reverent volume, entitled "The Bible as a Great Literature" (James H. West Company), has been written by Newton Mann, with an aim sent within small compass and for the use of the reader the main conclusions of advanced scholarship touching the composition of the various parts of the Bible.

Four lectures on the divine comedy of Dante, intended especially for those who have never read the poem, but who would like to know something about it, which were delivered by Walter L. Sheldrake, of the Ethical Society of St. Louis, have been put into book form by S. Burns Weston, of Philadelphia. A number of diagrams help to make the author's thoughts clear and to supplement his methods.

#### TWO EXCELLENT BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The annual publication known as "Moody's Manual" (New York: Moody Publishing Company) comes as an invaluable guide to the freshest and most reliable information regarding American railroads, all forms of corporation securities. Thoroughly indexed, it contains complete lists of the names and addresses of all members of the stock exchanges of the United States and Canada, statements of the debts of all nations, and statistics of American roads, traction companies, corporations organizing to supply gas and electric light, water, telephone and telegraph service, industrial and mining corporations, banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions. The whole is admirably arranged and forms a comprehensive financial directory.

Lippincott's new "Pronouncing Gazetteer" is exactly what it is styled in its sub-title,—a "Geographical Dictionary of the World." No one should make the mistake of assuming that the present publication is a mere revision of the well-known work which issued under the same title for the past half-century. The new book, edited by Angelo and Louis Lippincott, has been reset from new type throughout, and comparatively little in common with its predecessor. The system of pronunciation introduced by Dr. Thomas has been retained, it is true, and it is likely to be modified to any great extent in the future, but this is almost the only feature that has remained unchanged. The work as a whole is far more comprehensive in scope than ever before. Its treatment of the recently acquired possessions of the United States gives it a distinctive value to Americans such as a book of its class now has.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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FREDERICK VIII., THE NEW KING OF DENMARK.

(The new Danish King, who will reign under the title of Frederick VIII., was born June 3, 1843. He succeeds his father, therefore, in his sixty-third year. King Frederick, then Crown Prince, was married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Karl XV. of Sweden and Norway. They have eight children—four sons and four daughters, the eldest son, now heir-apparent, Prince Christian, being in his thirty-sixth year. The second son, Prince Karl, is King of Norway. When, on February 18, King Frederick followed his father's remains to the cathedral-church at Roskilde, where they were interred among the tombs of all the Danish kings for a thousand years, he was accompanied by Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and a number of other European dignitaries, besides the royal members of his own family.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXXIII.

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No. 3.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Rate Bill  
Passed by  
the House.*

Since the beginning of the year, the House of Representatives has debated and passed three measures of cardinal importance. The terms of the Philippine tariff and joint Statehood bills were fully explained in these pages last month. After the passage of these bills, late in January, Chairman Hepburn, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported his railroad-rate bill, which had the unanimous recommendation of the entire Republican and Democratic membership of the committee. This important measure, the product of several years' consideration by the House committee, is made up from the nineteen bills heretofore presented in the House, and has for its object the amendment of the present interstate commerce law so as to give the Interstate Commerce Commission more power. It should be noted, however, that the bill does not give to the commission the initiative in rate-making. Nor does it authorize the commission to readjust freight classification. In attempting to meet the demand of shippers for the correction of glaring evils the Hepburn bill provides, in the first place, a broader definition of the words "railroads" and "transportation," so as to include within the jurisdiction of the commission the regulation of private cars and terminal charges. Power to establish a rate or to declare what will be a proper charge in a certain instance is conferred on the commission only in cases where complaint has been made. In such cases the commission is authorized to declare what shall be "a just and reasonable and fairly remunerative rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged."

*Prospects  
in the  
Senate.*

The section of the bill to which exception was taken in the Senate is the one providing that the commission's order in such a case shall remain in force unless suspended, modified, or set aside by the commission, or by courts of competent jurisdiction. The chief contention of the Senators was



HON. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN, OF IOWA.

(Whose name is associated with the railroad-rate bill passed by the House of Representatives.)

that the bill should contain an explicit provision for the review of the decisions of the commission by the courts. After a debate of about ten days, the House passed the bill by a vote of 346 to 7, all of the votes in the negative being recorded by Republicans. The fact that such a bill should be unanimously reported from committee and passed by such an overwhelming majority of both political parties in the popular branch of the national Congress is an indication of the popular demand from all quarters of the Union that has at last made itself heard in Washington. No one looked for the passage of

the bill in the Senate without amendment, and, as we have already intimated, the nominal, if not the real, point of attack was the question of judicial review. While the membership of the Senate includes a large element that is always hostile to any form of interference with monopoly or privilege, it also includes several of the most uncompromising radicals now in Congress. The facilities for debate in the upper chamber are practically unlimited, and the discussion of the Hepburn bill and its substitutes seemed likely to continue for several weeks.

*A Delegate  
for  
Alaska.*

While the House was thus taking the initiative in the most important legislation of the session, the Senate, on its part, passed several bills which at once demanded consideration at the other end of the Capitol. One of these, the consular-service bill, was described last month. Another meritorious measure initiated in the Senate was the bill providing for the representation of Alaska by an elective delegate. In two successive annual messages President Roosevelt has called attention to the anomalous position of Alaska in the matter of representation at Washington. We commonly refer to Alaska as one of the non-contiguous territories of the United States. But it should be remembered that Alaska is by no means a "territory" in the sense of an organized dependency of our government. Organization, indeed, is almost wholly lacking. The needs of the few thousand American residents have heretofore been made known in Washington only through unofficial channels. Surely the least that the Washington government can do in the way of promoting the orderly settlement of this outlying possession is to provide a regular and decent system of representation by which the needs and the grievances of Americans who go to that country may be promptly communicated to the national Congress.

*Ship  
Subsidies  
in the Senate.*

A third Senate bill which seemed, on the day of its passage—February 14—less likely than either of the others to find favor in the House of Representatives was the ship-subsidy measure, to which allusion has already been made in recent numbers of this REVIEW. This bill, as passed, establishes thirteen new contract mail lines, and increases the subvention to the Oceanic Line, running from the Pacific Coast to Australasia. Subventions are also granted by the terms of the bill to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States and to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade. (The Philippine coastwise law is postponed to 1909.) The bill also creates

a naval-reserve force of ten thousand of and men, modeled after the British system. aggregate compensation for mail lines of a three million dollars annually is provided. is the measure advocated by the Merchant Marine Commission, whose investigations were described in this magazine for December. It remains to be seen whether sufficient pre



HON. THOMAS M. PATTERSON, OF COLORADO.

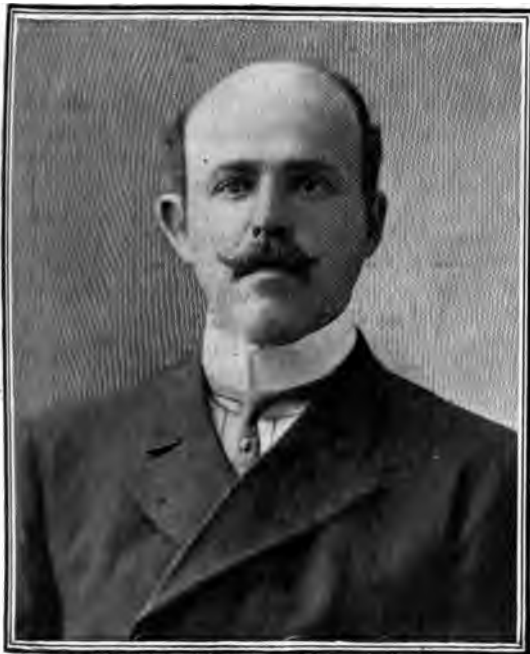
(Who last month announced his support of the admission, in defiance of the caucus of his party.)

can be brought to bear upon the leaders of the House to secure favorable action upon the at the present session.

*The Senate  
Caucus in  
Treaty Votes.*

In order to accomplish the defeat of the Santo Domingo treaty in the Senate, last month, caucus dictum was invoked by the minority party. It has never been customary, in the Senate, to refer the confirmation of a treaty as a party measure subject to caucus methods. In times past cleavage in votes taken in confirmation of treaties has not been on party lines. The constitutional provision for the ratification of treaties by a two-thirds vote certainly contemplated the intervention of the party caucus. Under caucus rule, it is not necessary to win over one-third of the Senate in order to prevent the ratification of any treaty. It has been pointed out by the New York Sun that

minority party of thirty-one can hold a caucus in which sixteen Senators can decree that if two-thirds of the caucus,—that is, twenty-one Senators,—oppose the treaty the entire thirty-one shall vote against it under the coercion known as party discipline. Thus, the treaty is rejected by these twenty-one opposing votes, and not by the thirty-one votes required by the Constitution for rejection. In any view of the situation, such minority dictation must be regarded as a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the constitutional provision for the ratification of treaties. Senator Patterson, of Colorado, early announced his independence of caucus dictation in the Santo Domingo matter, and his purpose to support the President's policy.



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REPRESENTATIVE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO.

*A Wedding at the White House.* White House weddings have not been frequent in Washington history; hence, it is not strange that for a part of last month all legislative and administrative problems yielded place in popular interest to the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, and the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio. Never before have foreign peoples and potentates displayed so keen an interest in an American social event. Gifts for the bride came from many distant lands, and the occasion served to accentuate the growing spirit of internationalism which marks our time. Truly, America is no longer an isolated nation. All



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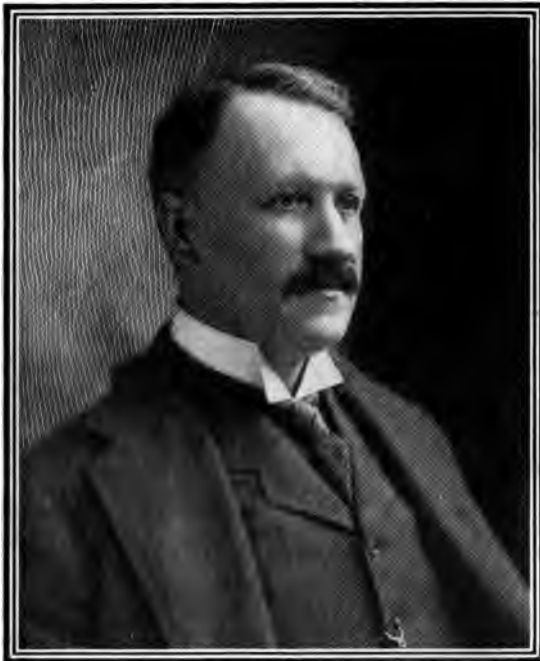
MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, NÉE ROOSEVELT.

(Whose wedding, on February 17, was the event of the year in Washington's social life.)

Europe and the islands of the sea wish joy to our untitled President's daughter.

From time to time, administrative reforms are accomplished at Washington so quietly that the country at large hardly becomes aware of them. Thus, since the beginning of the present year, changes effected by Postmaster-General Cortelyou in the carrying of our transcontinental mails have reduced the time consumed between New York and San Francisco by a solid twenty-four hours. The railroads which carry these mails between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast have succeeded in condensing their schedules to a degree that a few years ago was declared impossible. The mails are now carried the entire distance across the American continent on the fastest trains that can be secured. The mail train that leaves Chicago at 3 A.M. now arrives in San Francisco about noon on the third day, thus reducing the time of the fastest train heretofore run between those points by ten hours. Other improvements have been put into effect which result in distributing mail to a large pro-

portion of the West many hours ahead of the schedule heretofore in force. Only seven years ago, the transcontinental time was reduced to ninety-two hours, and that was regarded as a remarkable development. The new schedule reduces the time to eighty-one hours and forty-three minutes, and it should be noted that this gain in time is not confined to points on the main line, but affects hundreds of tributary districts. So marked a reduction in time schedules could not have been obtained except for the recent marked improvement in the motive power, roadbeds, and general equipment of



MR. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, OF PITTSBURG.

(Representative of the bituminous operators in conducting negotiations with the Miners' Union.)

our Western railroads. Among business men throughout the country, this improvement has been hailed as one of the significant achievements of Mr. Cortelyou's business-like administration of his department.

*A Threatened Coal Strike.* Early last month it was announced that the joint conference of soft-coal miners and operators, which had been in session for some days at Indianapolis, had failed to reach an agreement, and that a general strike would probably be declared at the expiration of the present agreement on the first day of April next. It was understood, at the same time, that certain demands would be presented



MR. DAVID WILLCOX.

(President of the Delaware & Hudson Company and spokesman of the anthracite operators in the conflict with the miners' union.)

by the United Mine Workers to the anthracite operators, whose mines are now being worked under the award of the strike commission of 1903, which expires on the last day of the month. The seriousness of an industrial conflict involving five hundred thousand men once arrested the attention of the whole country. The gravity of the crisis of 1902 in the anthracite regions, which was only relieved by the prompt action of President Roosevelt, tended to obscure the real importance of the soft-coal industry, which was not at that time directly involved. Of the half-million men who would probably take part in a general strike, should such a strike be declared, about four-fifths are employed in the soft-coal mines of western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. An anthracite strike of three years ago, calling for a comparatively small number of miners, nevertheless cost the country more than \$150,000,000 and affected, directly and indirectly, thousands of American homes. A strike of bituminous coal would doubtless result in even greater financial loss, and would so paralyze American industry that many families and homes would be qu

seriously affected as in the case of an anthracite strike. One feature which makes a soft-coal labor difficulty peculiarly ominous at the present time is the fact that comparatively little fuel has been or can be stored for emergencies by manufacturing establishments. It is stated that hardly one of the great industrial plants of the East makes a practice of carrying a supply of coal for more than a few days in advance of current consumption. The only concerns which have been able to store soft coal in any quantity are the railroads; but even their stock would soon be exhausted in the event of a prolonged strike.

**Strong Position of the Anthracite Operators.**

Not only are private consumers left practically without stores of coal, but the mine operators themselves have been able to make only the slightest accumulations. The anthracite operators, on the other hand, have mined far in excess of the current demand, and have had facilities for storage which seemed to insure at least a year's supply in advance. Thus, at the very beginning of such a contest as was threatened last month by the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America the coal-carrying roads which control the anthracite output of the country would be in a decidedly advantageous position. As to the demands



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MR. JOHN MITCHELL.  
(President of the United Mine Workers of America.)



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COMMITTEE FROM THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA APPOINTED TO FORMULATE THE DEMANDS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS.

From left to right, W. H. Dettory, John T. Dempsey, T. D. Nichols, George H. Hartteaw, John P. Gallagher, and John Fahv.



## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

union, it is claimed that the advance of 10 per cent. in wages asked in soft-coal fields was nothing more than a restoration of the wage scale, reduced about a year ago by a wage agreement between the operators and miners which has been a regular institution in the bituminous coal regions for the past ten years. The demands on behalf of the anthracite miners were apparently much heavier. They included, not only a 10 per cent. advance in the wage scale put in force by the award of a strike commission, but a formal recognition of the union and a universal eight-hour day. Mr. John Mitchell, the head of the United Mine Workers, with a group of union representatives, met and conferred with the anthracite operators in New York City on February 15. The miners' demands were then submitted to a joint sub-committee composed of representatives of both parties to the conference. Both sides expressed hope for a satisfactory agreement.

*City Ownership of Chicago Traction Lines.* The ordinances providing for the municipal ownership and operation of Chicago's street railways, having at last been passed by the City Council and duly signed by Mayor Dunne, will be submitted to popular vote at the next election, on April 3. The proposition for municipal operation will require approval by three-fifths of those voting thereon in order to become a law, the other ordinance to go into effect if approved by a bare majority of those voting. The issue is thus placed squarely before the people of Chicago. The extension of existing franchises is no longer a living question. If the ownership ordinance is carried by popular vote there will be an issue of \$75,000,000 of street-railway certificates, secured by mortgage on the tangible property. It is provided that these certificates are under no circumstances to become an obligation or liability of the city, or payable out of any general city fund. They are to be payable solely out of the revenue or income to be derived from the street-railway properties for the purchase of which they were issued. There is provision for a sinking fund and the retirement of the certificates. The Chicago City Council has also passed over Mayor Dunne's veto an ordinance fixing the price to be paid for gas by consumers at 85 cents, instead of 90 cents and one dollar, the mayor holding for a still greater reduction.

*The Tide of Immigration.* The immigration figures for the year 1905 continue to excite comment. While the government statistics cover the fiscal year ending on June 30, the figures for the calendar year are, of course, equally

good for purposes of comparison. It is known that the calendar year 1905 broke all records, the exact total of foreign immigrants entering the ports of the United States amounting to 1,055,834. This total exceeds that for the preceding year by more than 200,000. About seven-tenths of these arrivals of last year came from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia. Thus, a sufficient number of Russians, Italians, Austrians, and Hungarians reached our shores in a single year to repopulate one of our States. The bulk of this immigration is not dispersed through the country, but becomes congested in our larger cities. The study of our immigration problem, which was notably furthered by the conference held in New York last December, is likely to result in some important, if not radical, modifications of our present immigration laws. Professor Ward, of Harvard University, contributes to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS (page 336) an article embodying his ideas of immigration reform, to which he invites the support of non-extremists among the restrictionists as well as among those who believe in the policy of the "open gates."

*Our Relations with China.* Meanwhile, the most difficult immigration problem that our government now has on hand is that connected with the modification of the Chinese exclusion law. Hearings were held last month by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for the purpose of obtaining the views of the public on this important matter. A suggestion that had met with President Roosevelt's favor is that the new law should provide for the examination in China of the Chinese who intend to come to this country. It is proposed that boards composed of agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor shall be established at certain Chinese ports and there examine all passengers bound for America. Those passing these examinations successfully would be furnished with certificates that would admit their owners at our ports without further trouble. Certificates would be refused to all who fail to meet the requirements of our laws, and thus a long and expensive journey would be saved. Commercial interests of this country at present affected by the Chinese boycott against American goods are asking for legislation that will fully assure the Chinese that they are not being unduly discriminated against, and so will induce them to lift the boycott. The reception of the imperial Chinese commissioners in this country shows that the American people in general are far from inimical to China. At a dinner given for the commissioners at Boston on Lincoln's Birthday, the Hon. Richard Olney

ex-Secretary of State, expressed his hearty concurrence with the sentiments of President Roosevelt in the matter of just dealing between the two peoples. In the present state of anti-foreign agitation in the Chinese Empire, it is proper and necessary that our government should look out for the defense of Americans against maltreatment. But Mr. Olney is entirely right in demanding that the relations between the United States and any foreign country be put on such a footing that American lives and property will be safe simply because of the lack of any inducement or desire to attack them. Elsewhere in this number (page 299) Professor J. W. Jenks, who was designated by our government to meet and accompany the Chinese commissioners on their visit to this country, gives an interesting summary of the aims and significance of this important embassy and the characteristics of its personnel. The commissioners sailed from New York for Germany on February 16.

*Church Federation and Unity.* Since the meeting of the Interchurch Conference on Federation, in New York City, last November, there have been several notable gains for the cause of church union. While the aim of that conference was not union at all, but merely the federation of denominations for the carrying on of Christian work, the influence of the meetings was distinctly in favor of a closer unity among many of the smaller evangelical denominations. The conference distinctly emphasized the agreement of all denominations, large and small, on essential points, and distinctly minimized the elements of difference. It could not fail to suggest to many minds the possibility of actual organic unity. Very soon after the meeting of the Interchurch Conference came the news of an accomplished union between Canadian Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists in a single denomination to be known as the United Church of Canada. In our own country, last month, a joint committee representing the Congregationalists, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Protestants met at Dayton, Ohio, and formulated a plan of union which it is believed will in due time be carried into effect. The Congregationalists of the United States have nearly 700,000 communicants, the United Brethren 260,000, and the Methodist Protestants about 200,000. This merging of important denominational interests is significant not so much because of the interests themselves as for the moral effect that such an object-lesson in unification is likely to have on the countless number of smaller religious bodies in this country, which may find that since they agree so

harmoniously on all matters that now seem essential they may without detriment waive insistence on those matters that all agree in regarding as non-essential, for the sake of the enlarged practical efficiency of their respective organizations. The details of these mergers are yet to be worked out.

*A Fitting  
Lincoln  
Memorial.*

On the 12th of last month the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was observed more generally, perhaps, than ever before. As the years go by, approaching the centenary of the "First American," it is noticeable that popular interest in the life of Lincoln and in all that he did is steadily growing. Elsewhere in this magazine a statement is made regarding the plans of the Lincoln Farm Association for the development of the Lincoln birthplace, in Kentucky, into a national park. Since no State of the Union bears the name of the great emancipator, it is fitting that his birthplace-farm should become a permanent memorial of a thoroughly national character, giving expression to the reverence felt by North and South alike for one of the great Americans of all time. Participation in this movement is not confined to the citizens of any one State or group of States, but every one is invited to have a share in this memorial. We shall be glad to furnish detailed information regarding the plans of the Lincoln Farm Association to any of our readers upon request.

*The Encouragement of  
American  
Music.*

An important educational movement was recently initiated with the establishment of the New Music Society of America, in New York City. This society is not, like most similar enterprises, an organization of composers bent merely upon the advancement of their individual fortunes, but it includes among its members critics, artists, publishers, authors, pianists, violinists, teachers, and men of affairs, as well as composers. Its purposes are not concerned with the establishment of a "national" school of music. On the contrary, considerations of mere "patriotism" have no part in its activities. It aims to bring to light the best music in the larger instrumental forms that has been or is now being written by American composers, and specifically to make it known by actual public performance. Much has been done in recent years to stimulate other forms of artistic expression, but it has not been easy for many of our native composers to get a hearing. An altruistic effort to supply a medium for the discovery and presentation of whatever in our native music merits such recognition should have generous public support.

*Canadian  
Affairs.*

When the Canadian Parliament re-assembles on the 8th of the present month it will face a number of problems of political and economic interest, not only to the people of the Dominion, but to us of the United States. The Dominion Tariff Commission, after five months of patient investigation into the needs and opinion of the entire kingdom, has begun the tabulation of statistics, the sifting of evidence, and the drafting of conclusions. The result of the inquiry points to a "stand-pat" policy with regard to the present tariff, which went into effect on the advent of the Liberal party to power in 1897. The three commissioners,—Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Mr. W. Paterson, Minister of Customs; and Mr. L. P. Brodeur,—have paid especial attention to the trade relations of the Dominion with this country, and it may be expected that a number of suggestions highly important and significant to the American business world will be forthcoming when the report is published. The question of a preferential tariff with the mother country has not been decided, many prominent Canadians think, by the defeat of Mr. Chamberlain's policy in the British elections. A number of the Dominion leaders, however, including Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, believe that the farmers of Canada (who, of course, form the large majority of the Dominion population) do not ask for a preferential tariff.

*Canada for  
England's  
Unemployed.*

The Parliament will also consider the railroad and militia questions and the letting of some new mail contracts. On January 16 the Dominion government took formal control of the garrison at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thus disappears the last imperial British military post on the Atlantic side of this continent. The suggestion made by General Booth, of the Salvation Army, that places be found in the public domain of Canada for the worthy unemployed of England, a suggestion formulated and commented upon by Miss Agnes Laut in an article in our January number, is about to be carried out, we are told, under private initiative. The British Rothschilds have perfected a scheme under which two hundred families are to be sent at once to Canada, provided with clothing, food, passage money, temporary situations on their arrival, and a sum to provide against emergencies. These people, it is intended, will be distributed throughout the Canadian Northwest, where they will find occupation and opportunity.

*"The United  
Church  
of Canada."*

A really remarkable religious movement toward union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congrega-



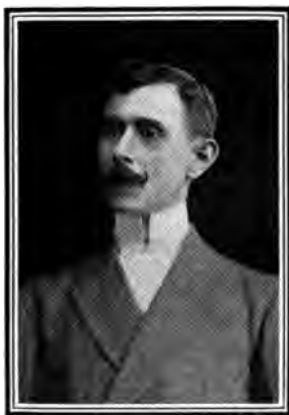
PRESIDENT CIPRIANO CASTRO, OF VENEZUELA.

tional churches of Canada has taken definite shape since the recent publication of a report by the joint committee of the three denominations. About a year ago, representatives of these three churches, to the number of one hundred and fifty, met in Toronto, and, after three days' deliberation, deciding that there were no insuperable difficulties, appointed a committee to harmonize, if possible, the various systems of doctrine and administration. On December 20 and 21, last, the committees met again, reported a practical basis of union, and presented a common creed expressing the essentials of the different doctrines held by the different denominations. The tentative plan of union will be submitted at an early date to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Union for further action. These governing bodies will no doubt refer the matter to their laity for approval, perhaps by a referendum. If, ultimately, a "United Church of Canada" result, it will have a membership of a million and three-quarters, nearly one-third the population of the entire Dominion.

*The Franco-  
Venezuelan  
Dispute.*

As soon as the Morocco conference at Algeciras has completed its sessions, but probably not before, France will take up her quarrel with President Cipriano Castro, of Venezuela. It should not be forgotten that the world is at odds with Señor Castro, and not with Venezuela. Indeed, it is

being reported on the best of authorities that the majority of Venezuelans would welcome the application of forcible measures by France, for they are tired of Castro's erratic, oppressive policies. Whatever happens, it may be assumed that the French foreign office is in perfect accord with our own Department of State as to the means necessary and permissible in coercing Castro. After his expulsion from Venezuela, M. Taigny, the former French *chargé d'affaires*, came to this country to present his report to Ambassador Jusserand at Washington. Until this report is communicated officially to Paris (by M. Taigny in person), no further developments can be expected. The correct attitude and good-will of our own government



DR. JOSE IGNACIO GRANADOS.  
(Who has brought about better relations between Colombia and Venezuela.)

toward both disputants is indicated by the fact that, while Secretary Root has decided to permit the American embassy at Paris to take charge of the Venezuelan consulate in the French capital, this government is also looking after French interests in Venezuela. While the report of Special Commissioner Judge Calhoun on the claims of the New York & Bermudez Asphalt Company against Venezuela, and other claims of Americans against that country, has not yet been made public, it may be assumed that Minister Russell, at Caracas, will not cease his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of these claims. Minister Russell has been largely instrumental in restoring friendly relations between Colombia and Venezuela, relations which had been strained over a boundary dispute. The actual resumption of formal diplomatic relations, which were broken off five years ago, should, however, be credited to Dr. José Ignacio Granados, the confidential agent of Colombia, who, early in December, succeeded in having an agreement entered into between the two interested governments providing for the appointment of ministers. The Colombian representative, General Miguel Herrera, began negotiations at Caracas, early in January, to adjust all the differences over the boundary.



HOW CONSERVATIVE ENGLAND IN 1900 BECAME LIBERAL ENGLAND IN 1906.

(The above charts indicate the constituencies in England which went Conservative in 1900 and Liberal in 1906. The dark shaded portions indicate Conservative constituencies and the light ones Liberal. In Scotland the change was even more radical. In Ireland, the only difference was the change of part of County Tyrone from Conservative to Liberal. The charts are reproduced from the London *Graphic*.)



MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

*The Conservative Defeat in England.* Although there are still three Scottish constituencies and one Irish to be polled, the definite results of the British general election are now known. The first Parliament of King Edward VII., which assembled formally on February 19, numbers 429 Liberals, 157 Unionists, and 83 Nationalists. With the Liberals are included 54 Labor M.P.'s, of whom 33 are pledged to independent action in favor of labor legislation. In general, however, the Laborites, as they are called, may be counted upon to vote with the Liberals. For the past two years acute observers of British politics have maintained that the election of 1906 would surely return the Liberals to power. The most optimistic opponent of the Balfour government, however, had never dreamed of so overwhelming a victory as has actually been won. The Conservative-Unionist overthrow has not only been the most decisive defeat of that party for more than two decades,—it has also torn and divided its councils, so that the question of leadership is the burning one with the party the day after the last polling. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's triumph in Birmingham, where the seven "Protectionist" members were triumphant, by large majorities, over the Liberals, has marked him as the "log-

ical" candidate for leadership. Despite his brilliant intellectual gifts and his undoubted strength in debate, Mr. Balfour, the ex-Conservative leader and Premier, has never been a successful political chief. He has great personal charm, but his fondness for fine distinctions and for political hairsplitting makes him impossible as a successful leader with a people like the English, who, above everything else, love a clear and definite position and a sharply defined issue. Mr. Chamberlain rightly regards the result of the elections as a personal triumph as well as a vindication, to a certain extent, of his tariff-revision idea. On another page of this issue, Mr. Alfred Mosely, who is, after Mr. Chamberlain himself, perhaps the best living English authority on British tariff needs, lays down Mr. Chamberlain's theory and explains what he regards as the needs of the United Kingdom in matters of tariff policy. In several after-election speeches, Mr. Balfour gave utterance to certain skillful but ambiguous ideas as to the present and the future duty of the Conservative party, which, however, have not succeeded in reinstating him in the leadership. He will, no doubt, come to some agreement with Mr. Chamberlain, and perhaps both will hereafter hold the reins of party leadership. Mr. Balfour will, it is expected, sit in the next Parliament in the seat to which Mr. Alban G. H. Gibbs, a London City Conservative, was elected by a large majority, he having retired in the ex-Premier's favor. Whether the Liberals will contest this seat remains to be seen.

*British Labor "on the Firing Line."* More than half of the men who sit on the benches of the new House of Commons are strangers to its customs and traditions. Indeed, so sweeping has been the change in the personnel that one of the London dailies (the *Mail*) refers to the election as "the revolution of 1906." Perhaps the most significant and noteworthy fact connected with the new House is the tremendous increase in the number of Labor members. With John Burns in the ministry, and more than fifty members under the leadership of James Keir Hardie, in the Commons, labor, in the words of the *Clarion*, the organ of English labor interests, is no longer "on the doorstep." "Labor is inside, and something will happen." To the fifty-odd representatives of the British workingman (we reproduce this month portraits of a number of the leaders) Mr. Robert Blatchford, editor of the *Clarion*, offers the following parliamentary programme, which he declares has been already subscribed to by the members individually, and which embodies what has been known on the Continent for years as "Constitutional Socialism":



MR. J. B. MACDONALD, LEICESTER.



MR. KEIR HARDIE, MERTHYR TYDVIL.



MR. F. W. JOWETT, BRADFORD.



MR. JOHN HODGE, GORTON.



MR. HENRY F. VIVIAN, BIRKENHEAD.



MR. WALTER HUDSON, NEWCASTLE.



MR. W. THORNE, LONDON.



MR. A. WILKIE, DUNDEE.



MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN, BLACKBURN.

SOME LABOR LEADERS IN THE NEW BRITISH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.



The removal of taxation from articles used by the workers, such as tea and tobacco, and increase of taxation on large incomes and on land.

The compulsory sale of land for the purpose of municipal houses, works, farms, and gardens.

The nationalization of railways and mines.

Taxation to extinction of all mineral royalties.

Vastly improved education for the working classes.

Old-age pensions.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum.

Universal adult suffrage.

The eight-hour day and standard rates of wages in all government and municipal works.

The establishment of a department of agriculture.

State insurance of life.

The nationalization of all banks.

The second ballot.

The abolition of property votes.

The formation of a citizen army for home defense.

The abolition of workhouses.

Solid legislation on the housing question.

Government inquiry into the food question, with a view to restoring British agriculture.

For the first time in the history of Great Britain, the British Parliament contains representatives of all classes of the British people. The British workman, says one of the new Labor members, has at last reached the firing line. He began with a trade-union, he ascended to the municipality, he has now gotten into Parliament.

*What of Irish Home Rule?* The overwhelming Liberal victory inspires the press of Great Britain and the Continent to ask the new Premier what he is going to do for Ireland. De-

spite the opposition of many of the Liberal leaders and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's own statement that any measure of local self-government for Ireland which the Liberal party favors contemplates subordination to the imperial Parliament, there is a general feeling that some measure of Home Rule will be conceded to the Irish. Ever since January 1, 1801, when the Irish Parliament accepted the Act of Union with England, the history of Ireland's relation to the rest of the United Kingdom has been a story of uninterrupted struggle for civic and religious freedom and for separation from Great Britain. In almost every successive Parliament, the Irish members have steadily refused to participate in any imperial legislation unless this legislation concerned or could be made to serve the interests of Irish nationalism. Despite mistakes and misunderstandings, these persistent efforts have at various times attained a measure of success, notably in gaining the strong support of Mr. Gladstone and in the passage of the Irish Land Act of 1903. The sympathy of the Labor M.P.'s for the Irish Nationalists, and the aid given the former by the Irish electors (on the advice of the United Irish League), will more than atone for the failure of the Irish to increase their representation. The Parliament of 1900 numbered 82 Irish members; the present Parliament numbers 83. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's victory is sweeping enough, on the face of the returns, to enable him to dispense with the Irish

vote. It seems likely, however, that, recognizing the strength of the Irish sentiment among his Labor allies, the new Premier will soon formulate some measure of self-government for Ireland.



A NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITY.

THE IRISH LEADER (Mr. Redmond): "My weight doesn't seem to matter much now."  
From *Punch* (London).

*France in Her Foreign Relations.* A most excellent impression of the choice of France in electing M. Clément Armand Fallières President of the republic is evident in the British and Continental press. The personal character of M. Fallières and the principles for which he is known to stand augur well for a firm and dignified yet conciliatory and peaceable attitude of France in the two important international ques-



THE NEW CHAUFFEUR OF STATE IN FRANCE.

LOUBET: "You see, my dear Fallières, you must not go too fast. Don't turn to the right or to the left, and change your tires frequently."—From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

tions which now face the Rouvier ministry. The moderation and justice of the French contention at the Algenciras conference have been gradually but surely appealing to the good sense of the rest of the world, and it may be said that the French case has considerably bettered since the conference opened. In the rupture with Venezuela, also, the eminently calm and fair attitude maintained by the French foreign office has prevented any possible opposition to even the sternest of measures against President Castro. In her colonies, France is to be congratulated upon her great work for civilization. By the completion of the railroad from Berber to Suakin, the last link is forged in the chain of French coast and trading settlements which have given the republic practical control of the vast region heretofore known as the Sahara Desert, and far to the southward, even to the Congo and the British and German spheres of influence on the West African coast. It is a thrilling story of exploration and devotion to science which Mr. Cyrus C. Adams tells on another page of this Review of the French "peaceful penetration" of the Moroccan hinterland.

In her domestic politics, France has been chiefly concerned with the disturbances occasioned by the forced inventory of Catholic Church property called for by the new religious associations law. According to this measure, by which the famous Concordat was abolished, it is necessary for

churches which desire to hold property to form religious associations under much the same general forms as commercial and other secular bodies. The law provides that all the property of the churches must be listed and appraised by the government, in order that it may be turned over intact to these local religious associations which are to control it in the future. This action has been furiously opposed by the Catholics (who number more than nine-tenths of the religious forces of France), since they regard it as a desecration of the sacred utensils and relics to have them handled and appraised by government officials. A number of prominent Catholic leaders, including Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, have notified the priests and parishioners that the law could not require them to submit to this inventory. In several churches in Paris, and in a number of convents and monasteries throughout the republic, serious rioting has occurred when the police and government officials have attempted to examine the church property and list it. In one case the Paris prefect of police and a company of municipal guards were attacked at the door of a church with stones, and with footstools and other church furniture. The entrance was finally forced only by assault. The government later revoked its order requiring the opening of the sacred tabernacles, and, on the other hand, the Pope telegraphed to the French bishops deploring violence and advising submission to the law. When the government was attacked in the Chamber of Deputies for its action in this matter Premier Rouvier asserted that the law must take its normal course, but that the utmost tact and moderation would be used in carrying out its provisions. A vote of confidence was then taken, the government being victorious by a majority of 218.

If Ambassador Henry White, the leading American delegate at the <sup>The</sup> Conference at Algenciras, is finally able to submit a proposal for the policing and financing of Morocco which will prove acceptable to both France and Germany, another diplomatic triumph, scarcely less brilliant than that of President Roosevelt at Portsmouth, last summer, will be scored by the United States. During the last days of February, when the delegates at the conference had agreed upon the minor points in dispute and agreed to disagree over the questions which have more than once threatened to precipitate France and Germany into war, it was repeatedly announced that Ambassador White was only awaiting the proper moment to submit a plan, involving mutual concessions, which he

First Working  
of the New  
Church Law.



PEACE PRESIDING AT THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.

"It was quite unnecessary, my friends, for you to come here; I could just as well have presided over the settlement of this question without a conference. I am sure none of you thinks of coveting anything which belongs to his neighbor."

From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

had authority to assume was acceptable to both of the nations most vitally interested in the dispute. In the early days of the conference the question of contraband trade was disposed of by the unanimous agreement that the enforcement of the regulations adopted should be left to France and Morocco as regards the Algerian frontier, and to Spain and Morocco as regards the Spanish frontier. The three fundamental principles of the former Madrid conference,—that the territorial integrity of Morocco must be preserved, the absolute independence of the Sultan recognized, and the commercial policy of the open door maintained,—were unanimously agreed upon as bases of the conference. It was, in substance, also agreed that France and Spain, the powers having territory contiguous to Morocco, occupy exceptional positions, and should be permitted to make whatever regulations they think fit for preserving order on their respective frontiers. Germany is willing to admit France's special position as a Mediterranean power, but is not willing to have the republic control the financial and police regulations of the Moorish Empire. If this were admitted, the Germans claim, it would mean only the first step in a French absorption of Morocco.

Is the  
Morocco  
Problem  
Solvable?

A number of suggestions for a compromise plan have appeared in British and Continental journals. One of the London dailies insists that the United States, from its exceptional position, should, in the interest of world-peace, undertake the po-

licing of Morocco. schemes contemplate ing over the police re tion of certain sections country to France, co others to Germany, an tain others to England. other plan, which would made some neutral (such as Italy, Switzer or Belgium) responsib the preservation of or Morocco, fell through cause of the reluctan the neutral country t dertake the task. The of a general interna police force would se be impracticable. I meantime, while the p are talking the interna dition of Morocco is b ing worse. A numb prominent Moroccan le

were assassinated on their way to confer the Sultan, early in February, and later the ing of three villages and the wholesale mas of Jews in the vicinity of Tangier empha the need for speedy action. In passing,



ABDUL AZIZ, THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

interesting to note the figures of Moroccan commerce for the years 1903 and 1904. These figures, as reported by the Belgian minister in Tangier, show that the value of Moroccan trade with England in 1904 was \$8,500,000; that with France, \$4,000,000; that with Germany, \$2,500,000; and that with the United States, somewhat less than \$400,000.

*The Death of  
Christian IX.  
of Denmark.*

By the death of the venerable Danish King, on January 29, the courts of at least five European nations were made to mourn. "The father-in-law of Europe," whose democratic, highly respected career is set forth sympathetically on another page, this month, by one of his Swedish-American admirers, was in his eighty-eighth year. He is succeeded by his son Frederick, himself a man of sixty-two, who will reign as Frederick VIII. The new King, whose accession was at once proclaimed from the balcony of the Amalienborg Palace, in Copenhagen, by the Danish Premier, Jens Christiansen, made a short speech to the assembled people, in which he declared his intention to follow in the footsteps of his father, closing with the words: "I offer a sincere prayer to the Almighty that I may always have the good fortune to reach an understanding with the people and their chosen representatives on all that tends to the good of the people and the happiness of our beloved fatherland."

*"The  
Father-in-Law  
of Europe."* The children of the late King Christian and his wife, Queen Louise (who died some years ago), constitute today perhaps the most remarkable of all royal families. The eldest son, who combines the good qualities of his father with even more initiative and energy, is now King of Denmark. The second son, George, fills the difficult position of King of Greece. The eldest daughter, Alexandra, is the beloved Queen of England. The second daughter, Marie Dagmar, has exercised great influence both as Empress and as Dowager-Empress of Russia. The third daughter, Thyra, is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, whose right to the throne of Hanover was recently set aside by the German Emperor. The eldest son of the present Danish King is the heir-apparent, and his brother has just become King of Norway as Haakon VII. During the life of the late King his capital became the haven of rest for the troubled monarchs of Europe, and it was almost exclusively democracy, peace, and progress which benefited by the gatherings at Copenhagen. King Christian IX. was deservedly the most honored figure in the group of European monarchs. His son may be ex-



HER MAJESTY QUEEN LOUISA OF DENMARK.

pected to follow in his footsteps, and it may be safely asserted that under Frederick VIII. Denmark will preserve her honored and influential position among the nations of Europe. With the United States, the relations of the Danish Kingdom have always been cordial, as have, indeed, our relations with all the Scandinavian countries. With Sweden, Americans are now to come into closer business connection by the recent establishment of a parcels post at cheap rates between the two countries.

*Our Tariff  
Relations with  
Germany.*

As the day approached upon which the new German tariff went into effect (March 1) it became evident that the prospect of a tariff war between Germany and this country was more distasteful to our German friends than to ourselves. An analysis of the volume and character of German-American trade shows that while we could either make at home or buy elsewhere practically all the goods the Germans now sell us, Germany would find it impossible to obtain from any other source more than three-fourths of what she now buys from us. The empire needs our raw material, notably cotton and petroleum, and the recent organization of the German meat-consumers for the purpose of forcing more liberal regulations as to American meats indicates that Germany needs us even more than we need

her. This fact is evidently appreciated in the House as well as in the Senate, as is shown by the introduction of the bill by Representative McCleary (Minn. Rep.) providing for a 25 per cent. duty, in addition to the Dingley tariff, on the products of any country discriminating against us. The powerful agrarian party in Germany is the most important and strongest influence behind the new tariff, and these agrarians are very bitter. Before the end of February, however, informal but authoritative information had been conveyed to Washington that if certain objectionable appraisement practices of American customs officials were revised the Berlin government would make a provisional agreement of one year by which the United States would retain the advantages of the old commercial treaty. This, according to the officially inspired *Cologne Gazette*, has been determined upon in the hope that the next Congressional elections may develop a tariff-reform sentiment in the United States, and with it a prospect of obtaining the tariff concessions which Germany desires.

*German Imperial Politics.* In the foreign relations of Germany the contest of the Kaiser's diplomacy with that of France over Morocco and the German-American tariff situation are



GENERAL VON MOLTKE (NEPHEW OF THE FAMOUS FIELD MARSHAL), NEW CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

the important questions. The empire is fortunate at this juncture to have in its new Foreign Minister, Herr Heinrich von Tschirschky und Bögendorff (succeeding the late Baron von Richtigofen), a thorough diplomat who has personal knowledge of the courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople. By the appointment of General von Moltke, nephew of the famous Count von Moltke, to be chief of the general staff, the Kaiser maintains the high efficiency of the executive branch of his army while preserving the traditions of a great military family. In colonial matters, Kaiser Wilhelm is still confronted by his little Southwest African war with the Herreros, but has scored a real triumph in his treaty of trade and friendship with Abyssinia, an agreement which will be of great benefit to Germany's African possessions.

*German Socialists and the Franchise.* Germany's most important domestic problem is the readjustment of the franchise rights. The necessity for such readjustment is made pressing by the constantly increasing Socialist vote, which, despite the many and unjust discriminations against it, bids fair to have the government at its mercy in the near future. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, undoubtedly voiced the opinion of the Emperor and of the Prussian Government when he declared openly, in a recent speech, that the motto of the Berlin government and of the non-Socialist German classes must be, "War against the revolutionary Social Democracy." All the conservative and reactionary classes of the empire are alarmed at the rapid increase in the Socialist vote, and a movement is well under way to revise the election laws in order to restrict the suffrage. The vote for the imperial parliament, or Reichstag, is direct, universal, and secret, and in the city of Hamburg alone there are one hundred thousand Social Democratic votes as against sixty thousand by other parties. The Social Democrats of Hamburg send three representatives to the imperial parliament, including their leader, Herr Bebel. Under the new Hamburg law, certain high property qualifications are demanded, which, if enacted, will debar nine-tenths of the Social Democrats from voting. The electoral law throughout Prussia is even more unfair, since, although the Social Democrats outnumber all other parties in the kingdom, they have not as yet been able to elect a single member to the Prussian chamber. Protest against the new Hamburg law took the form of rioting (as stated in these pages last month), which was only put down by the police after considerable street fighting and destruction of property. The Socialists deprecated

this disorder. Quite a number of mass-meetings and demonstrations of protest against the proposed law were held in Hamburg on January 22, the anniversary of the Russian "Red Sunday," but so well has Herr Bebel organized his forces, and so sagacious is his leadership, that no disorder occurred.

*Steady Progress of Social Democracy.*

It seems strange that a modern, progressive, scientific state like Germany cannot find any more worthy and enlightened methods of maintaining the existing order than an electoral system which is even less modern than the *régime* already inaugurated in Russia for the coming Duma. Certainly the Prussian electoral system, which practically disfranchises 1,750,000 Social Democrats, is not only retrograde, but unfair. To give full and honest franchise to the German people would probably be the only effective way of "killing the Socialist movement," since, as Lord Salisbury once said, "The best way to transform Radicals into Conservatives is to give them the franchise. This makes them partners in a system which from that moment it becomes their interest to conserve." Despite the efforts of the reactionaries and the severe displeasure of the Kaiser, Germany is constantly advancing along the road toward complete state socialism. The advantages and excellences of the German state-owned railroads are set forth in a "Leading Article" on another page this month. This public-ownership idea has now reached the German municipality. During the last days of January, the municipal officials of Berlin and eight suburban towns met and decided to acquire and operate all the street-railway lines, which have recently combined to hold a monopoly in the capital and its suburbs. This company, which controls trolley, elevated, and underground lines, will hereafter be operated jointly by the interested municipalities. When the transfer is actually made, Berlin will be the largest city in the world owning and operating street railways.

*Cabinet-Making in Italy.*

Although Italy has figured in the news of the past month chiefly as a country which is having difficulties in keeping a ministry, the real noteworthy and important event for the Italian people during the past few weeks was the opening of the Simplon tunnel. By means of this cut through the mountains from Switzerland the peninsula kingdom is brought almost twenty-four hours nearer the commercial and tourist world of Great Britain and the north of the Continent. The first train passed through the tunnel on January 25. Some



KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN AND HIS FIANCEE, PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG.

electric installation work remains to be finished, but it is now only a matter of a few weeks before regular passenger traffic will be begun. The Italian Parliament reassembled on January 30. After much heated debate, the Fortis ministry fell, on February 2, on a vote of confidence, the opposition accusing the cabinet of too strong Clerical leanings. King Victor Emmanuel finally succeeded in persuading Baron Sidney Sonnino, the leader of the Center group (Conservative) in the Chamber of Deputies to form a new ministry. Baron Sonnino is Minister of the Interior, as well as Premier, in the new cabinet; Count Guicciardini, Minister of Finance; Signor Mainoni, Minister of War; and Admiral Mirabello, Minister of the Navy. There is a Radical, for the first time, in this cabinet,—Signor Sacchi, who holds the portfolio of Justice. The Italian delegate, Marquis Visconti Venosta, at the Algiers conference is playing an honored and influential part, and, on the whole, Italian trade and progress has made a noteworthy advance during the past few months. American exports to Italy have doubled since 1895, and in one commodity, raw silk, our imports from that kingdom (we are told by an official consular report) have quadrupled in the decade.

*King Alfonso of Spain Betrothed.*

An event of considerable social as well as political interest has been claiming the attention of the Spanish people for several months. After reported engagements to four or five European princesses, it is now being positively announced that King Alfonso has become betrothed to Princess Ena (Victoria Eugénie) of Battenberg. The young lady is the daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg (who was killed some years ago in South Africa) and Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of King Edward. The future



Queen of Spain, therefore, is a niece of the present English King. Princess Ena and her mother have just completed a tour of Spain, during which the young King saw her frequently and acted the part of a very solicitous suitor. She has already agreed to embrace the Catholic faith, and it is reported that the necessary agreements have been drawn up and signed between the British and Spanish governments. It is expected that the official proclamation of the betrothal will be made in April, during King Edward's visit to Madrid.

*The "United States of the Balkans."* Will there be a federal union in the near future of all the Balkan states? This is a consummation to which patriotic Servians, Roumanians, and Bulgarians have been looking forward for a generation, and which appears appreciably nearer realization since the signing of the recent commercial treaty between Servia and Bulgaria. This treaty, which was passed by the Bulgarian Sobranje (Parliament) on January 2, was about to be brought before the Servian Skupshtina (Diet), when Austria interposed, demanding that the treaty be abrogated, on the ground that it might interfere with the Austro-Servian commercial treaty then under negotiation. This Servia refused to do, but consented not to bring the convention before her Diet until the conclusion of the discussion over her treaty with Austria. The proposed Servo-Bulgarian convention provides for free trade and equal privileges between the two states and an eventual railroad merger and monetary union. It was to be in force from the first day of the present month until March 1, 1917, when a uniform foreign tariff was to be established. Such a close commercial union as this would undoubtedly accomplish would be likely to destroy Austria's paramountcy in the Balkans and to furnish a center of political crystallization which might eventually attract Greece and Macedonia and other disaffected portions of the Turkish Empire.

*Boycotting Austrian Goods.* While the treaty is being discussed in the Servian Diet, Austria-Hungary is manifesting its displeasure by closing the frontier to Servian live stock, the trade in which is one of the main props of Servian commerce. Both Servian and Bulgarian merchants are boycotting Austrian goods in favor of Germany, a fact which has led to a suspicion that German statesmen or financiers are behind the whole matter. On the other hand, Turkey, —at the instigation, it is believed, of Austria,—has called upon Bulgaria, over which state the Porte has suzerain rights, to cancel the conven-

tion with Servia. This the Bulgarian Government has declined to do. King Peter of Servia, whose throne has really been insecure since his accession after the bloody taking off of King Alexander and Queen Draga, three years ago, has not been sufficiently strong in his opposition to Austria to suit his people, and it is reported that his enemies in the army have decreed his death. Another move against Austria in this troubled region is the military convention which is reported to have just been made between Italy and Montenegro. When the Balkan states were created the European powers intended them to remain separate, weak, and dependent upon their more important neighbors, so that they could never disturb the peace of Europe. During the last decade, however, these states have developed a remarkable degree of national self-consciousness, and we may eventually see the creation of a Slav-Balkan federation, which would partially solve the question of the fate of Turkey.

*Russian Reformers Marking Time.* February seemed to be a period of stupor for the Russian Liberals and Radicals. After the terrible vengeance wreaked on the Moscow Revolutionists for their outbreak in December and January, fortune seemed to turn in favor of the reactionary and bureaucratic elements. The most brutal and repressive measures in the Caucasus and in the Baltic provinces, the redeclaration of martial law in Poland, and the wholesale execution of radical and labor leaders throughout the empire indicated with terrible emphasis the swing of the pendulum back toward the old order of things. It is true that the "pacification" was accomplished only under armed pressure, and that a number of mutinies, including a serious one at Vladivostok, had broken out. This is, however, evidently a period of "marking time" for Russian reformers. Organized bodies all over the empire are anxiously demanding the summoning of the Duma as the only cure for the nation's woes. The meeting of this body, however, has been postponed indefinitely. Count Witte declares that it will not meet until the country is "pacified." Even then we shall hardly witness the regeneration of Russia. Patience, resolution, energy, and intelligence are more sorely needed in Russia, even, than in the rest of the world.

*Sufferings of the Peasants.* Just how the country regards this temporary triumph of reaction and how it has come to look upon what many Russians call the cowardly, makeshift policy of Count Witte are set forth in a "Leading Article" this month. Meanwhile, the distress

among the peasants continues. Indeed, it is the agrarian movement that is most alarming, and it is to a peasant uprising in the spring that the existing régime looks with the greatest apprehension. Prince Khilkov, who knows (if any man does), has declared that last year's crops were the worst in more than three decades, and that the peasants have not enough grain to last them beyond the first of the present month. When the food is all gone, and with one out of every five able-bodied men doing soldier duty in the Far East, what will there be to give the tax-collector, with his Cossacks? In the spring, the reformers believe, will come the most serious of anti-governmental movements,—perhaps even civil war. A number of plans have been devised to aid the Muzhiks by distributing public land freely or buying private property and selling it at a low figure. None of these plans have seemed feasible, however. When the National Assembly meets, the Czar has promised that this land question will be taken up at once for the relief of the peasants. In order, however, to counteract the widespread belief among them that he has ordered the distribution of all private lands, and to emphasize the right of private property, his majesty recently declared to a deputation of peasants from Kursk:

My brothers, I am most glad to see you. You must know very well that every right of property is sacred



AUTOCRACY'S STONE FOR BREAD.

MINISTER DURNOVO (to the peasants who have come to tell of the failure of their crops): "You want bread, do you? Are you sure you don't need the whips of my Cossacks?"

From the *Strzhik* (St. Petersburg).

to the state. The owner has the same right to his land as you peasants have to yours. Communicate this to your fellows in the villages. In my solicitude for you, I do not forget the peasants, whose needs are dear to me, and I will look after them continually, as did my late father. The National Assembly will soon assemble, and, in coöperation with me, discuss the best measures for your relief. Have confidence in me. I will assist you. But, I repeat, remember always that right of property is holy and inviolable.

Two  
Important  
Congresses.

Two important congresses early in February, one of Revolutionists and one of Conservatives, indicate the trend of feeling in the two classes which are at war. At the congress of Revolutionists, held at Imatra, Finland, ninety delegates were present, representing the central committees of the Social-Democratic Revolutionists, the Peasant League, the Council of Workmen, the Polish Socialists, and the Finnish Revolutionists. The conference decided to postpone further revolutionary operations until spring, when the reformers hope for the culmination of the agrarian troubles. As to the Duma, this assembly said:

Under the restricted and unequal suffrage, the arbitrary rule of the satraps of martial law throughout the empire, and the countless arrests and repressions of the true defenders of political freedom and of the interests of workmen, the latter are able to enter the National Assembly only accidentally and in small numbers. The existence of such a caricature of a national assembly as a feature of constitutionalism will only serve the interests of the autocratic and bureaucratic systems, extend their calamitous rule, help to improve their credit in Europe, and forge new financial chains for the nation.

The congress of noblemen was held at Moscow. The delegates demanded:

(1) A strong power, using sensible, rational measures to suppress revolution and to protect peaceful Russians from violence; (2) the immediate announcement by the Emperor of the date for the convocation of the Duma, —not later than April 28; (3) the sacrifice of the dreams of the Poles and other border nationalities to the interest of the whole nation, "for Russia is one and indivisible;" (4) the maintenance of the inviolability of private property, but (to enable peasants to buy private holdings) the sale of unoccupied private lands on easy terms, and the establishment of a system of easy credit.

All these projects require a large sum of money, which Russia has not and cannot obtain. According to figures issued by the Imperial Council early in February, the total cost of the war with Japan was 1,966,600,000 rubles (\$983,300,000), almost double the cost of the Russo-Turkish War. To pay the interest on the foreign loan floated for this war debt, and to meet current expenses, Russia must have vast sums of money. It is rumored that German bankers have agreed to loan fifty millions, and that

French bankers would furnish from three hundred to four hundred millions more.—only, however, on the condition that some kind of a stable, representative *régime* be established in the empire. Meanwhile, heavy new internal taxes on commercial undertakings have been created. Directors and managers of new concerns must hereafter pay 7 per cent. of their salary. The financial as well as the political future of Russia seems very gloomy at present.

*The  
Ferment in  
China.*

If China were not the last country in the world to do the things which Europe and America expect of her, the newspaper reports during the past few weeks would make us believe that a tremendous national movement, resembling the Boxer rebellion of six years ago, is about to take definite form, and that its earliest manifestations are likely to be the wholesale massacre of foreigners, particularly Americans. There is no doubt that a strong anti-foreign sentiment exists in many sections of the Chinese Empire. Indeed, this has been freely admitted by their excellencies the special imperial commissioners, who have recently terminated their tour of this country. Travelers from the Orient declare that the danger to all foreigners is increasing, and that even Japan, by her policy in Korea, has incurred the hatred of the Chinese. Dr. Morrison, the best informed of Peking correspondents (he represents the London *Times* at the Chinese capital); Mr. Conger, formerly American minister at Peking, and a number of other eminently credible authorities declare that serious anti-foreign demonstrations are inevitable during the coming summer, if not before. Primarily, it will be a domestic trouble, Dr. Morrison believes,—a revolt of the people against Manchu rule. "There is danger, however, that foreigners will be drawn into the vortex and massacred if they do not leave the country." The boycott is probably behind the anti-American feeling, which the imperial throne and a number of the more enlightened viceroys are trying in vain to check. Elsewhere in this department we speak of the visit of the imperial Chinese special commission to the United States. This is only one of a number of important Chinese official commissions sent abroad, at the instigation of the progressive Dowager-Empress, to study Western civilization.

*"China  
for the  
Chinese."*

Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroy of the Province of Pe-chi-li, who is probably the most influential man in China to-day, has succeeded in practically recreating a number of Chinese provincial armies, which will be the nucleus of a fine imperial military



YUAN-SHI-KAI, VICEROY OF PE-CHI-LI.

(The most powerful man in China.)

organization. A Japanese naval *attaché*, also, is now in Peking consulting with the imperial authorities as to the reorganization of the Chinese navy. The new treaty between China and Japan, called for by the Portsmouth treaty, opens to international trade sixteen cities in Manchuria, including the important towns of Liao-Yang, Harbin, and Kirin. In opening up these cities, as well as the port of Chi-Nan-Fu, in Shangtung, Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai has so drawn the regulations that a predominance of foreign influence has been carefully guarded against. No foreigner is to be allowed to buy land, nor to lease for a period longer than thirty years,—and then on terms fixed by the imperial government. The taxation, police, and postal service are to be in the hands of the Chinese. The recent attack upon the English Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missions at Chang-pu, near Amoy, has recalled the attention of the world to the danger of all foreign missionaries in the Celestial Empire. It is reported that in consequence of this anti-foreign ferment the powers will decline to accede to Emperor William of Germany's proposal that they withdraw their troops from China. Indeed, the St. Petersburg government has actually ceased its evacuation of Manchuria, insisting that present conditions in China demand a strong Russian force north of the Amur.

*The  
Famine in  
Japan.*

Nearly a million people are on the verge of starvation in northern Japan. This is the fact of greatest significance which the cables have brought us from the Mikado's empire during January and February. In the face of this terrible fact the world forgets the other announcements that the island empire is now able to construct battle-ships of any size in her own dockyards, and that Japanese-Korean relations have been placed on a definite and friendly basis. It is now known, from the official figures of the Japanese finance department, that the actual outlay for the war with Russia, from the breaking out of hostilities until September 19, was 1,170,000,000 yen (approximately \$585,000,000). To this must be added the economic loss due to the withdrawal of so many thousands of agricultural workers from the soil. To make matters still worse, the rice crop of 1905 was the worst in years, and there is less food for the peasant of the north than in any year since 1840. The conditions are regarded as extremely serious, and the imperial government is making great efforts to furnish prompt and efficient relief to the sufferers. Our own President has publicly asked for substantial sympathy on the part of the American people.

*Japanese  
Finance and  
Industry.*

Japan has her financial problems also, the annual deficit being now estimated at \$50,000,000. The new Minister of Finance, Mr. Sakatani, proposes to convert war taxes amounting to \$80,000,000 into permanent imposts, and to establish a debt-consolidation fund to the service of which \$73,000,000 will be devoted. The entire ministerial programme, which provides for the payment of the war debt in 1939 and all domestic obligations by 1942, was passed by the lower house of the Japanese Parliament early in February. Although it is being constantly reported that the treaty with Korea was forced by Japan, and that the Korean Emperor repudiates it, it would seem to be a fact beyond dispute that the treaty was legitimately negotiated and signed, the document bearing the date November 17, 1905, and being signed by the Japanese envoy and the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the treaty, the national defense of Korea will be entirely undertaken by Japan, and every possible effort will be exerted to develop agriculture, mining, forestry, and fishing. General education in the Hermit Kingdom will be the most important measure, Marquis Ito believes, before the authorities at Tokio. It is interesting to note in passing that early in April Ad-

miral Togo, with two armored cruisers, expects to visit the United States.

*Even  
Africa  
Moves.*

From the continent of Africa we have reports of great stirrings, political and commercial. Under the efficient administration of Lord Cromer, Egypt continues to prosper industrially, commercially, and intellectually. While the republic of Liberia has not proved the Holy Land of the negro, it is offering to a few patient, heroic pioneers a splendid commercial future. Several recent reports on the situation in the Congo Free State, while admitting much cruelty and rapacity, indicate a marvelous advance along humane and moral lines. While Germany has not yet ended her "little war" against the Hereros, she has learned to respect her adversaries, and the contest is being carried on with less brutality. It promises to come to an early close. The resistance to the payment of a poll-tax on the part of the Kaffirs of Natal, however, would seem to be part of a widespread movement which is to have for its motto "Africa for the Africans." The light of Civilization is breaking in on the "Dark Continent."

*Transporta-  
tion Progress  
in Africa.*

Railroad-building in Africa is advancing with marvelous speed. By the completion of the bridge over the Zambesi River the Cape to Cairo route is practically finished. Now that the French have begun their railroad service between the Atlantic port of Dakar, in Senegal, and the famous town of Timbuktou, near the Niger, it is possible to go from Paris to the center of the Sahara in nineteen days without stop. The recent removal by dynamite of a sunken vessel from the Suez Canal has called public attention to the commercial value of that great waterway and its steadily growing importance to commerce and navigation. In 1871, just after the canal was opened, according to an official report, 765 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 361,000 tons, passed through, and the receipts were, in round numbers, one and three-quarter millions of dollars. In 1901, 3,699 ships passed through, aggregating in tonnage over ten million, and paying to the canal management more than twenty millions of dollars. It is significant to note the fact that, while in 1890 70 per cent. of the vessels passing through the canal carried the British flag and only 8 per cent. carried that of Germany, ten years later 56 per cent. carried the British and 14 the German. The Dutch follow the Germans in rank, and then come the French, with Americans a bad eighth.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 30 to February 16, 1906.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) answers critics of the administration's course in regard to Morocco and Santo Domingo....The House adopts an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill forbidding members of the Panama Canal Commission to receive pay other than their regular salaries.

January 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) speaks in defense of the administration's Moroccan and Santo Domingan policies....The House adopts a rule for the consideration of the joint Statehood bill.

January 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) criticises the administration's Moroccan and Santo Domingan policies, and Mr. Heyburn (Rep., Idaho) advocates the annexation of Santo Domingo....The House, by a vote of 194 to 150, passes the joint Statehood bill.

January 26.—The House in committee of the whole passes an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill abrogating the eight-hour law in so far as it applies to alien laborers on the Isthmus of Panama.

January 27.—The House passes the deficiency appropriation bill, including the amendment abrogating the eight-hour law on the Isthmus of Panama; Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) reports his railroad-rate bill from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

January 29.—The Statehood bill is favorably reported in the Senate....The House adopts a resolution asking the President for information concerning an alleged illegal combination between the Pennsylvania and other railroads.

January 30.—The Senate passes the consular-reform bill and debates the ship-subsidy bill....In the House, the discussion of the Hepburn railroad-rate bill is opened with a speech by Mr. Townsend (Rep., Mich.).



HON. HENRY C. IDE.

(New Governor-General of the Philippines.)

January 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Patterson (Dem., Colo.) strongly supports the administration's policies in regard to Santo Domingo, Morocco, and railroad-rate regulation....The House continues debate on the Hepburn railroad-rate bill.

February 1-2.—The Senate continues the debate of the ship-subsidy bill....In the House, debate on the Hepburn rate bill is continued.

February 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Patterson (Dem., Colo.) introduces a resolution declaring the action of the Democratic caucus in attempting to bind Senators to vote against the Santo Domingan treaty unconstitutional....In the House, Representatives Littlefield (Rep., Maine) and Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) speak against the Hepburn railroad-rate bill.

February 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) and Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) discuss the Senate's powers in regard to the negotiation of treaties.

February 7.—In the House, debate on the Hepburn railroad-rate bill is closed, all amendments being rejected.

February 8.—The House, by a vote of 346 to 7, passes the Hepburn railroad-rate bill; the pension appropriation bill is also passed.



PROFESSOR DEAN C. WORCESTER.

(The new Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines.)

February 9.—The Senate passes the deficiency appropriation bill....The House passes 429 special pension bills in seventy-two minutes.

February 12.—Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) addresses the Senate on the railroad-rate question; the Senate adopts the resolution of Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) calling for an investigation of the charges that an unlawful combination between the coal roads exists.

February 13.—In the Senate, the ship-subsidy bill is discussed....The House debates the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 14.—The Senate passes the ship-subsidy bill by a vote of 28 to 27, five Republicans voting with the Democrats in opposition....The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

February 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Dick (Rep., Ohio) speaks in favor of the joint Statehood bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

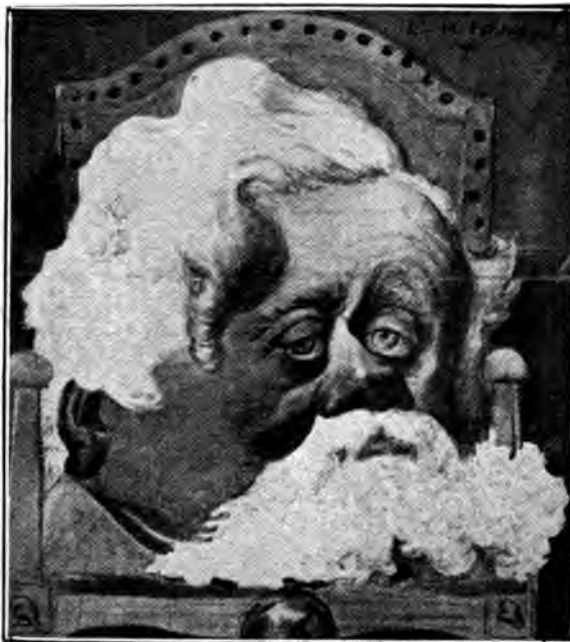
January 23.—The Government opens its case against the beef packers at Chicago.

February 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee is placed on the retired list of the army; Maj.-Gen. John C. Bates is nominated for lieutenant-general, and Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely for major-general.

February 3.—A caucus of Democratic Senators at Washington adopts a resolution that it is the duty of all Democratic Senators to oppose the Santo Domingan treaty.

February 5.—Secretary Metcalf amends the regulations governing the admission of Chinese to the United States, making them more liberal.

February 9.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopts a resolution directing the Attorney-Gen-



M. FALLIÈRES, THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT, AS SEEN BY THE CARTOONIST OF "LE RIRE" (PARIS).

eral of the State to proceed against railroad combines if he finds that they are mining coal.

February 14.—The City Council of Chicago passes the 85-cent gas bill over Mayor Dunne's veto.



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THE CONFERENCE AT ALGECIRAS.

(Mohammed El Torres, the Sultan's envoy, the "Honest Man" of Morocco, leaving the hotel to attend the conference.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 20.—The Constitutional Democratic Congress of Russia decides by an enormous majority to take part in the elections to the Duma....General Alfaro is proclaimed President of Ecuador.

January 21.—Monster demonstrations of the German Social Democrats are held in Berlin and other chief towns of Prussia.

January 22.—A constitutional government is reported to be in force in Persia.

January 24.—The Belgian Chamber passes the port of Antwerp bill.

January 30.—The Crown Prince of Denmark is proclaimed King Frederick VIII., to succeed his father, the late Christian IX.

January 31.—Marquis Ito outlines the Japanese policy in regard to the development of Korea.

February 2.—The Italian min-





THE LATE SAMUEL H. HADLEY.

(Superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, in New York.)

istry, headed by Premier Fortis, tenders its resignation.

February 10.—Nationalist members of the British Parliament again elect John Redmond chairman.

February 13.—A royal commission opens the second British Parliament of King Edward's reign; Mr. Lowther is re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

February 15.—Mr. Balfour is indorsed by the British Unionists in London.

February 16.—M. Dubost is chosen President of the French Senate.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 22.—In the Morocco conference at Algieras progress is made with articles relating to contraband.... Chinese troops invade Tonquin, but are beaten back with a loss of 600 killed or wounded by a French force.



SIR FRANCIS C. BURNAND.

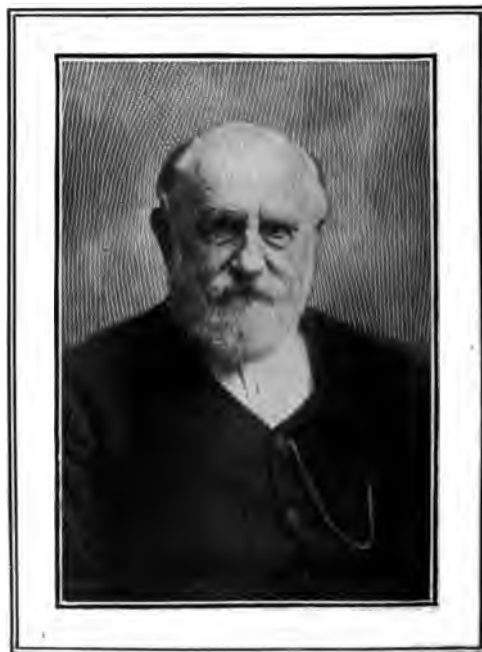
(Who retires after forty years' editorship of London *Punch*.)

January 24.—Italian authorities seize the customs in their zone in Crete, owing to the refusal of the authorities to give satisfaction for a murder.... The members of the imperial Chinese commission (see page 299) are received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

January 27.—Members of the diplomatic corps at Carácas send a note to the Venezuelan Government expressing disapproval of the treatment of M. Taigny, the French *chargé d'affaires*.

January 29.—The Morocco conference at Algieras considers the Moorish finance proposals.

February 13.—The Venezuelan Government, in its reply to the note of the French foreign office dismissing the *chargé d'affaires* at Paris, hints at arbitration.



THE LATE HARRISON WEIR.

(The well-known English artist.)

February 14.—France agrees to modify the law respecting foreign insurance companies so as to meet the American contention.

February 15.—The spread of anti-foreign sentiments is reported from China. . . . It is announced that Germany favors a short-term reciprocal trade treaty with the United States on the same terms granted to other favored nations.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 22.—The anniversary of "Red Sunday" passes quietly in St. Petersburg and other Russian cities.

January 23.—In the wreck of the steamer *Valencia* on the southern coast of Vancouver Island all but 20 of the 154 persons on board are drowned.

January 25.—The first passenger train, carrying public men and officials, passes through the new Simplon tunnel piercing the Alps.

January 27.—The joint conferences between the bituminous coal operators and the miners open at Indianapolis.

January 29.—King Christian of Denmark dies suddenly at Copenhagen (see page 289).

February 1.—British policy-holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York pass resolutions demanding representation and an increase of the company's securities in England.

February 3.—The conference of bituminous operators and miners held at Indianapolis adjourns without reaching an agreement.

February 10.—The British battleship *Dreadnaught* is launched at Portsmouth.

February 14.—Sir Francis C. Burnand resigns as editor of the *London Punch*.

February 15.—The anthracite operators and miners hold a conference in New York City; the demands of the union are submitted to a joint sub-committee.

#### OBITUARY.

January 22.—George Jacob Holyoake, the English author and lecturer, 89.

January 23.—Professor Severin Ringer, of Lehigh University, 85.

January 25.—General Joseph Wheeler, 69 (see page 288).... Cardinal Peter Lambert Goossens, of Belgium, 79.... M. Boutny, of Paris, 71.... General John S. Harris, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, 81.... General W. E. Webb, a well-known newspaper correspondent in the Civil War, 62.

January 26.—Sir Edward Thornton, former British minister to the United States, 88.

January 28.—Father Matthew O'Keefe, of Baltimore, 78.

January 29.—King Christian IX. of Denmark, 87 (see page 289).

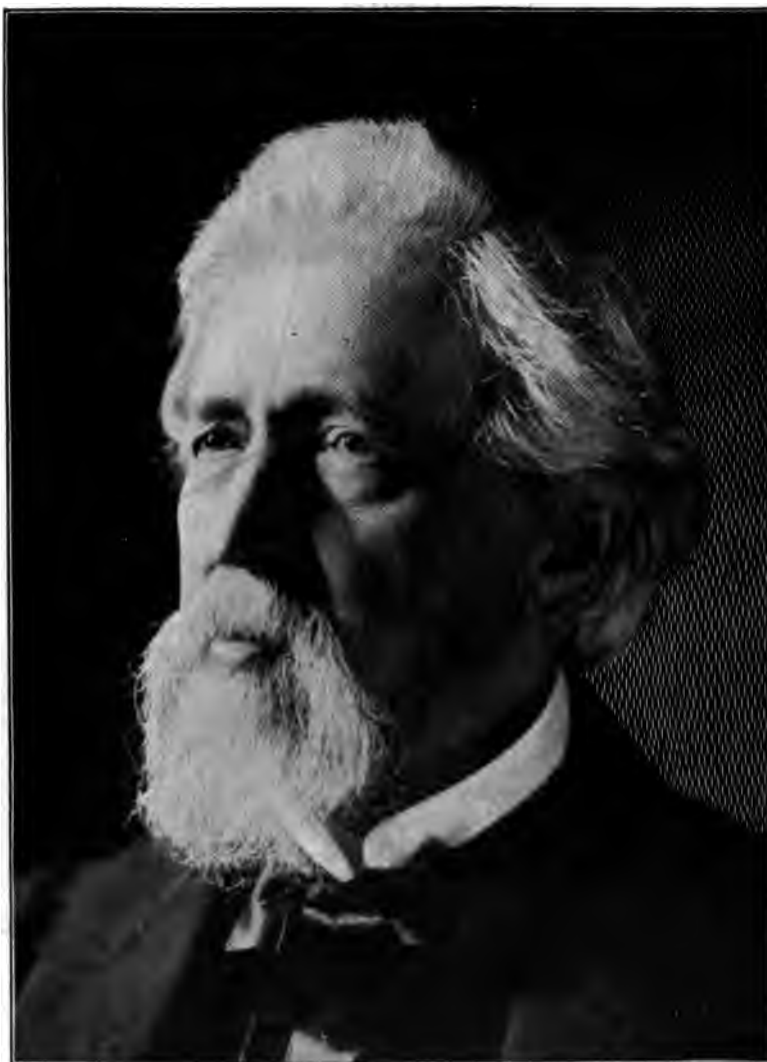
February 1.—Rev. Joseph G. Montfort, D.D., formerly editor of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, 95.

February 2.—Lord Masham, the great English inventor, 91.

February 3.—Rev. Timothy G. Darling, D.D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, 63.

February 5.—Rev. Levi Henry Cobb, D.D., for twenty-one years secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, 82.

February 6.—Prince Paul Metternich of Austria, 73



THE LATE GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

(The veteran social reformer of England; author of works on coöperation, etc.)

.... Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, D.D., master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England.

February 9.—Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, 34.... Samuel Hopkins Hadley, for twenty years superintendent of the McAuley Mission in New York City, 63.... General John Eaton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, 77.... William Morton Grinnell, a well-known New York lawyer, 48.

February 10.—Cardinal Adolphe Perraud, Archbishop of Autun, 78.

February 12.—Major John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 76.... William Emerson Barrett, publisher of the *Boston Advertiser and Record*, 50.

February 15.—Leonard Kip, scholar and writer, of Albany, N. Y., 80.

## SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



NO WONDER IT'S A HARD JOB TO DIG THE PANAMA CANAL.—From the *North-American* (Philadelphia).



THE PUBLIC IS HAUNTED BY FEAR OF A COAL STRIKE.  
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



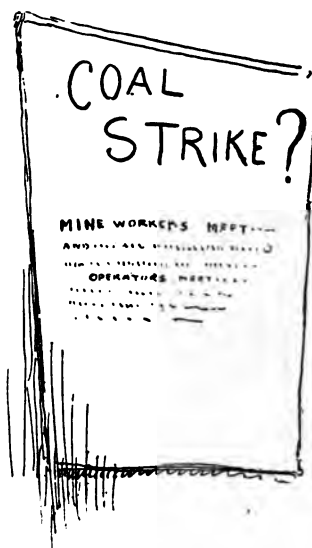
THEY HAVE TURNED THEIR MUD BATTERIES AGAINST HIM.  
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



TWO NEW STARS FOR THE FLAG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: "I have basted them on. Now let the Senate put in the final stitches."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

Two of the most frequently cartooned situations in our domestic affairs last month were the fate of the Statehood bill and the possibility of a strike of coal miners. The subject of Congressional action in the matter of preserving Niagara Falls from destruction by corporate greed is one of increasing interest and importance. In an early issue of the *REVIEW* we hope to set forth this matter in detail.



WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO COAL STRIKE.

From the *Evening Mail* (New York).



GERMANY'S ATTITUDE IN CASE OF A TARIFF WAR.

From the *Herald* (Duluth).



CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO AIM TRUE.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



THE SENATE: "Hey, Mr. Court! you stop him. I can't."  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CALLS ON THE SENATE TO  
GET BUSY AT THE OTHER END OF THE SAW.  
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle).



THE GERMAN EMPEROR: "It's a great opportunity."  
(With Russia out of the reckoning, the Kaiser is no longer anxious over his eastern frontier.)  
From the *News* (Detroit).





THE KAISER; "Why do the people call me warlike? See how peaceful I am."—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

Are the aims of Germany peaceful or warlike? The Kaiser himself protests that Germany stands for peace. The rest of the civilized world, however, is inclined to look at the present tendency of German international politics in the same way as the artist of *La Suhouette*, whose cartoon we reproduce above.



### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION FROM WITHIN.

"Hold fast. We'll get it together again."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A temporary triumph of reaction is depressing the Russian Liberals. What will be the final result? Is the vast empire of the Czar fated to fall to pieces, or will Count Witte finally succeed in reconciling all classes of society and holding the state together? We give a German view above. Of course, the chief subject of British cartoonists just now is the tremendous victory of the Liberals in the British elections.

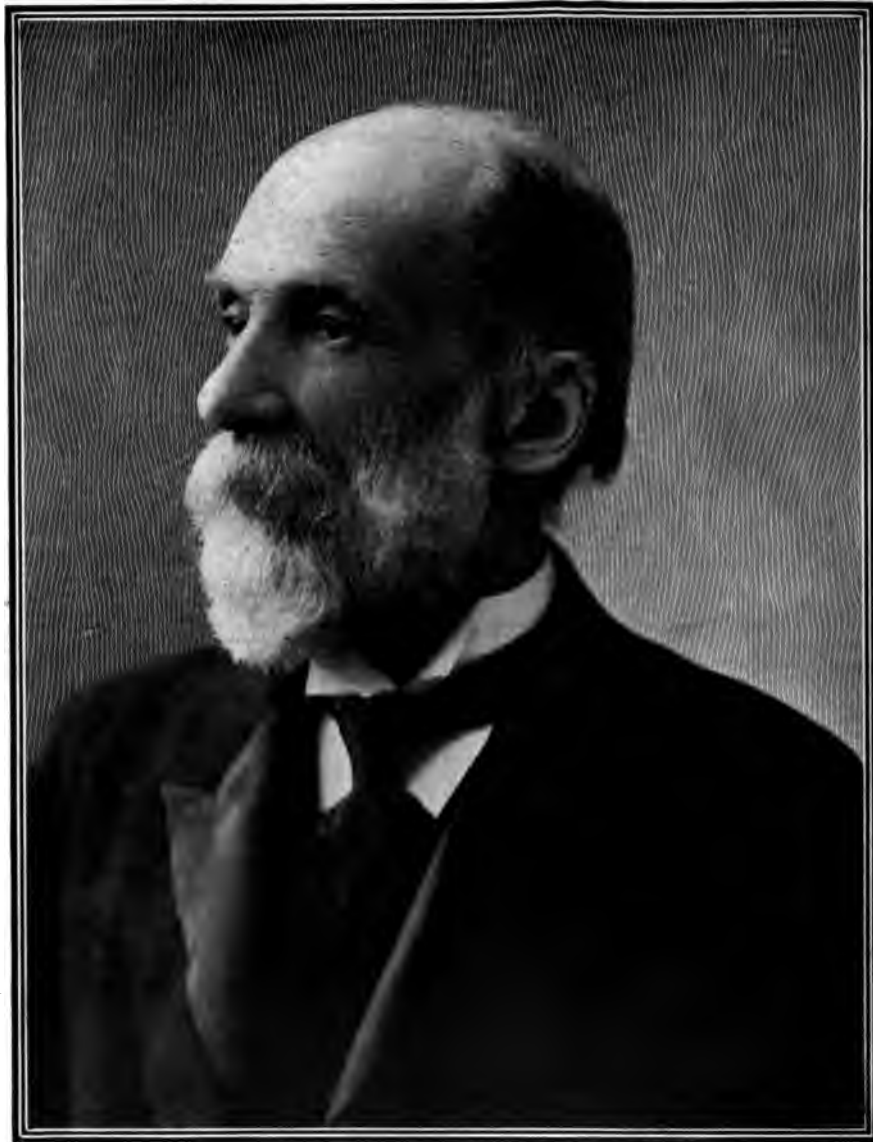


DIVIDED WE RIDE, UNITED WE FALL.  
Who will lead the defeated British Conservatives?  
From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



JIU-JITSU—OR THE PASSING OF ARTHUR.  
JOE: "Don't accept the verdict as final, Arthur."  
From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).





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## GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

**G**ENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, who died in Brooklyn, New York, on January 25, in his seventieth year, was a veteran of two wars. A graduate of West Point, General Wheeler was one of that numerous group of officers of the "old army" who "went with the South" in 1861 because the South was their homeland, and who fought many battles against the Stars and Stripes. Unlike many of his comrades, however, General Wheeler lived to renew a loyal devotion to the old flag, and even to fight battles for the reunited country. During the Civil War he was a dashing cavalry leader, having a brilliant part in the fighting at Chickamauga, the most desperate cavalry battle of the war, and

in several brilliant exploits seriously harassing General Sherman's advance. At the close of the war, "Fighting Joe," as he was called, was a lieutenant-general, had been under fire in more than eight hundred skirmishes, and had commanded in more than two hundred battles. After the war, General Wheeler became a lawyer and planter in Alabama, and represented the eighth Alabama district in Congress for nearly twenty years. At the outbreak of our war with Spain he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. He was the senior officer in the field at the battle of San Juan, July 1-2, and engaged in all the conflicts in front of Santiago. General Wheeler also commanded in the Philippines.

# THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN.

**F**EW care to recall just now that Christian IX. of Denmark was not always a popular monarch, worshiped by his subjects and revered by the whole civilized world—or that, in fact, he was once suspected, feared, and hated in Denmark as well as beyond its borders. And yet the meaning of his life-story cannot be clearly read, nor the worth of his life-work justly measured, if that fact is not kept in mind.

Contemplation of his long and eventful career compels the conclusion that, in public life and in the long run, moral qualities always count for more than mental ones, personality for more than genius. By virtues of the homeliest kind,—by sincerity of conviction, purity of purpose, kindness of heart, and uprightness in his dealings with all men,—King Christian succeeded, notwithstanding his lack of more brilliant gifts, in changing the distrust and dislike of a whole nation into confidence and love. By remaining true to himself and his own ideals, hostile as these were to the views and ways of a new time, he managed to turn years seemingly wasted on profitless party strife into a time of birth and growth, out of which sprang a rejuvenated Danish nation, strong, progressive, conscious of its own aims and needs, and self-reliant without arrogance.

The young Prince of Glücksburg, who in 1852, when the impending extinction of the house of Oldenburg made the Danish succession a burning international question, won the recognition of five great treaty powers and the two Scandinavian sister nations as the lawful heir to the Danish throne, was the younger son of a German "dozen-prince," and a claimant only by reason of his marriage to a distant relative of the reigning monarch, the Princess Louise of Hesse. By the Danes he was regarded as a foreigner, although he had been educated among them and had fought by their side in 1848 and 1849 against his own countrymen. To the Germans he was a renegade and a traitor, and they spoke contemptuously of him as "the protocol prince."

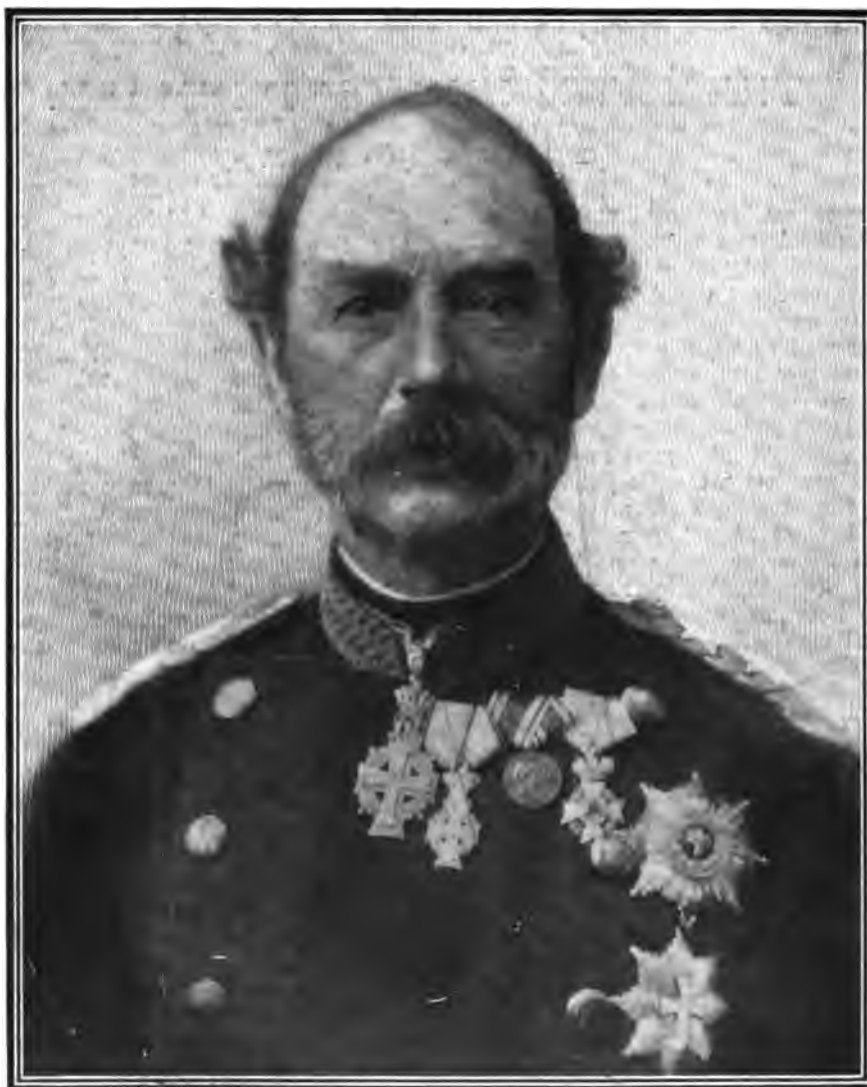
Hardly had he become King when the crisis which had threatened the country ever since the readjustment of European boundaries after the collapse of the Napoleonic empire reached a climax and the long-postponed conflict with Prussia was precipitated. By the importunings

of his ministry and the clamor of his people, Christian was led, two days after he had donned the royal robes, to sign the bill making the Duchy of Schleswig an integral part of the Danish realm, contrary to the wishes of a majority of its population. It was the only time he yielded to any voice but that of his own conviction. In 1870 he held back his people with firm hand when the cry for revenge on Germany rang loudly through the land and everybody was ready to plunge recklessly into another sanguinary adventure.

Unfortunately, that first fatal concession determined the attitude of King Christian during the rest of his life toward the voice of the people on domestic as well as foreign policy. Up to within a few years of his death he acted the part of a benevolent despot, maintaining firmly that he knew better how to promote the welfare of the nation than did the mass of its citizens, and that his opinion counted for more than any expression of popular will. A simple man by nature, devoted to his duties, fond of his people, and loving nothing better than to chat freely and frankly with the humblest among his subjects, he took an unrelenting stand against modern parliamentarism and what he regarded as popular encroachments on his sacred rights as monarch. And foremost of these he placed the right to choose his ministers without reference to the political complexion of the national legislative assembly, the Rigsdag.

## A KING MORE POPULAR THAN HIS POLICIES.

The "revised constitution" of 1866 was a masterpiece of ambiguity that split up the governing power between an upper house, representing only the King (who has the appointment of twelve out of sixty-six members) and a small group of large property-owners, and a lower house elected on the basis of a franchise approaching close to universal suffrage. For thirty-five years the political life of the nation was devoted to a struggle between the two branches of the Rigsdag, the King taking side with one, while back of the other stood an almost undivided people. Year after year a reactionary ministry stayed in office with the sanction of the monarch and against the will of the people; year after year the constitution was overridden and the expenses of the administration paid out of



**THE LATE KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK.**

(Born, April 8, 1818. Died, January 29, 1906.)

"provisional budgets," created by royal decree and unsanctioned by the Rigsdag. By laws of similar origin the right of meeting and the freedom of the press were curtailed. The leaders of the opposition were hounded and prosecuted and imprisoned. Carrying out the wishes of the King and the constantly dwindling party back of them, the Estrup ministry spent \$13,000,000 on a ring of permanent fortifications around the capital, which was opposed almost unanimously by the people, and which was declared by the clearest heads in the land to serve no other purpose than to tempt the enemy.

Yet no word was uttered against the King

himself. At a time when peasants and workmen spoke with equal eagerness of armed resistance, when the Rigsdag rejected every proposition emanating from the ministry, and when the country rang with shouts of protest against the violation of its constitutional liberty, the King walked about the streets of his capital in accordance with his life-long habit, as safe from harm and insult as if he had been surrounded only by the devoted members of his own family. One reason for this rare state of affairs lay in the sane temper of the people; another in the general recognition of the disinterestedness and probity of the monarch. Had Christian IX. been



From the *Charivari*.

THE LATE "FATHER-IN-LAW OF EUROPE" AND HIS FAMILY GATHERED IN THE PARK OF THE PALACE AT COPENHAGEN.

(The late King Christian is the elderly man with a derby near the center of the group. At his right is his daughter, Dowager-Empress of Russia. Next to her, to her right, is Christian's eldest son, Frederick, the new King of Denmark, and next to him the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe. Immediately on the left of the late King is his second daughter, Alexandra, now Queen of England. Next to her, and a little higher up in the picture, Princess Maud of England, the recently crowned Queen of Norway. Next to Princess Maud are the King and Queen of Greece, the Greek monarch being the son of the late King. Next to King George is his daughter, Princess Thyra, and at the extreme left of the King [the right of the picture] are Prince and Princess Waldemar. The group of young people sitting in the foreground are: The Grand Duchess Olga, the Princess Dagmar, and Alexandra, the daughter of the Dowager-Empress of Russia. Standing in the rear, two behind the present King, is his wife, the present Queen of Denmark, and immediately behind the Russian Dowager-Empress is the Duchess of Cumberland, with her husband, the Duke, to her right.)

another man than he was, Denmark would have had freedom twenty years ago, or a revolution.

#### DENMARK'S DEMOCRACY AND INDUSTRY.

The repression of the popular will acted like a weight on the safety-valve of a boiler. Each passing year made the mass of the people more radical in their views. The ministerial party in the lower house shrank to eight members. Several times portions of the "Left" seceded and joined the conservative "Right," only to be replaced by new and more trustworthy men at the next election. Social Democracy, which in 1872 could drum up only 199 votes for its pioneer leader in the capital, polled 55,000 votes out of a total 246,000 in 1903, and sent 16 representatives to the Folkething. To-day, the Danish nation must be regarded as one of the most democratic in the world. To-day, there are few countries where the political life stirs more vigorously than in Denmark. The people and its leaders, granted their legal rights at last, are going ahead rapidly now, and with fewer mistakes than would have followed thirty-five years of unopposed parliamentarism.

Nor did the diversion of political activity from its natural channels interfere with the steady development of national resources. Denmark has grown immensely in wealth and prosperity since 1863. Commerce and industry have advanced with giant strides. The national debt has been reduced from 265,000,000 crowns (a crown equals 26.5 cents) in 1868 to 210,000,000 in 1900, although a hundred millions or more have been spent during that period on the building of government railroads and the purchase of private roads. The entire Danish railroad system is government property to-day, and renders a fair net profit.

#### ALLIANCES WITH EUROPEAN ROYALTY.

And in the meantime Denmark has come to hold a unique position among the civilized powers of the world, it may be said, thanks to a series of matrimonial alliances which have made the Danish royal house related to almost every reigning family in Europe. These advantageous ties, which furnish better guarantee for the future security of the country than any treaties, were largely the outcome of the good-natured but none the less effective scheming of the clever, clear-headed Queen Louise, whose death, in 1898, at the age of eighty-one, was the greatest sorrow that ever befell King Christian

in his eighty-eight years of life. Her plans, however, might have availed little but for the general respect inspired by the King's character. At the very ebb-tide of his country's fortunes, this treaty-made and newly arrived monarch of a third-class power saw his second daughter married to the heir to the Russian Empire, while just before his own enthronement another daughter had been married to the Prince of Wales and a son became King of Greece. The Crown Prince, now King Frederick VIII., married, about that time, the only child of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden, obtaining with her one of the largest private fortunes said to be owned by any reigning monarch. And gradually the royal palaces in and about Copenhagen became so many havens of refuge where fatigued royalty could find relief from the restraint of court ceremonies and the worries of governing, and where, between a hunt and a dance, the precarious peace of the Continent was more than once patched up for another few years.

#### A POSSIBLE SCANDINAVIAN FEDERATION.

Although King Christian never took kindly to the idea of a united Scandinavia, more was done during his reign than ever before to bring the three sister nations into intimate relationship. They have now the same monetary system, coins of each nation circulating without restraint throughout the three countries. They have many commercial and financial laws and regulations in common, and at present a tri-national commission is at work on the codification and unification of the entire civil code. It is safe to say that the separation of Norway and Sweden and the elevation of a grandson of the aged King to the Norwegian throne tends to facilitate rather than to obstruct the future realization of a Scandinavian federation. The election of King Haakon by the Norwegians was a great joy to his grandfather, who, in spite of his four-score-and-eight, was actively planning to attend the crowning at far-off Trondhjem when death cut his life-thread.

Of the new King little can be said now. His tact and his warm interest in his people are known. Together with his more modern views on the relationship between monarch and nation, they will undoubtedly serve to make him an efficient leader of his people on the path to ever-increasing prosperity and self-realization in art and literature as well as in public-spirited citizenship.



THE NOTED ROCK SPRING ON THE LINCOLN FARM, IN KENTUCKY.

## A PARK OF PATRIOTISM: THE LINCOLN FARM.

**N**OT until Washington had been dead half a century did the American people realize the historic significance that centered in the old Mount Vernon home and take steps to preserve it as part of the nation's heritage.

It is now almost a century since the great martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln, was born on a little farm of one hundred and ten acres, two miles from the little town of Hodgenville, in the heart of Kentucky, and his birthplace is to this day a scene of neglect and decay.

One hundred years ago this month of March, Thomas Lincoln, of Virginian birth, laid claim to a little farm in the center of which was a noted spring, sheltered from the summer suns by a shelving rock. The waters of that spring, even in that early time, were famous throughout Hardin County, in which it was located, as now it is famous throughout central Kentucky. Near this picturesque natural spring this strong young Virginian, a carpenter by trade, built a log cabin, to which, on the following 10th of June, he brought his bride, Nancy Hanks; and in that little cabin, three years later, the Lincoln family gave welcome to the child whose name was to belong to the ages. On this farm the boy Abraham used to play with his sister and the boys of his neighborhood. In this little cabin Lincoln received his first schooling in the primary three R's from his mother, who taught him what she could in the long evenings by the light from spice-wood twigs hacked together upon a log.

It was during the nine years spent upon this farm that Lincoln enjoyed all the real boyhood he ever had. Though the life there, as in Indiana and Illinois, as he later said, was de-

scribed by the single sentence in Gray's Elegy, "The short and simple annals of the poor," his real play-time was on the rock-spring farm. Here he was a natural boy, hunting coons and partridges, victimizing his playfellows with practical jokes, always accompanying his father with grist to the mill, for the sake of an outing, and for the same reason he pursued the stone-wagons and the help which his father used to general into service along the old picturesque Louisville and Nashville pike, of which the good father was the county supervisor.

Partly because of the growing development in that section of the slave trade, which Thomas Lincoln thoroughly hated, and partly because of the insecurity of land titles at that time, the father of Abraham determined to move north across the broad Ohio to seek fortune in the vast wilderness of Indiana. To the grave of the baby brother the troubled mother took the boy Abraham and his little sister to say good-bye, a scene that so affected the sensitive soul of that rugged little pioneer that he was never able to refer to it in later years without touches of emotion. Then came the long heroic pioneer journey by ox-team to the north. This ended the childhood of the "First American." Though but nine years old when the little caravan ceased its journeying and sought to make a clearing in the woods of Indiana, the axe was placed in the hands of Abe. From that day on it was work,—rail-splitting, study, unceasing energy, tireless effort,—until such labors began to bear their tangible fruits and he became known as "Honest Abe, the lawyer," "the sad humorist of the Sangamon," and "the politician of unimpeachable



integrity," and, finally, the "crude, awkward guy from Illinois," who won the Chicago convention, in 1860, away from the more polished and accomplished Chase, of Ohio, and Seward, of New York.

The rest of his great story,—his campaign for the Presidency, his great and burdened war administration, his reflection, and his tragic death,—is known to-day throughout the length and breadth of our nation. During each succeeding decade, since the tragic end of that remarkable life, the American people have, through the perspective of time, found their appreciation of his great character and achievements constantly growing. Yet in all these years no national movement has, until now, been begun to preserve, park, and embellish the birthplace and boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln, of which, while President of the United States, he once said: "When the war is over I would like very much to visit my old Kentucky home; I remember the old home very well."

In these ninety years and more since the Lincoln family left that bit of rugged, rolling tree-and-bush-covered farm the records of the Hodgenville court-house show that the title to the property has changed but twice. A wealthy restaurant-owner in New York City bought it from the Creel family, of Kentucky, who bought it from Thomas Lincoln. This New Yorker had hoped to make a national park of the place, through some device or other, but business failure threw his estate into litigation, and there it rested for years. During this period, Mr. John Wanamaker is known to have made repeated attempts to secure the property; various patriotic societies have undertaken to save the place; a bill

was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, but failed to pass; the postmaster at Hodgenville made several attempts to rally local interest in the preservation of the property, and even appealed, without success, for Congressional assistance in the matter. Early in August of 1905, by order of the court, the property was announced for sale at public auction, from the court-house steps at Hodgenville. Rumors were current at the time that various commercial organizations were contemplating purchasing the farm at that sale and using it, through some means or other, for advertising their enterprises. Among such was a prominent Eastern department-store proprietor and a Louisville distiller. Believing that such vandalism should be checked, and that the property should in some way revert to the people, Mr. Robert J. Collier, of New York, bought the farm under the hammer, and with Dr. Albert Shaw, of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and others organized the Lincoln Farm Association, which has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, to develop the Lincoln birthplace-farm into a national park. Gov. Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, acting as president of the association, is supported in this movement by a board of trustees of representative citizens, including the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England; the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; the Hon. Horace Porter, ex-ambassador to France; the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Mr. Norman Hapgood, of *Collier's Weekly*; Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*; Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago; District Attorney William Travers Jerome, of New York; Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); August Belmont; Edward M. Shepard, of the New York bar; Miss Ida M. Tarbell; Charles A. Towne, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota and now Congressman from New York; Thomas Hastings, architect; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*; Mr. Robert J. Collier, of New York; Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, acting as treasurer, and Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones as secretary.



THE LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE IS LOCATED NEAR THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF KENTUCKY.

This patriotic association is now making an appeal to the American people for voluntary contributions of any sum from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, as an endowment and trust fund for the association, the sole purpose of which is to make of this historic spot a national shrine of patriotism and civic inspiration.

It is the purpose of the Lincoln Farm Association, directed by the patriotic citizens who compose its board of trustees, and in which association every American shall be given membership who contributes any sum upward of twenty-five cents to the general subsidy of this plan, to make of this historic spot a national park and an infinitely wider and broader inspiration than that of the national parks of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Vicksburg. It is not to be a park to commemorate our lamentable differences, but a park to commemorate our unity, harmony, prosperity, and high citizenship. It is the purpose of the Lincoln Farm Association to restore to its original site the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and which has been carried away by vandal hands as an idle curiosity and exhibition. The old spring will be properly cleaned and protected; the old fields which Lincoln himself used to help to plant will be put in blue grass; at least one noble monument will be erected to grace the grounds; and there will be an historical museum, which President Roosevelt has suggested should be called "a temple of patriotic



THE CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN.

(It is a part of the plans of the Lincoln Farm Association to restore this log cabin to its original site on the farm.)

righteousness." This should be made in the form of a permanent building, which should safely house the historic treasures to be gathered and placed there.

Lying, as this farm does, almost at the very center of our national population, it will ever be most accessible, and in many ways will be the most attractive of all our historical parks, and the most useful as a common ground for the nation, representing, as it will, a great nation's school of peace, civic righteousness, and unity,—a museum of national loyalty, where animosity will forever be buried, and where North and South will find a common ground of pride.



A BIT OF THE FARM AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

(The house in the center of the picture was built after the Lincolns left the farm; it is now occupied by the keeper.)



ANATOLE LE BRAZ.

[M. Le Braz, who arrived in New York on February 7 for a lecture tour under the auspices of the Alliance Française, has already delivered several lectures at Harvard University on the Celts of Brittany. As can be seen from the above portrait, this gifted Frenchman has a highly magnetic personality. He is really more apostle than man of letters. Eloquent and convincing as he is on the lecture platform, he is more eloquent and convincing when, having chanced upon a sympathetic listener, he feels free to speak of himself and the faith that is in him. At such times he speaks unreservedly in the fervent yet dreamy fashion that characterizes the Celt. He chose teaching as his career, he says, because "I insisted upon being stationed among my immediate compatriots. I taught for fourteen years at the Lycée of Quimper in spite of educational and journalistic offers from Paris. At a time when every one who wielded a pen was being drawn to the capital, I resolved to remain faithful to my native province; and if there is anything original about my work it is entirely due to the fact that, son of Brittany, I gave myself to Brittany body and soul. In fact, my sole thought and my sole ambition were to bring to light what is most personal and most profound in my country and my race. For that, it was not enough to study myself. It was necessary to search in the soul of the people, where it is preserved intact. For years I wandered up and down the moors and the coasts. I haunted the thatched huts of the peasants and the fishermen. I delved in the mines of their memories, and brought forth, little by little, their enchanting secrets. I want now, if destiny permit, to study the relations of Brittany to the other Celtic countries. This is a practically unworked field. There are vaster subjects, I know, but I doubt if there are many richer and more seductive ones."]

# ANATOLE LE BRAZ, A REPRESENTATIVE CELT OF FRANCE.

BY CARROLL DUNHAM.

THE Celtic peoples of Europe, driven westward by the pressure of other races now dominant, inhabit the extreme peninsulas and islands of the Atlantic seaboard. They hold their own in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in English Cornwall, and in the great wild province of Brittany, in France. Many instances of Celtic energy may be found in the history of England; and that country's conflicts with Ireland, though more or less disguised under the forms of peace, have not yet died away. Although they have become powerless to govern other races, the force and genius of the Celts still affect those who have overcome them. They cling to their nationality in spite of political absorption, and shoot penetrating influences through the races ruling them.

We Americans are familiar with the Celts of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The Celts of France, however, are less well known to us; much less well known than they deserve to be. Until within our own time they have been an isolated and a separate people. Armorica, their ancient country, now known as Brittany, did not become a part of the growing kingdom of France until a year before the first voyage of Columbus.

A passionate conservatism has always characterized these Celts. They have clung to old allegiances, much as they have clung to the fringes of their old lands. Usually more royalist than the king, they have often been more religious than the church. It may be said that their royalties, if intense, have often been narrow. Their unit of government has been the clan rather than the nation; the clan, a kind of enlarged family, grouped about a fighting leader, who was also a judge, a provider, a benevolent, parental, arbitrary, and absolute master. Something of this survives among us in the vitality and persistence of a clan rule like that of Tammany in New York.

The Celts of Brittany are thus a people of strongly marked character. The warrior, at the head of his clan, is one of their great men. The woodland priest is another; and quite as interesting and important as either is the minstrel, who sings of love and war, of the mystical forest and the gods above. One may find his successor to-day in the wandering singer, who goes from Pardon to Pardon, reciting in the Breton tongue

old poems from memory, and often delighting his listeners with new ones of his own creation.

Such a man, born of the Bretons, trained in the schools of Paris, a minstrel and teller of tales, is Anatole Le Braz.

Le Braz was born in the center of the Breton peninsula, in the region covered by the famous forest of Broceliande, among the clans of woodcutters, charcoal-burners, and makers of sabots. He says of himself: "I imagine that the Celtic Vivien visited my birthplace more than once." All his ancestors were Bretons of old stock; he is what an Irishman would call "a true son of the old sod." His native language was Breton. His parents spoke no other, nor did the boy learn French until he was seven years old. He was born in the hills, but when he was two his family moved to the north coast. There he grew up among the natives. At the age of ten he went to school at Saint-Brieuc, finishing his preparatory studies afterward in Paris, where he subsequently took the university degrees at the Sorbonne.

After seven years' work in Paris, confident of his ability to express himself, his one desire was to return to Brittany. He was drawn thither by the conviction that his work lay there, ready to his hand, among the men of his race. He went to Quimper, where he taught at the Lycée for fourteen years, living in an old manor-house set in a beautiful garden at one end of the town. The native peasants and sailors soon learned the way there, and on winter evenings they sat about his fire telling tales. In writing of this time, Le Braz says: "As I listened to them the lines of the *Chansons de la Bretagne* began to sing in my mind." He wrote down the songs, turned them into French, and published a book which was crowned by the French Academy and made its author's name known throughout France.

Another work even more unusual in its quality had a somewhat similar origin. This is the book known as the "Legends of Death in Brittany." Its method is original, and its contents of peculiar interest, for it is a collection of the legends of the Breton people, taken down *verbatim* in their own words and translated into French.

Each legend and each variant is ascribed to its narrator, with the place where it was heard

and the date added. The patient labor required to produce this work can only be guessed at by those who know the shyness and taciturn reserve of the Breton people. The first edition has long been out of print, but a second is now obtainable. There is probably no better way of entering into the nature of the Celts than by reading this book. Something in our blood, something elemental in us, answers to these legends, perhaps because few of us Americans are without some tincture of the Celt.

It was only after such a long and thorough training that Le Braz began to use his knowledge with the freedom of a creative artist. He is a born story-teller, who puts into his tales and verses his own heart, and his deep understanding of his people. His book "*Au Pays des Pardons*" deals with the religious state of mind, which he considers to be the most marked trait of the race. In other books he has described the homely yet poetic Breton life, as lived on the sea, or in the woods, or on the desolate windswept wastes of the province. Among these books may be mentioned "*Pâques d'Islande*;" "*Vieilles Histoires du Pays Breton*," and "*Le Gardien du Feu*." More recent works are "*La Terre du Passé*" and "*Les Contes du Soleil et de la Brun*;" and latest of all is the study of the "*Théâtre Celtique*," which brought him his doctor's degree.

Anatole Le Braz is by origin and early experience himself a true Celt of Brittany. Among them he has grown up, speaking their language, thinking their thoughts, dreaming their dreams. It is because of this that, studying the Celtic peoples, he has been able to do so, not by observation only, but by that most intimate of all methods, the study of traits spontaneous in himself, using his trained intelligence and his remarkable talent to penetrate the characteristics and peculiar gifts of his own authentic Breton nature. That which an outsider would carefully observe and laboriously note down, Le Braz himself actually *is*; and therefore, when most free, most unconscious, most inspired, he is most truly Breton. Shy and secretive, the Breton is like the mountain in his own legend which opened once in every hundred years, and then only when the twelve strokes of midnight sounded. The stranger never enters. But to Le Braz the humblest peasants open their hearts and reveal their dreams, for he is a brother,—familiar, indeed, with the strange and distant outer world of France, but truly at one with them, sharing their visions, loving their beliefs. Thus, he has become their mouthpiece, the representative man of their race in France.

The late Auguste Sabatier, one of the ablest of his remarkable family, writing of the "*Gardien du Feu*" in the *Journal de Genève*, says:

Monsieur Anatole Le Braz has placed himself at the outset in the first rank of our writers of romances. I know no one, at present, who shows a more original native talent or a happier development. Himself a Breton, in mind and principle, he guards with jealous care the sacred flame of Celtic poesy, which from the old Armorican hearthstone had passed into his soul and illumined his feelings, his thoughts, his style, his whole manner of life. His tales and poems show the melancholy of the race, the sadness of the land, the sobriety of gestures and attitudes, the tenderness of heart, and that old habit of dreaming life instead of living it.

But the picturesque and the exotic are not his only qualities. Scenes and events are symbols to him of the state of the human soul. His cultivated and thoughtful spirit rises easily from particulars to generalities; he perceives the deep mystery of the common lot, across the background of which individual destinies sometimes flash for a moment. So that after charming us with exterior details, with the quaintness of his local stories, he touches and moves us by a sort of gloomy philosophy. Is it not the sign manual of the great artist to put the human and universal into a special and living form?

I should like to express here, to Monsieur Le Braz, my appreciation of what in his works impresses itself so clearly on contemporary literature. I am grateful to him for not pursuing psychology, which kills romance; for not inserting any sort of philosophic reflection in his poetry or his prose; for contenting himself with the spontaneous, unconscious philosophy of the human soul which we can find for ourselves in the old legends, in the common speech, in the catastrophes of elemental passion. In short, I am grateful to him for remaining simply poet and story-teller. I am glad that Monsieur Le Braz has a native country and is faithful to it; that he lives in his dear Brittany, and has no desire to leave it; that having a Breton soul, he does not try to make it a Parisian one; that he is ever pushing his roots farther into his native soil, which rewards him year by year with her nourishing force, and inspires him with admirable stories.

Hitherto, Monsieur Le Braz has given us only detached tales and legends, such as "*Vieilles Histoires du Pays Breton*," or "*Pâques d'Islande*." Now he has accomplished the decisive work of a ripe mind. I do not think that I exaggerate in saying that "*Le Gardien du Feu*" is a masterpiece. It is a gloomy and silent tragedy, pervaded by the simple poetry and divine terror of the ancient tragedies.

Monsieur Le Braz is at present professor of Celtic literature at the University of Rennes. He has accepted an invitation from the Alliance Française to visit the United States during the present year for the purpose of lecturing on the Celts of Brittany at several of our American universities. He has the happy faculty, not always possessed by authors, of speaking as well as he writes.

# THE IMPERIAL CHINESE SPECIAL MISSION.

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

(Special representative of the United States with the commissioners.)

ONE of the most distinguished and thoughtful of our diplomatists, in speaking of the Chinese commission which has just visited this country, said that in his judgment the sending out of this commission is the most significant event of the last hundred years in the history of China. Heretofore, the Chinese reformers who have advocated the adoption of Western methods of government have been frowned upon by the ruling power; but now it seems that the government is putting itself at the head of the reform movement. This view is confirmed by the fact that the commission received its instructions in several long personal interviews with their imperial majesties.

The commission is made up of the two high commissioners, their excellencies Tai Hung-chi and Tuan Fang, one first secretary, two English secretaries, and some thirty-five other persons who rank as secretaries. Some of these, such as the assistant director of the imperial Chinese railways, or the former superintendent of coal mines in Hupeh, or General Yao, are technical experts, while others are young men of distinguished scholarship.



HIS EXCELLENCY TAI HUNG-CHI.  
(Imperial High Commissioner.)



HIS EXCELLENCY TUAN FANG.  
(Imperial High Commissioner.)

After the United States, the commission has planned to visit Germany, Austria, Italy, and, if conditions there permit them to travel without difficulty, Russia also. Unfortunately for the success of their mission, their stay in each of these countries is very short, only five weeks having been spent in the United States, while elsewhere their time will be even more restricted.

The purpose of the commission is, primarily, to make such a study of the political institutions of the various countries visited that they will be able, on their return, to offer valuable suggestions for the improvement of their own. There is even serious talk among the high officials in China of some form of a constitution. In consequence, the commissioners are as eager to learn regarding the working of some of our institutions as regarding their form of organization. Inasmuch as political reform necessarily involves social reform, even as a condition



precedent, the commission is devoting special attention to the study of education, in universities and schools, and to methods of social amelioration, in prisons and asylums for the insane and the poor. They, however, are not neglecting the study of our large manufacturing plants, and have clearly in mind, also, the improvement of the industrial conditions of China. It is a matter of peculiar interest that the Empress-Dowager charged them to inquire especially into the education of girls in the United States, since she hoped, on their return, to be able to found a school for the education of the daughters of the princes.

The Chinese are also naturally very restive under the ex-territorial jurisdiction of the consular courts in China, by which any foreigner has the right to be tried by his own countrymen and under the laws of his own country. The Chinese recognize clearly that foreign nations will not consent to any modification of the treaties under which this right is claimed unless their criminal laws are greatly modified. Aside from this direct practical aim, there can be no doubt that the awakening modern spirit in China has led the more thoughtful Chinese to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the better care and treatment of the unfortunate, dependent, and delinquent classes.

The great efforts put forth by China during the last few years to increase her army and put it on an effective fighting basis would lead us to expect the commissioners to take the interest which they did in things military, especially in our two great training-schools for sailors and soldiers at Annapolis and West Point, and in the Springfield arsenal.

The two high commissioners are men especially well equipped for their task. His Excellency Tai Hung-chi is a scholar who while still a young man attained the distinction of being one of the three best scholars of the year at the imperial examination. Some of his brief addresses given in this country, often with little or no opportunity for preparation, have been marked by noteworthy aptness, felicity, and soundness of thought. He has at different times been in charge of the great civil-service examinations in different provinces, and has also served in the same capacity at the imperial examinations in Peking. Besides these educational positions, he has held various important political posts at Peking, and when appointed a member of the commission was junior president of the board of revenue.

His colleague on the commission, the Viceroy Tuan Fang, known as one of the most enlightened and progressive of the rulers of China, is a

man of wide and successful experience as a skilled executive. But while he has won his chief renown in administrative work, he is also a connoisseur of rare Chinese art and antiquities. He has probably the finest collection of antiquities, bronzes, inscriptions, scrolls, porcelains, sculptures, paintings, and the like in China, and his interest in these collections and studies is second only to that of promoting the welfare of his people. While he believes heartily in the Chinese, and in the necessity of their working out their own improvement, he still has not hesitated to employ foreign experts to teach his people, and is in no sense to be looked upon as anti-foreign, although he is decidedly pro-Chinese. At different times governor of four different provinces, all of them among the greatest of the Yangtse Valley, he has twice been acting viceroy in that most important region. He is now viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang, two provinces of China with a population estimated at some thirty-five millions.

To foreigners familiar with Chinese affairs he is perhaps best known as the governor who, during the Boxer troubles, although a Manchu and a relative of Prince Tuan, leader of the anti-foreign party at the court, with imminent risk to himself, and against the threats of Boxer sympathizers, had the superb courage to save the lives of all the missionaries and foreigners in his province. The missionaries were brought together in the capital city and sent out under efficient military protection to a place of safety. When, on account of the haste of removal, some were so short of funds that they could not travel in safety, he himself supplied them. As Nichols says in his book "Through Hidden Shensi," "he is regarded by all foreigners in China as a hero and as the noblest living Manchu." And yet, at the banquet given in New York by the missionary boards, when lauded for this act of heroism he replied, with characteristic modesty, that he had simply done his every-day duty. He had protected the property and the lives of the people in his charge; he had tried to make no distinction between persons on account of religion, race, or class, whether missionaries, laborers, merchants, or scholars. All were under his protection.

Of even greater significance, as showing his broad-mindedness and that of his colleague, was the frank statement that the missionaries in China had done much good by their establishment of schools and hospitals and their thoughtful care of the poor and suffering. Although he is not a Christian, and doubtless prefers the religion of his people to Christianity, he still had the courage, as well as the liberal-



THE NEW ZEALAND TEAM (RUGBY FOOTBALL) WHICH WON THIRTY-ONE GAMES OUT OF THIRTY-TWO PLAYING AGAINST THE LEADING TEAMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(The men average about 5 feet 10 inches in height and 175 pounds in weight. Note the broad shoulders, and the costumes used in playing the game.)

The New Zealand team visited New York on its homeward way, and played an exhibition game against a New York team chiefly composed of men who had learned the game in England. The New Yorkers were unable to raise a full team, however, so the New Zealanders loaned a number of their spare men. During the game a member of the New York team had to retire. The New Zealanders promptly sent one of their men to fill his place, and played out the game one man short, as substitutes are not allowed in the English game.

This game was witnessed by a number of authorities on American football, and they were highly pleased at the exhibition. They saw that the game, though fast, was devoid of rough play, and that no player was seriously injured, notwithstanding the absence of armor. The costume of the player at Rugby football consists of a light Jersey, running-breeches, short stockings, and shoes. The knees are bare, and if shin-guards are ever worn they are placed under the stockings, for a player is ashamed to wear them openly.

What astonished the spectators most, perhaps, was the openness of the play, the wonderful passing of the ball, and the accurate kicking of it by men running at top speed. It was conceded that the Rugby game is more interesting to watch than ours, requires quite as much speed and skill, and is far less dangerous. It is a

game that can be played by any one of average strength and skill, and a mild form of training is all that is necessary. A man of light build who is speedy and uses his brains has an equal chance with a man of brawn, and in this Rugby football is typical of English athletics generally. Take any of their sports, and you will find that it is something to afford an afternoon's amusement and to "keep a chap fit" for the remainder of the week,—a game that any one can take a hand in.

#### TRAINING IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Those who have read "Tom Brown's School Days" will have got a fair idea of the methods employed at English schools. They believe that a certain amount of sport is as necessary for a boy as is his Latin and Greek. He is compelled to take part in the games. The British idea was put into words by Samuel Smiles when he wrote: "Cultivate the physical powers exclusively, and you have an athlete or a savage; the moral only, and you have an enthusiast or a maniac; the intellectual only, and you have a diseased oddity, it may be a monster. It is only by wisely training all three together that the complete man can be formed."

If the English idea were introduced into our schools it would make for the better all-around development of our citizens. When the English lad goes to school, at about nine years of age,

# WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US IN ATHLETICS.

BY G. UPTON HARVEY.

**I**T really is not fair or profitable to judge athletics in general, or any particular sport or game, by the benefits secured by the few. The test should be the good accruing to the nation at large. Athletics should build us up as a people, raise the standard of average manhood, and thus benefit us as a nation, rather than develop a selected few who use their strength and skill chiefly as a means of earning money.

In America, we love our players rather than our games. The result is that only one man in a thousand acquires the strength and proficiency which make him an acceptable player. Our athletics develop the few, and benefit us but little, if at all, as a people. Of course, we turn out teams and individual athletes unequaled anywhere else in the world. But what good does that do you and me, who are shut out from participation in the games because we are not giants in point of strength or wizards in point of skill? We are compelled to be mere onlookers at the present-day baseball or football game, or track meet, to watch the players with mingled feelings of awe and admiration, much as the Romans of old sat about the amphitheater and marveled at the exploits of the gladiators. The "sport" of the Romans,—desperate encounters between man and man, or between man and wild beast,—undoubtedly developed men of unsurpassed courage, skill, and strength; but did it benefit Rome?

Our athletes lead the world. That is a matter of record. But how has this superiority been achieved? By making athletics a business or a profession for selected individuals instead of a sport, a pastime, and a recreation for all. Athletics as we know them may be sport or pastime for us as spectators, but our games are no recreation for those who participate in them. The desire to excel, to win at any cost, is the root of the evil. If we can't win, we drop out of the game and join the ranks of spectators. The benefits of participating in an afternoon's sport, even as a loser, are lost sight of. We do not play for the sake of playing, or for the betterment of our physical condition,—we play to win, to come out first, to excel our neighbors.

What we need to learn is to be cheerful losers. Any one can be a gracious winner, but few of us are good losers. Until we do learn that there is something in the game besides the winning of

it, we cannot hope that our athletics will be of general benefit to the nation.

## PLAYING FOR SPORT'S SAKE.

In England,—in fact, throughout the United Kingdom,—athletics are on a different plane. Love of sport,—of the game, not the player,—is a marked characteristic of the average British subject, and it has made the man of Great Britain the best-developed of the civilized races of the world. I mean by this that, man for man, they are unmatched in point of bodily development, that the average of strength and of proficiency at outdoor sports is higher among them than among the men of any other nation. Exceptions do not alter the fact.

The male Britisher, wherever you find him, is interested actively in some outdoor sport. He plays at something even when he knows there is little or no chance for him to win. He plays to win if he can, of course; but to win is not his chief aim. He plays partly for the exercise and partly for recreation. In other words, he considers the benefits to be derived in the shape of amusement for the day or hour and betterment of health rather than the chance of defeating those who play against him. He plays fast and hard; but he does not lose sight of the fact that it is play, not a competition in which he must win even at the sacrifice of true pleasure.

In all athletic sports, the benefit really lies in the playing, not in the winning. It is no longer sport when desire to win makes the contest so severe that only a picked few can engage in it and these few find pleasure only in the defeat of their opponents. Muscle-wrenching, bone-breaking contests between highly trained men are encounters, not sport.

## AMERICAN VERSUS BRITISH FOOTBALL.

The difference between American football and the English Rugby game illustrates this point. Recently a New Zealand team toured the United Kingdom playing Rugby against all comers. They played thirty-two games, and that they played hard and fast is shown by the fact that in thirty-one games they were victorious. Yet a broken collar-bone was the most serious injury inflicted on any man during these games. Could a team come out of as many hard contests at the American game with one man uninjured?



THE NEW ZEALAND TEAM (RUGBY FOOTBALL) WHICH WON THIRTY-ONE GAMES OUT OF THIRTY-TWO PLAYING AGAINST THE LEADING TEAMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(The men average about 5 feet 10 inches in height and 175 pounds in weight. Note the broad shoulders, and the costumes used in playing the game.)

The New Zealand team visited New York on its homeward way, and played an exhibition game against a New York team chiefly composed of men who had learned the game in England. The New Yorkers were unable to raise a full team, however, so the New Zealanders loaned a number of their spare men. During the game a member of the New York team had to retire. The New Zealanders promptly sent one of their men to fill his place, and played out the game one man short, as substitutes are not allowed in the English game.

This game was witnessed by a number of authorities on American football, and they were highly pleased at the exhibition. They saw that the game, though fast, was devoid of rough play, and that no player was seriously injured, notwithstanding the absence of armor. The costume of the player at Rugby football consists of a light Jersey, running-breeches, short stockings, and shoes. The knees are bare, and if shin-guards are ever worn they are placed under the stockings, for a player is ashamed to wear them openly.

What astonished the spectators most, perhaps, was the openness of the play, the wonderful passing of the ball, and the accurate kicking of it by men running at top speed. It was conceded that the Rugby game is more interesting to watch than ours, requires quite as much speed and skill, and is far less dangerous. It is a

game that can be played by any one of average strength and skill, and a mild form of training is all that is necessary. A man of light build who is speedy and uses his brains has an equal chance with a man of brawn, and in this Rugby football is typical of English athletics generally. Take any of their sports, and you will find that it is something to afford an afternoon's amusement and to "keep a chap fit" for the remainder of the week,—a game that any one can take a hand in.

#### TRAINING IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Those who have read "Tom Brown's School Days" will have got a fair idea of the methods employed at English schools. They believe that a certain amount of sport is as necessary for a boy as is his Latin and Greek. He is compelled to take part in the games. The British idea was put into words by Samuel Smiles when he wrote: "Cultivate the physical powers exclusively, and you have an athlete or a savage; the moral only, and you have an enthusiast or a maniac; the intellectual only, and you have a diseased oddity, it may be a monster. It is only by wisely training all three together that the complete man can be formed."

If the English idea were introduced into our schools it would make for the better all-around development of our citizens. When the English lad goes to school, at about nine years of age,



THE AMERICAN TEAM SCRIMMAGE.

he is compelled to take part in the sports as regularly as he does his lessons. The masters play with the boys and instruct them, developing their weaker points and teaching them to use their strength to best advantage. After a time the youngster makes his form or class team and plays against another form. From that hour until he is an old man he is a lover of outdoor sports, and in nine cases out of ten takes an active interest in at least one game.

It is a well-known fact that those who are successful in life, generally speaking, are men whose bodies are sound and well developed. The robust man, because of his greater capacity for work, has a tremendous advantage over his competitor whose physical condition is poor. On the other hand, you will notice that as a rule big men of wonderful physical development are not what one would call successful men; that is to say, they are rarely intellectual enough to succeed in a profession or in business.

The training-table as it exists in our schools and colleges is unknown in England. Whether a boy is simply keeping fit for his first-year sports or training for his 'varsity team, the

method is practically the same. He is up in the morning early, into light attire, and off for a run across country with a number of his classmates or team mates. No one thinks of setting a pace too warm for the slowest of the party. They jog along for miles, chatting and joking as they go, returning in time for a cold plunge before breakfast. The run may, and usually does, end in a sprint, but there is nothing of that constant effort to be first in so common among our young athletes during the training period.

An athlete on a track team "gets into condition" by taking a few practice runs, and then enters for every event on the programme. He may come off with an armful of cups, or he may show last in everything. It's all the same to him; he has had his afternoon of sport, and has improved his physical condition. Sport of this kind does not develop record-makers who so far outclass their friends and acquaintances that there is no competition between them, and therefore no sport; it does not develop men who are fit only to become professional athletes or policemen. It does do much to build up the bodies and stimulate the brains of the whole race.



THE ENGLISH "SCURUM," IN WHICH THE SEVEN MEN ON EACH SIDE LOCK ARMS AND SHOULDERS, FORMING A WEDGE.



A CONFERENCE IN CHAMBERS.

(Judge "Ben" B. Lindsey, of Denver, Colo., with some of "his boys.")

## THE CHILDREN'S COURT IN AMERICAN CITY LIFE.

BY FRANCES MAULE BJÖRKMAN.

SEVEN years ago, before there was such a thing as a juvenile court, a boy of nine was arrested in Denver for burglary. He was brought into the criminal court, tried as a burglar, and sent to jail. He served a term of years, during which he learned thoroughly the trade which he had been accused of plying. When he was released he began to practice it in earnest. He was rearrested, recommitted, and, after a second term, turned loose again, a more accomplished burglar than before. A few months ago he was shot at by the Denver police in an attempt to escape a third arrest. He was captured and brought into the Juvenile Court, still a mere child that ought to have been going to school.

Judge "Ben" B. Lindsey, who presides over this tribunal, was confronted by a bold, hardened, and unnaturally sharp young expert in crime who had mystified the police by telling half-a-dozen different stories. Judge Lindsey began by telling the boy that he didn't believe him to be half as "tough a kid" as the police had made him out, and that he would not be "sent up" if he was "square with the court"

and made a clean breast of his trouble with the "cops."

This new treatment got from the boy his real story. He had been led into his first offense by a desire for a knife with which to make a kite. His father refused to get him one, and he broke into a barber shop and took a razor. According to the letter of the criminal law, the boy had committed a burglary. As there was no "juvenile" law at the time, he was dealt with as a professional housebreaker. Asked about his first trial, he said to Judge Lindsey:

"Aw, de guy wid de whiskers wot sat up on de high bench looked over at de 'cop,' and de 'cop' he says, 'Dis is a very bad kid; he broke into Smith's barber shop and took a razor, and he admits it, yer Honor.' Den de guy on de high bench sends me up widout givin' me a chanet to say a woid."

Thus, the boy was well started on a criminal career before he was ten years old. Fortunately, he fell into the hands of the Denver Juvenile Court, which had been established in the interval between his second and third arrest, while he was still able to "pull up." Instead of tell-



that he was a bad boy and sending him to the reformatory, Judge Lindsey told him that he was "a good fellow" and set him free—on probation—that boy is going uphill as fast as he can go downhill before.

#### THE PRINCIPLE REACHING ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES.

The case, taken from the official records, illustrates the general principle upon which juvenile courts are conducted, and shows what they accomplish in actual results. In their seven years of existence they have been accepted everywhere as the only effective, as well as the humane, method of dealing with delinquent children. Samuel J. Barrows, United States Commissioner to the International Prison Commission, says, in his report, that the establishment of juvenile courts is the most notable development in judicial principles of the present century, and that never before has a judicial reform made such rapid progress.

In 1898 there was not a juvenile court in the world, and children were arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in company with and exactly in the same manner as adult criminals in every one of the United States except New York and Massachusetts, where there were ineffective laws permitting "child criminals" to be tried apart from adults.

To-day, twenty-two States have some form of legislation for juvenile delinquents, and thirty-eight cities have juvenile courts in varying degrees of perfection. In almost all the other States, bills are pending for the establishment of such courts. Following the lead of the United States, juvenile courts have been established in Toronto, Canada, and throughout Australia. In the Irish cities of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, special days are set apart for the hearing of children's cases, and in England and Scotland efforts are now being made to secure the complete system which has been adopted here.

#### THE CHILD DELINQUENT NOT A CRIMINAL.

As each community has formulated its law to meet its own peculiar needs, details vary as much as the communities themselves; but as all the juvenile courts in existence have been modeled upon the principles and methods in use in New York, Chicago, and Denver, these three types together may be said to represent the various forms of the juvenile-court ideas thus far realized.

The principle is that the child offender should not be treated as a criminal, but as a child in so

many words. New York provides that children under sixteen years of age charged with felony shall be treated as misdemeanants. Colorado characterizes child law-breakers as "juvenile disorderly persons." In most of the other States they are known as "delinquent children."

The law provides that juvenile offenders must be tried apart from adult criminals; that they must be taken care of, both pending trial and after commitment, in institutions where they will not come in contact with adult criminals; and that, whenever possible, they must be released under the care of probation officers rather than sent to reformatories. Judge Richard S. Tuthill, who has presided over the Chicago court since its establishment, has crystallized the spirit of the juvenile-court principle in a single sentence.

"The idea of punishment is eliminated," he says, "and the facts are considered simply as evidence to show whether the child is in a condition of delinquency, so that the State, standing *in loco parentis*, ought to enter upon the exercise of parental care over him."

#### PROBATION VERSUS IMPRISONMENT.

The effective administration of this principle may almost be said to depend upon the probation system. Juvenile courts were created to keep children out of jails as much as for any other reason. Reformatories were found almost as bad as jails in their influence. First offenders are, therefore, committed to institutions only when their home surroundings demand removal for their own good, or when they have reached such a depth of incorrigibility that they have to be protected from themselves.

In nine cases out of ten the first offender is released on probation. It is then the duty of the probation officer to visit him at his home at regular intervals; to see that he is carrying out the instructions of the court, and that the environment is favorable to growth and improvement; to try to eliminate unfavorable conditions, and to bring him into court again if he cannot be taken care of properly out of the institution.

The work is intimate and personal. It is the probation officer's business to find out the cause of the boy's delinquency, and to try to remove it. If he is a member of a street "gang," or of a bad neighborhood, the officer must inform the fact to the court, and the court must order the parents to seek better surroundings. If the child has a bad reputation in school, or if he has incurred the ill-will of his teacher, the officer must arrange to have him transferred to another school. If he is of working age, the

in a position, and take care afterward that interests are not jeopardized by the fact that he has been in trouble.

The office of these new public servants is a novelty, many States are still undecided the best way of providing for their support. In some, notably Illinois and Pennsylvania, there is a strong prejudice against appropriation and expenditure, as tending to involve in politics an office whose incumbents should be chosen for fitness.

In other States, notably Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, no provision is made for the salaries of probation officers in regular State appropriations. In New York City, the probation officers are regarded as the servants of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. As the influence and power of this organization is enough to secure officers of superior character to cover the whole of the work, and Superintendent, William Jenkins, had a thirty-year experience of work and the respect of the society, the records of the juvenile delinquent children.

For nearly half a century, New York is better equipped in this respect than any other city. The men in charge of the Chicago court complain that the provisions for probation officers are wholly inadequate. The State pays out for the purpose only the salaries of a dozen police-detailed to the court. The rest of the work is done by volunteer philanthropists, and by from one to fifteen women supported by the Chicago Woman's Club.

In Denver, the probation system has, perhaps, developed to its highest point. To the regular work of the officers is added a report in which even surpasses probation in keeping track of the progress of the delinquent toward reform.

Each boy brought into court is given a card setting forth a number of questions that bear upon his conduct. This he is required to present at court every other Saturday morning after it has been filled out and signed by his teacher.

At these Saturday morning sessions Judge Lindsey makes it a point not to sit on the bench. He goes down among the boys and examines the report of each one with the deepest personal solicitude. If the report is good, he congratulates the boy and tells the other fellows that "Billy's got the laugh on the 'cops' now, because he has cut out swiping things and is beating every other boy in his class." If the report is bad, the judge follows up the boy with kind questions until he gets at the cause and decides upon a remedy.

Colorado is the only State, except Indiana, that has established its court and framed its law afterward. In 1903, when the complete juvenile statute was enacted, Judge Lindsey's court had been in operation for two years under the "School Law" of 1899, which provided that child law-breakers might be proceeded against as "juvenile disorderly persons."

The leaders of the juvenile-court movement in Denver thus learned from experience what they required in their law and asked for it. The result was an audaciously picturesque and unconventional departure from ordinary legislative methods. An unprecedented feature was the act holding responsible all persons—whether parents or not—contributing to the delinquency of a child, the maximum penalty being one thousand dollars fine or one year's imprisonment. The law was framed primarily to reach parents who kept their children out of school to work, but was afterward made general to cover the



JUDGE "BEN" B. LINDSEY, OF DENVER, COLO.

(The good friend of all boys, under whose administration the probation system has resulted in hundreds of cases of actual reformation without commitment to a reformatory.)

#### THE DENVER SYSTEM AND JUDGE LINDSEY'S UNIQUE COURT.

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TYPES OF STREET CHILDREN BROUGHT BEFORE  
JUDGE LINDSEY.

cases of messenger companies sending boys into improper places, railroad employees permitting boys to steal rides on trains and to carry off coal and brasses from the yards, and all persons sending children to saloons and instructing them in crime.

Judge Lindsey's method of holding court is unexampled. He takes his place among the boys as one of themselves. He talks to them in their own language and makes free use of their slang. His method of examination is fraternal rather than paternal. He even fosters in the boys the idea that his own tenure of office depends upon their good behavior.

"It's just this way," he says. "I'd like to keep you fellows out of Golden,"—the town where the Boys' Industrial School is located,— "but I'm afraid if I do I'll lose my job. People are always saying that I'm too lenient with you kids anyhow, and if I do let you off you'll go out and swipe something again, and then I'll get blamed for it, and, like as not, I'll get kicked out of this court."

The consequence of this is that Judge Lindsey is often earnestly assured by the boys that he "needn't worry about them getting him into trouble,"—an assurance which Judge Lindsey always receives with grave thanks.

Another impression among the boys which Judge Lindsey does nothing to correct is that the police of Denver are against the court and in favor of putting all the boys in jail. Therefore, it is believed that every time a boy on probation is caught in a new offense the "cops" have a joke on the judge. The result is a universal pride in "fooling the 'cops'" and "staying with" the court.

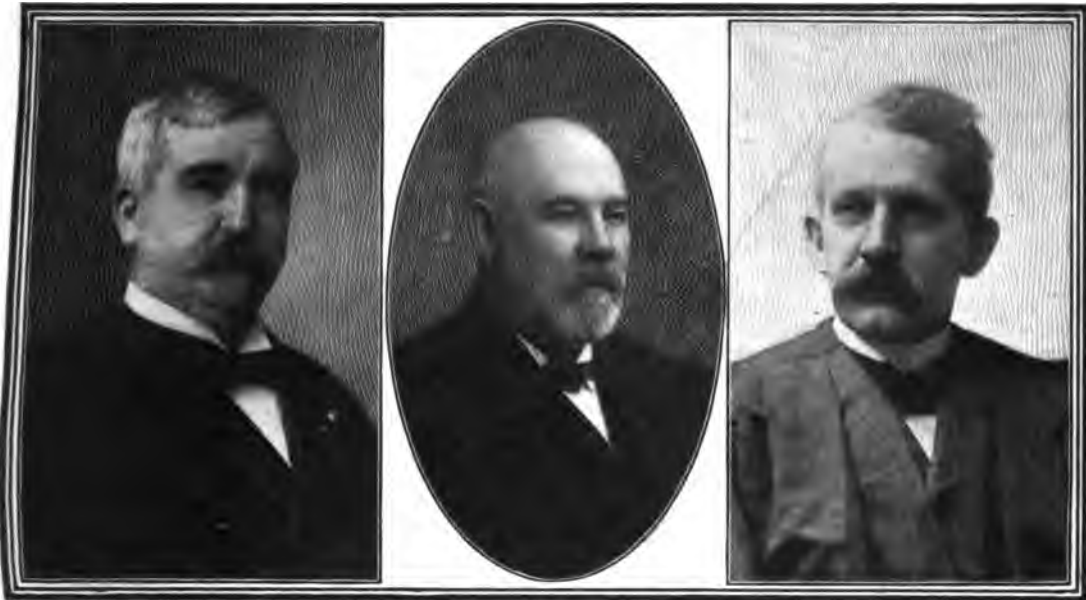
An unforeseen outgrowth of this sympathetic understanding is the voluntary delinquent is a boy who comes to Judge Lindsey of his free will to own up to a fault or vice which he cannot overcome by himself and to ask the judge for help. There have been nearly two hundred of these in the past two years. Often the boys under probation bring them in, and the judge himself is always careful to let it be known that the court is as anxious to help a boy who has never been arrested as a boy who has. partly due to this that boys in Denver are ashamed of having been before Judge Lindsey but speak of themselves with real pride as "longing to the Juvenile Court."

The consequence is that the tribunal has developed into a sort of "trouble bureau," and any boy who is in any difficulty can appeal for assistance. A bell-boy who spilled ink on the floor of a room in the hotel where he was employed came to Judge Lindsey with the information that ten dollars had been deducted from his wages. Judge Lindsey interviewed the hotel-keeper and adjudicated the matter without injustice to either boy or employer. A boy,—a mere twelve-year-old, who had been in court himself,—came to the judge and consulted him gravely in regard to his big aged ten, who had been giving his mother anxiety. The judge listened with respectful sympathy, and had the younger brother placed under probation. Now that boy is bringing boys into court himself.

The attitude of the boys toward the court is shown by a proposition submitted recently by one of Judge Lindsey's probationers.

"Now, Judge," said the boy, "dere ain't no use to get de 'cops' to stop de kids shootin' craps and t'ings. De 'cops' can't do it. De kids is too sharp. De way to git it stopped is to git de gang up. I tell 'em you want it done. Dere ain't a kid, in my opinion, dat won't go down de line wid you."

Judge Lindsey has, apparently, endless sources for boy-reaching. When he saw that his dime-novel habit was bringing many other good boys within his jurisdiction, he did not begin a campaign against the dime novel. He placed it with good juvenile periodicals. When it became evident that the lack of facilities for cleanliness and the need for clothes were the first causes leading to delinquency, Lindsey asked for and secured a juvenile rain-bath and outfitting department. When he learned that what appeared on the surface as bad morals was often only bad eyesight, he had a physician appointed to make a physical examination of every boy brought into court. These minor details of the court work



Judge Richard S. Tuthill,  
of Chicago.

Judge George W. Stubbs,  
of Indianapolis.

Judge W. H. Olmsted,  
of New York.

THREE REPRESENTATIVE MAGISTRATES OF AMERICAN CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Lindsey attributes many of his most brilliant cures.

COMMITMENT USUALLY UNNECESSARY.

Commitment, with Judge Lindsey, is always a last resort. So far, out of the hundreds of boys who have been in court, only eighteen have been sent to the Industrial School. The method of commitment is all Judge Lindsey's own. He simply gives the boy the warrant and tells him to go out to Golden and lock himself up. Not one boy has betrayed the judge's trust, although the trip furnishes numerous opportunities for escape in a street-car ride across the city to the railroad station, a train ride to the Golden station, in the foothills, and a half-mile walk to the institution. The superintendent is not even notified to look out for the boy's arrival.

Although, as a concession to possible attacks upon its constitutionality, the Colorado law has provided for a jury trial and representation by attorney for juvenile delinquents when demanded, no jury has yet been drawn and no attorney has yet been appointed in the Denver court. The principle upon which it is operated is that the court itself is the best conservator of the child's interests.

For results, the Denver court boasts that 95 per cent. of the boys are treated successfully without commitment, and that out of the 5 per cent. committed not one boy is considered a

hopeless case. Opposed to this stands a record of 90 per cent. convicted and 75 per cent. sent to jails or reformatories under the old criminal system.

CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK,—A CONTRAST.

A glance at the comparative statistics of Denver and New York will show, however, that the methods in use in Denver, efficient as they are there, could hardly be applied to the larger city. The number of children brought into the Juvenile Court in one year in Denver was 389. The number brought into the Children's Court in New York during the same year was 7,631. The immense volume of routine court business alone in New York makes a certain degree of formality necessary. The social conditions of New York produce a brand of delinquency altogether more difficult to deal with than that of Denver. The population of Denver is less than 175,000. The city has no tenements, and practically no slums. The foreign population,—which Ernest W. Coulter, deputy clerk of the Children's Court in New York, says supplies the courts with most of their delinquents,—is small, and generally of a superior class. In the poorest Denver homes, space, light, fresh air, and sunshine,—those great moral factors,—are as common as they are rare in New York.

The delinquents brought before Judge Lindsey are, as a rule, bright, well-informed Amer-

can boys, with a good working knowledge of American institutions and an instinctive feeling for American ideas.

Through the New York Children's Court pours an endless tide of little aliens from the most squalid and overcrowded parts of the city, dumb with terror at the unknown, ignorant of any beneficent intent on the part of the court, and often unfamiliar with the language.

In dealing with these children the intimate, personal methods of the Denver court are well-nigh impossible. At any rate, the New York Children's Court is essentially a court. The judge sits on the bench in his imposing silk gown, the child is required to plead "guilty" or "not guilty," and is represented by an attorney. Witnesses are called, sworn, and examined in the regular manner. Justice Joseph M. Deuel, author of the legislation creating the Children's Court and one of its justices, says that there is an intentional suppression of all sympathy and sentiment during trial, but that the child is given the advantage of every technicality known to criminal practice. No special judge is assigned to hear the cases, but the justices of the Court of Special Sessions, of which the Children's Court is a division, sit there in their regular order of rotation.

Having a whole building exclusively for its own uses, the New York Children's Court can keep its delinquents apart from one another, as well as from adult criminals. It is a part of the New York law that no child shall be permitted to hear another child's case except when they

are charged with the same offense. The floor of the court building is divided into rooms, where the children are kept until cases are called. First offenders of eighteen are in this way kept entirely apart from chronic cases of fourteen and fifteen. Trials take place the day after arrest. Pending the child is cared for in the rooms of the House for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

#### THE CHICAGO METHOD.

The Chicago Juvenile Court has also conspicuous points of interest. It was the first established, and it has succeeded in conducting a high degree of intimate and personal work with an immense volume of business. To appreciate the importance of its mission, it was necessary to divide the Circuit Court—the highest of original jurisdiction in the State. The latter judges were empowered to select one or more, on account of his interest in and peculiar fitness for the work, to do juvenile duty. This arrangement insured, at the very beginning of the work, the appointment of Judge J. S. Tuthill, one of the leaders in the effort to secure juvenile legislation, and one of the ablest advocates of the juvenile-court principle. On the first day of court, Judge Tuthill had been intimately connected with the work, and he has since been succeeded in the conducting of the cases by Judge Mack, his influence still felt, and, as in the case of Judge Lind in Denver, the Juvenile Court can hardly be imagined as having any existence apart from the work.

The method of conducting cases in Chicago is a compromise between the formality of the New York court and the reckless unconventionality of Judge Lindbergh. Judge Tuthill has said of it:

I have always endeavored to act in each case as I would wish my own son were before me. I have my library at home where I can read some misconduct. I know more helpful principles than that and am guided by them. The Golden Rule, more read, "Do unto this child as you would wish to have as your place do unto your

Throughout this year juvenile delinquents have been referred to the court. There are practically no delinquents. In all the



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BOY ARRAIGNED IN THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S COURT FOR STEALING BREAD.

nile courts, girls form only about one-tenth of the whole number of children arrested. Out of the 568 girls convicted in the New York Children's Court during the year ending December 31, 1904, 426 were cases of improper guardianship. Only 23 girls were convicted of larceny, as against 548 boys. One girl was convicted of burglary, while the same crime was brought home to 185 boys. The rest were convicted of petty violations of ordinances.

Like Judge Lindsey in Denver, Judge George W. Stubbs, of the Police Court in Indianapolis, had a juvenile court in operation before Indiana passed the law which gave juvenile courts to Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Crown Point, and Evansville as well as Indianapolis. In St. Louis,



A NEW YORK NEWSBOY AS FOUND ON A WINTER DAY.

the Humanity Society, an organization of women, fought for three years before it finally procured the legislation which, in 1903, established juvenile courts in Kansas City and St. Louis. The trial and conviction of a little girl of eight for arson started the agitation, carried on chiefly by the Mother's Congress and the New Century (Woman's) Club, which gave a juvenile court to Philadelphia in the same year. Although Massachusetts was the first State to pass a law permitting children to be tried apart from adults, Boston has yet no regular juvenile court. A movement has been started to secure a juvenile court in Washington, and children's cases are already heard apart from those of adults. Other cities in which some form of special provision for children is made are San Francisco and Los Angeles, in California; New Haven, in Connecticut; Pueblo, in Colorado; Wilmington, in Delaware; Atlanta, in Georgia; Springfield, in Illinois; Dubuque and Des Moines, in Iowa; New Orleans, in Louisiana; Lowell, in Massachusetts; Baltimore, in Maryland; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Newark and Elizabeth, in New Jersey; Brooklyn, Syracuse, and Buffalo, in New York; Cleveland and Cincinnati, in Ohio; Pittsburg and Chester, in Pennsylvania; Providence, in Rhode Island; Milwaukee, in Wisconsin.



THE DENVER JUVENILE COURT IN SESSION—JUDGE LINDSEY ON THE BENCH.





A TYPICAL HOUSEHOLD IN THE "HOUSES OF THE CHILDREN" IN PARIS.

(A French workman and his wife at luncheon with their seven children. This man earns but \$30 a month.)

## HOW PARIS PROVIDES FOR THE HOUSING OF LARGE FAMILIES.

**A**T this moment France is fairly flooded with literature on the vital subject of the decreasing birth-rate. Bills intended to mitigate the evil are being introduced in Parliament, and the "depopulation peril" is being discussed in every town and village of the republic. Last, but not least, influential societies with powerful backing are being formed, foremost among them the National Alliance for Increasing the French Population, which was established in 1896. The literature of this society points out that, according to the best authorities, Russia will double her population in fifty years, Norway and Sweden in fifty-two, England and Germany in fifty-five, while France will take, at the present rate, nearly a hundred and eighty-five!

Among the points emphasized by this national alliance are the following:

1. France is on the way to become a third-rate power.
2. This tendency is due to a diminishing birth-rate.
3. It is the duty of every man to contribute to the perpetuity of his country as much as it is his duty to defend it.

4. To bring up a child is a duty to the state at least equal to that of paying taxes.

5. Adequately to discharge this duty, every family should have at least three children.

6. Families with more than three children should be exempt from taxation.

7. Infants should be protected, in order to diminish their mortality.

In 1901, the French Senate appointed an extra parliamentary commission to study this "momentous question." It had been said that one of the chief causes of the evil was the neglect in France of religious practice and belief. It was certainly known that not the poorest departments showed a specially low birth-rate, for even prosperous Burgundy and Normandy made a deplorable showing. Brittany, on the other hand, as well as the Auvergne and Aveyron, seemed fairly fruitful. Deterioration of the soil, paternal selfishness, heavy taxation, and other causes that had been alleged were all inquired into.

Undoubtedly, taxation in France is extremely heavy. There is a poll-tax, a rent-tax, a dog-tax, a land-tax, a vehicle-tax, a door-and-window-tax, and two customs duties on all foodstuffs. While



A TYPICAL ROW OF BUILDINGS ERECTED IN PARIS BY THE "SOCIÉTÉ POUR LES LOGEMENT DES FAMILLES NOM-BREUSES," OR "ASSOCIATION FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES WITH MANY CHILDREN."

in England the average tax is but \$9.65, and in Germany \$11.19, Frenchmen are at present paying more than \$25 a head. Such burdens, it was found, more than all else discouraged parents from adding new expenses in the way of more mouths to feed and more little bodies to clothe. Then, again, in the matter of military service, M. Yves Guyot, former Minister of Public Works, says: "It is one of the chief elements in the causes of the arrest of our population."

M. Guyot also criticised the laws of inheritance and the methods of dividing property, quoting Renan, who opined that "French society seems constructed as though man were a theoretical being, destined to live alone, without family or relations with other men." Beyond doubt, families in France appear to be taxed according to their size.

Renters with large families obviously need larger houses than bachelors; and taxes being assessed on the amount of rent, it follows that the father of a family pays far more than the bachelor, and so with regard to the tax on doors and windows, and the "octroi," or city tax on foodstuffs.

M. Bertillon maintains that each family should have not less than three children,—two to replace the father and mother, and a third to fill up any vacancy by death or emigration. He also advocates lightening the taxes for parents with large families; removing taxes altogether from those with more than three children, and putting a special tax upon maidens, bachelors, and families without any children at all.

Various methods have also been suggested for the complete or partial exemption from military service of young men who have many brothers and sisters. Efforts in this direction have already been made by the administration of the internal revenue, which grants a pension of \$11.50 for each child in a family over and above three children. Again, the Northern Railroad Company of France allows each employee an increased pension for every child above two children in his family; and in the Ministry of Marine certain gratuities are distributed at the end of the year according to the number of children in the families of clerks and other employees.

#### "THE NUMEROUS FAMILY SOCIETY."

France, too, is doing much to reduce infant mortality, and in the last hundred years this



A FAMILY OF TEN CHILDREN FROM ONE OF THE SOCIETY'S BUILDINGS.

has fallen from 28.2 to 22.1 for every 1,000 of the population. The annual loss, however, still remains at 170,000 children less than one year old. All these conditions have led to the forming of several philanthropic societies made up of wealthy physicians, bankers, and patriots of rank and wealth of both sexes, who have determined to provide exceptional accommodation for parents with large families. For the Paris landlord is even more preposterous in his demands than his brother of London or New York—especially when dealing with the poorer and lower middle classes, who have by far the most numerous families. Foremost among these societies comes the Société des Logements pour Familles Nombreuses, whose name admirably expresses its purpose. This society was formed under the patronage of a millionaire physician, Dr. Broca, and M. Gompel, president of another very useful association, known as l'Abri, or the Shelter, which provides a temporary asylum for the city's outcasts. Also on the board of the Numerous Family Society are M. Bloch, a merchant of great wealth; M. Vert, mayor of the XXth Arrondissement of Paris; and the Mesdames Chavarne, well-known philanthropic sisters of the quarter.

The society has built in the Ménilmontant Quarter, with great care and much attention to



HALLWAY IN ONE OF THE SOCIETY'S BUILDINGS.

(Notice the two balustrades, one for the children and one for adults.)



THIS LARGE FAMILY LIVES IN AN APARTMENT RENTING FOR \$20 A YEAR.

detail, many blocks of quite admirable flats for the reception of *only* very large families. Each block consists of three wings, specially planned by the great architect, M. Debie, who has built many large hospitals, schools, and philanthropic institutions all over France. Each pile contains seventy-five apartments, with rentals ranging from \$20 to \$80 a year; and all the flats, even at the first-named very low rent, are perfect models of what a healthy place of residence should be where there are many small children.

#### APARTMENTS AT \$20 A YEAR.

All the staircases, both outside and in, have double hand-rails,—one for adults, and the other at a more convenient height for the little ones. It has indeed been a boon to struggling parents in Paris, this provision of an apartment suitable for a numerous family and in the very heart of the great city, near the father's work, at a rent so low as twenty dollars a year. In these, the cheapest of all, there is a kitchen-dining-room, with an ingenious modern stove which not only cooks for the family but also warms the whole apartment.

Also included in this rent, which many a poor

family pays in a month in an American city, are likewise a bedroom for the parents, and two other bedrooms, one for the girls and another for the boys. Every room, without exception, is, through the ingenuity of the architect, thoroughly well lighted, with big cheerful windows admitting the sunlight. A distinctive feature is the great broad balconies outside the windows on every floor, where the children can play in safety or bask in the sun on Sundays and holidays when the streets might be unsafe.

**VERITABLE "HOUSES OF THE CHILDREN."**

"*Les Maisons des Enfants*," as they are called, have only just been established in Paris, but they are looked upon as the beginning of an immense movement to house, not only the larger families of the poorer classes, but also those of hundreds of thousands of the middle classes whose business calls for the presence in the heart of the city of the head of the family.

Before the "Houses of the Children" came into being such parents might spend day after day wearily walking the streets in search of

family accommodation, and almost going down on their knees in vain to janitors and landlords, whom nothing could induce to admit a family of children into their "exclusive" and high-priced apartment-houses.

Needless to say, this association, and several others recently formed or now forming, backed by philanthropic capital and with the same end in view, do not care for any particular return upon their money so that future citizens be housed in light and airy rooms and their comfort catered to by architect, landlord, and *concierge*. Branch societies are putting up apartment-houses, also for very large families up to ten and twelve children, with gardens as playgrounds for the little ones. The sites chosen, however, will naturally be a little out of Paris, in places where the price of land is not altogether prohibitive. But the fact remains that France is so alive to the "depopulation peril" that some of her foremost citizens are building "Houses of the Children" and positively advertising for tenants with large families only.

The rents, as usual, will barely pay the ex-



CHILDREN AT PLAY IN ONE OF THE COURTYARDS.



THE ROOF PLAYGROUNDS OF THE "HOUSES OF THE CHILDREN," IN PARIS.

penses of management; and in the new piles now being erected there will be the same generous provision of air and sunshine, with gardens filled with flowers, trees, and spacious lawns, so that the little ones may be brought up in close communion with nature. It is highly instructive to call upon certain households in these blocks. One man and his wife were just sitting down to *déjeuner* with their seven bright-eyed, healthy children. The father earned only \$15 a week,—the salary of a girl stenographer in New York,—and yet on this Monsieur S. contrives to feed his family well, clothe them respectably, give them all a good education, and pay his rent with exemplary punctuality.

#### THE PHIPPS HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

This idea of the "Houses of the Children" has already spread to London, and is even with

us in New York, where the plans for the first of the new model tenements to be erected under the provisions of the \$1,000,000 gift by Mr. Henry Phipps, the steel magnate of Pittsburg, have been filed with the Tenement House Department. Phipps House No. 1 will be opened this year in East Thirty-first Street, between First and Second avenues.

The cost of the first block will be about \$225,000. It will have a frontage of 180 feet, with two large archways leading into courtyards ornamented with playing fountains. There will be a kindergarten in the cellar accommodating 200 children, under competent teachers; rooms for the storage of perambulators; garbage incineration plants; roof-gardens; hygienic laundries; heating apparatus of the most modern kind, and large, bright rooms, with a shower-bath for each family.





A GANG OF FILIPINO LABORERS OPENING UP STREET FOR TROLLEY TRACKS IN MANILA.

## THE FILIPINO LABOR SUPPLY.

BY GEORGE H. GUY.

**T**HE United States had no sooner assumed sovereignty over the Philippine Islands than it began to educate the people. As soon as a captured town or district had become peaceable, our army established schools for the Filipino children, and detailed teachers to instruct the native teachers and children in English.

Following closely on this radical preparation of the Filipinos for the responsibilities and benefits of higher civilization came the industrial invasion of the country. The distrustful Filipino was still skirmishing briskly day by day with the American troops in the outskirts of the city of Manila when J. G. White & Co., of New York City, sent out an engineer to look over the ground and see how far conditions encouraged the introduction of the electric light and the trolley car. That was three years ago, and now the Filipino is crowding the white man in the trolley cars that ply in and out of the city, while the duty of the native policeman is immeasurably lightened by the shining of the friendly arc in the narrow streets through the watches of the tropic night.

The story of the American engineers,—how the Filipino, at first suspicious and shiftless, was

developed into a labor factor of high efficiency and reliability,—forms a chapter of unique suggestiveness. It makes plainer than ever the fact that if we intend to get close to these people we must understand their ways of thinking and working, not insisting always on their accepting our methods absolutely, but occasionally having the patience to let them work them out and learn for themselves the superior value and utility of the American way.

Chinese, working by contract on railway work, will carry in baskets as much as five cubic yards of clay per day a distance of eighty feet and deposit it on an embankment from four to five feet high. Filipinos will not do half as much. They construct almost everything very lightly with wood, bamboo, rattan, or other fiber. They use no nails, iron, or wire in making either tools, pumps, or houses, carts, or other appliances for their work. They employ "bolos" almost entirely in place of axes and hatchets. The bolo is a long knife with a blade about fourteen inches to sixteen inches long, three inches wide, and about one-eighth of an inch thick. With this knife alone they will build an entire house, making it answer the purpose of a plane, hatchet,



axe, or adze, using the point as a chisel, and the blunt back of the blade as a hammer for driving home the wooden spikes or pins which take the place of nails. The spike holes are made with a hot iron.

#### EARLY DIFFICULTIES WITH NATIVE LABOR.

The first clash of methods came when the machinery for the electric plant had to be unloaded from the ship. The Filipinos simply would not touch the work at any price, so a lighterage company was employed. The men engaged by the company did very well until some of the long girders had to be handled. The native foreman got a rope, fastened it to a few of the sections, and put on eighty men to drag them to an adjacent pile. The tools had been shipped specially for this purpose, but at these the Filipinos shook their heads. The rope was the only thing they would work with.

The morning came to begin operations on the plant. About two hundred men were waiting on the ground. They refused to work unless a native foreman was placed in charge. The engineer promised that that should be done as soon as he could educate one to his new duties. But

still they hung back, and nothing would induce them to begin work. The simple reason was, they feared they would not get paid. In the old Spanish days they were usually cheated out of some of their pay. There was no redress, as any chance of a native securing justice in a Spanish court was out of the question. They had as yet no reason to think the American more honest than the Spaniard. Hence, they would not move a hand until paid a whole day's wages in advance. Presently the manager brought him of a large number of brass tool-room checks, stamped with the letters "J. G. W. & Co.," which had been stowed away in a cellar. These were given out as vouchers for the amount of the day's pay. The plan worked well, and after a few weeks the natives, finding they were treated fairly, became more tolerant of their new duties.

When the first batch of men mustered for work they looked small and pinched and half-starved, and many of them were hollow-chested and weak of limb. The manager gave them daily an allowance wherewith to buy a hot lunch, and saw that it was duly spent. There were *tiendas* attached to every gang, where wholesome



SITE OF CAR SHOPS ON NOVEMBER 9, 1904, BEFORE BUILDING WAS BEGUN.

s served. The better fare soon worked a wonderful change in the physique of the men. Muscles filled out, they grew bigger and themselves straighter. They began, out on the airs of prosperity, for such as they were earning had never before dreamed of. Moreover, the Americano had a clean sweep of the "*capitas*," the "cents," or percentage, which formerly never went into the pocket of the foreman. The Filipino began to be glad that he had been conquered, for with big pay—and every day of it—and nourishing food every day, the money at the hands of his employers, he had a new day was dawning.

Time, however, the manager began to be worried at a mysterious fluctuation in his supply. Many of his best men would be gone for days at a time. An engineer, in reflecting to his experience at this time, said, "One of the peculiar things with the natives is that whenever they want to go off it is in the case of their mother being dead. I know one native who buried six mothers in three months. He was employed in the mine, and I just let him off each time and

kept account to see how far it would go." After a while it dawned on the manager that the people he was directing had a markedly domestic tendency, and that their unsettled habits were caused in a great measure by their unwillingness to be far away from their families, who were living in distant villages. So he ran up a large number of nipa shacks close to where the construction was going on, and here he transplanted the families and household gods of the laborers. Soon he organized a series of variety shows, and even put up a couple of cockpits, and, in fact, made a little Coney Island for the settlement. The laborers were delighted, and the manager had all the labor he wanted.

#### AWKWARD USE OF AMERICAN TOOLS.

For the first two weeks of the construction operations, the men were allowed to use the new tools very much in their own way. They would put down the shovel and push the loose earth on to it with their feet. They preferred to sit down flat in a trench and use their hands as shovels. Months after the right way of handling the shovel had been learned, a workman on being spoken to sharply, or on being in any way



THE CAR SHOPS AT THE END OF SEVENTEEN DAYS' WORK—NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

disconcerted, would drop his shovel and begin carrying the loose earth with his hands. In leveling the grade for railroad work the Filipinos would always use their feet, and in "bonding" the rails, which was very particular work, they were most careful and efficient. They were sadly exercised about the wheelbarrow. To begin with, they would load it up with gravel or stones, then lift it to their shoulders and stagger away. Then they had difficulty in guiding it. But soon they tied a short rope to the handles, and looped it over their necks. Even then they preferred to take half-loads and make more frequent trips. The Filipino objects to work involving weighty loads; unlike the Chinese laborer, who carries extremely heavy burdens by a yoke over the shoulders and neck.

The Filipino and Chinese saw has the teeth reversed and cuts by pulling. It was found advisable to continue its use, as it was better for many purposes than the American saw, which,

cutting by pushing, often involves buckling or breaking in the hands of a novice. The Filipino crude plane cuts by pushing; but after some teaching the natives took kindly to our push-plane. They make excellent blacksmiths, and



THE FILIPINO METHOD OF CLIMBING TROLLEY POLES.



TROLLEY CAR IN OPERATION IN THE STREETS OF MANILA.

(Before the advent of the trolley system, the carriage on the left of picture was the ordinary vehicle of travel for the better class.)



FILIPINO LABORERS PREPARING FOUNDATIONS FOR POWER HOUSE—APRIL, 1904.

ate the American forge and machine with which they can turn out an improved d of work. The native carpenters do

good work. They very readily adopted the American power saws, planers, and boring-machines, but preferred their own hand tools.

#### FILIPINO LINEMEN, MOTORMEN, AND TRACK-LAYERS.

They make splendid linemen, as they can match any monkey at walking to the top of a pole. When the trolley line was opened the motormen and conductors were all Americans ; now the cars are manned entirely by Filipinos.

When Governor Taft was in Manila, last August, he was much impressed with the industrial parade given in his honor. In the procession were representatives of all classes of labor that took part in the construction of the White electric plant and the electric road. Commenting on the festivities of the occasion, the correspondent of a Manila paper says :

In the procession Monday, it may have been my optimistic imagination, but I thought the workers,—linemen, track-layers, and others,—from the street railway walked with more pride in their bearing than the government and city workmen. They carried their heads up, and walked with a swing, as much as to say : " We helped to make this big railway. It is our work, and we are proud of it." They had more the air of American artisans rejoicing in their labor than any Filipinos I have ever noticed. These commercial organizations are great civilizers.



POWER HOUSE COMPLETED BY NATIVE LABOR - APRIL, 1905.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN SOUTH AMERICA.

### II.—THE SOUTH AND THE EAST.\*

ARGENTINA, Chile, and Brazil are the only countries in the southern and eastern portions of the continent of South America which have a periodical press at all comparable to our own in vigor, virility, and influence. The publications of Paraguay and Uruguay are of less importance, although several of the daily newspapers of Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, are excellent and influential. It is to Argentina, however, that we must turn for a journalism built on lines that appeal to Americans.

#### ARGENTINA.

The note of progress, enterprise, and largeness is evident in the periodical press of Argentina, as it is in almost every other phase of life in that great southern republic. The Argentinos are essentially a periodical (particularly a newspaper) reading people. The number of Argentine daily journals is up in the hundreds, and, as the press is absolutely free from governmental interference, there is a wide diversity evident in the character and quality of the journals. The price of the dailies is a little higher than in this country (it averages three or four cents a copy for dailies), this being due chiefly to the fact that there is no paper manufactured in the country.

While there are many flourishing cities of large and increasing size, it is almost as true that Buenos Ayres is Argentina as it is that Paris is France. The great dailies of the capital are influential and of wide circulation. The best-known modern journals are the *Prensa* (Press) and the *Nacion* (Nation). The *Prensa* is the popular daily, with the largest circulation,—from 150,000 to 200,000. It is read by the masses of the people, and is an exceedingly well-paying property. Its proprietor, Dr. J. C. Paz, was formerly minister to Paris. His son, Señor Ezequiel P. Paz, is the editor. The *Prensa* is the best-known and most influential newspaper in South America. It has a magnificent plant, with one of the finest buildings in the city of Buenos Ayres, and conducts an almost unique series of philanthropic newspaper enterprises. Throughout the republic the *Prensa* is, in fact, "not only a newspaper, but a free doctor, a free lawyer, a free library, a free



GENERAL DON BARTOLOMÉ MITRE.

(Ex-President of Argentina and one of its pioneer journalists. General Mitre died last January.)

forum, a free hall, a free museum, and a free hotel for distinguished foreign visitors." In every sense of the word, the *Prensa* is an enterprising, up-to-date, modern newspaper, and its correspondents all over the world are men of eminence. Indeed, the high character of the contributed articles to the Buenos Ayres dailies is perhaps unique in the world, and accounts largely for the fact that there are no serious, heavy reviews in the republic. Both the *Prensa* and the *Nacion* are at the present time opposition papers.

The *Nacion* is one of the oldest Spanish papers in South America, formerly owned by General Mitre. It is of less sensational character than the *Prensa*, but of great influence. Both of these papers issue special annual editions, which are very bulky and ambitious in make-up. Among the evening papers, the *Diario* (Journal) is perhaps the best known and most influential. Its editor and proprietor is Senator Leinez, who is probably the most famous typical living South American editor. The *Diario* is now one of the official organs of the government. Its circula-

\*The first article under this general title, treating of the North and West of the continent, appeared in the *Review* for January.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE PERIODICALS OF CHILE, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY.



tion, however, is almost exclusively in Buenos Ayres. The *Tiempo* (Times) is another evening daily, edited by the veteran Dr. Vega Belgrano. One of the well-known but less influential modern dailies is the *Tribuna*, which enjoyed government patronage for many years. The *Pais* (Country) is another journal of influence, edited by Dr. Uriburu, a member of the Argentine House of Deputies.

Buenos Ayres is a polyglot city, despite the large preponderance of the Latin tongues, particularly, of course, Spanish and Italian, spoken by its inhabitants. There are dailies of large circulation in most of the European tongues. In fact, the oldest daily in the city is the *Standard*, the organ of the English-speaking peoples. Other well-known journals in English are the Buenos Ayres *Herald* and the *Southern Cross*. The English speaking people also have two weeklies,—the *Times of Argentina* and the *Review of the River Plate*, the leading commercial organ. There are many Germans in the Argentine capital, and they have a number of prosperous organs, among the best known of which are the *Argentischer Volksfreund* (Argentine Friend of the People), the *Argentischer Tageblatt*, the Buenos Ayres *Handels Zeitung* (Commercial Herald), and, best known of all, the *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung* (German La Plata Herald). The Italians have *La Patria delle Italiani* (Italian Fatherland), daily, and the *Balila*, a comic weekly. For the French, there are the *Courrier de la Plata* and the *Français*. For the Arabians and Syrians, there is *Assuk*, and for the Socialists the *Vorwärts* (Forward). There is a Church paper, the *Voz de la Iglesia*. The *Correo Español* is the organ of the Spaniards proper. Although the Argentine people speak Spanish, they have very little sympathy with Spaniards, and, while they read an immense number of foreign papers,—French, German, and English,—and always eagerly inquire for the latest news from Paris, London, Berlin, and New York, they are generally indifferent to what the people are saying or doing in Madrid.

Among the illustrated popular weeklies are the *Ilustracion Sud-Americana* (Illustrated South



DR. FRANCISCO URIBURU.  
(Editor of the *Pais*.)

American), which makes a specialty of fiction, illustrated articles, and matter of special interest to women; *Caras y Caretas* (Faces and False Faces), and *P. B. T.* *Caras y Caretas* is a comic journal, illustrated partly in color, which pokes fun at political and social personages. Some of its cartoons have been reproduced from time to time in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. *P. B. T.* stands for *Pebete* (Spanish, Pay Bay Tay, pronunciation of the three capital letters). *Pebete*, the word, means Saucy Little Thing. There is also the *Don Quicote*, a weekly like our *Puck*. These journals reflect the spirit of the Argentine people, who are traditionally noted for making fun of everything and everybody.

There are not many serious reviews published in Argentina. The people get their serious comment on the politics, economics, science, art, and literature in the special articles in the great dailies. There are, however, several monthly reviews, published under the auspices of the universities, which are worth noting. The *Anales de la Universidad de Buenos Ayres* (Annals of the University of Buenos Ayres) is a thoughtful review, publishing articles on sociological, medical, legal, and literary topics. Another review of like character, but giving more attention to history, is the *Revista de Derecho, Historia, y Letras* (Review of History and Literature). In educational matters there are the *Anales de la Academia de Ciencias*, *Revista de la Sociedad Cientific Argentina*, *Anales del Instituto Geografico*, and the *Monitor de la Educacion Comun*, published by the national board of education at Buenos Ayres.

The dailies of the capital publish a good deal of fiction, and republish many of the standard works of Argentine and foreign authors, which they sell in paper form at a very low price. This is a very popular feature of journalism in Argentina. All the famous works of the world, almost as soon as issued, are translated into Spanish and published at a very low figure. For \$1.05 (Argentine) a month (a little over 40 American cents) one can obtain three paper novels. The large department stores also make a practice of giving away these popular novels, with their imprint on them for advertisement. Some years ago there was published in Buenos Ayres, at the same time as in Paris, "*La Débâcle*" and other novels of Émile Zola.

The capital, with its million inhabitants, sets the tone for the nation. There are, however, a number of other cities which publish influential journals of their own. In Rosario there is the *Capital*; in Mendoza, *Los Andes*; and in Tucuman, the *Orden* (Order). There are more than a thousand in the country altogether.

## CHILE.

The development of the Chilean press is fairly representative of the development of the South American press in general. In the time of Spanish domination there was very little reading done, and no periodical publications were issued. With the declaration of independence, however, came the beginning of the periodical press. In February, 1812, the *Aurora de Chile* appeared. It was established by the government for the purpose of declaring and defending the ideas and principles of the revolution. Its first editor, the pioneer journalist of Chile, was the patriot-priest Camilo Henríquez. The machines and type used in the publication of this journal were imported from the United States, as well as were the workmen who used them. The young government was in earnest, and in order to promote the reading of books, magazines, and newspapers it established an institution known as the Sociedad de Lectura, which directed the reading of the people. Journalism soon developed. Many political publications were issued which had a transient existence, but soon other publications of more permanent value appeared. By the middle of the last century the Chilean press had reached such a state of excellence that its Nestor, Señor Zorobabel Rodríguez, is generally regarded as the best journalist ever produced by Latin America. At present the Chilean press is excellent in character and tone. The cable news is also accurate and extensive.

There are several well-edited and successful Chilean weeklies, chief among which may be mentioned *Sucesos* and *Zig Zag*. Both of these make a specialty of cartoons,—the former being published in Valparaíso and the latter in Valparaíso and Santiago. They are very popular, as the Chileños are quick-witted and have a keen appreciation of the humorous. Both the *Zig Zag* and the *Sucesos* are illustrated in color, and have literary and political news as well as humorous hits. Among the other weeklies of Santiago are the *Ilustración*, a literary and illustrated magazine five or six years old; the *Lira Chileno*, literary and illustrated; the *Pluma y Lapiz*, of the same general tone; and the *Lunes de el Chileno*. In Santiago there also appears the twice-a-month review *Pensamiento Latino*.

The most enterprising and perhaps the most influential daily, with morning and evening editions in both Valparaíso and Santiago, is the *Mercurio*. This is the oldest daily paper in Chile, having been established in 1827. Next in influence is the *Ferrocarril*, of Santiago, the representative of the agricultural and landed interests. It was founded in 1855. In Santiago,

also, is the *Diario Ilustrado*, the *Chileno* (popular and political), the *Ley* (political), and the *Porvenir*. In Valparaíso, in addition to those already mentioned, are the *Unión* (political) and the *Heraldo* (political). Among the newspapers of the provinces are the *Patria* and the *Nacional*, of Iquique; the *Industrial*, of Antofagasta; and the *Pais* and the *Sur*, of Concepcion.

## BRAZIL.

Throughout the vast extent of the republic of Brazil there are many daily and weekly newspapers published, but the only periodicals which are of sufficient influence to deserve notice here are issued in the capital, Rio de Janeiro. The monthly *Kosmos*, now in its second year, which is peculiar in tone, is the only magazine of note. There is, however, a monthly medical review which has stood the test of time. During the past few months a new magazine, called *Renaissance*, has been issued. Among the weeklies, the *Revista da Semana*, which is a supplement of the daily *Jornal do Brasil*, is the best known. These are, of course, all in Portuguese. There is a host of cheap weeklies, many of them widely read but of doubtful moral tone. The principal dailies of the capital are the *Jornal do Brasil*, the sensational daily, which issues a big weekly supplement (the *Revista da Semana*, already mentioned) and is perhaps the most influential. Then comes the *Jornal do Commercio*, which is seventy-eight years old, and the largest and most conservative daily in the republic. The opposition has its voice in the *Correio da Manhã* (Morning Mail). Other influential dailies are the *Gaceta de Noticias* and the *Paiz*.

## URUGUAY.

The periodical press of Uruguay is largely, if not exclusively, the press of the capital and largest city—Montevideo. The best known and most influential is the *Telegrafo Marítimo* (Maritime Telegraph), an evening paper, now in its fiftieth year, the commercial organ of the La Plata Valley, under the editorship of Juan G. Buela. Other well-known dailies are the *Siglo* (Century), the *Razón* (Reason), the *Día* (Day), the *Tiempo* (Times), and the *Tribuna Popular* (People's Tribune). There is also the *Bien*, a weekly journal devoted to Catholic propaganda, and the monthly publication *Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura* (Annals of the Department of Grain and Agriculture). This department also publishes another quarterly review, entitled *Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay*. There is another influential commercial journal, the *Mercurio*, and an industrial monthly entitled *Revista de la Unión Industrial*.

*Uruguay*. Under army auspices, there is a fortnightly entitled *Revista Militar*. The Montevideo *Times* is the daily organ of the English colony, which also has the *Uruguay Weekly News*.

#### PARAGUAY.

There are now in the republic of Paraguay more newspapers and reviews or other periodicals than there were published previous to the bloodless revolutionary movement which, last February, brought the Liberal party into power. All these publications, almost without an exception, feeling themselves free from the former governmental interference, display a progressive and liberal spirit.

The *Sucesos* (Events) was one of the first daily papers to be started after the establishment of the new régime. It is edited by Señor Eugenio Garay, one of the most intelligent journalists in Paraguay, assisted by Dr. Manuel Domingues and Señor Victor Abente. At the same time some periodicals reappeared which had stopped their publication at the beginning of the civil troubles, in August, 1904. Among them was the *Enano* (Dwarf), an illustrated sheet filled with political cartoons or caricatures. The *Cívico* (Civilian), founded ten years ago by its actual director, Señor Adolfo Soler, re-

appeared also. The *Diario* (Daily) celebrated with a banquet, on June 1, 1905, the completion of its first year of its publication, which had been devoted to the Liberal cause. The *Paraguay* (Paraguay) has printed several articles about the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by President Roosevelt. The United States has always been much liked and admired by the people and the press in the "Switzerland of America" as Paraguay is sometimes known. The *País* (Country) is one of the oldest papers in the republic. Its former director, Señor Enrique Solano Lopez, has recently passed to the editorship of the *Tarde* (Evening), in the place of Señor Ernest Montero. Dr. Audibert, a brilliant scholar and polemicist, has just founded the *Revista de Derecho* (Law), which is printed in the same building with the *País* (Land). The *Porvenir* (Future) is a biweekly, frequently prints illustrations, mainly the portraits of public men of the day. Besides these daily or weekly papers, there is the *Diario Oficial* (Official Daily), which is exclusively dedicated to the publication of official documents and decrees. There are at Asuncion a weekly German paper, the *Paraguay Rundschau* (Review) and a monthly periodical, published in French and English, the *Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay* (Paraguay Monthly Review).

## RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES,—A SIDELIGHT.

[The following communication has to do with an important phase of the railroad-rate question. In the West and the South, especially, many complaints of railroad discrimination against particular towns have been made. In the case of the Maine town described by Mr. Baxter in our January number, the community seemed to owe its existence to the low freight rates conceded by the railroad company to the parent industry of the place. This concession enabled a town to be built up where otherwise there could probably have been no industrial growth, at least for many years to come. Our correspondent shows, on the other hand, that the citizens individually have had to bear a burden of heavy freights. Under equalization of rates, by which the citizens would have been freed from such a burden, he contends that uniform freight rates on pulp and paper throughout the United States would have accomplished the same result, so far as the development of the industry is concerned. We publish his letter as a contribution to the current discussion of rate-regulation.—THE EDITOR.]

BANGOR, MAINE, *January 29, 1906.*

EDITOR, AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

IN an article entitled "The Redevelopment of an Old State," by Sylvester Baxter, on page 58 of the January REVIEW OF REVIEWS, the author says:

The establishment of this great industry in the heart of the wilderness furnishes an argument for the opponents of railway rate-making by the national government. The enterprise depended upon whether the freight rates charged upon the output would enable them to compete with other paper-makers nearer the markets. The railway management at once agreed upon an exceptionally low rate that meant only a slight profit. It was figured that ample compensation would

come from the "back-haul" of supplies for the mill and the large community to be built up; also from the general development of the region thus encouraged. But had the desired rates been regarded as a precedent for correspondingly low rates on commodities that offered no such inducement,—as might be demanded under governmental rate-making,—the railway management would not have consented to the proposition.

Now, it is possible that a little additional information might be supplied in regard to the way in which the railroad's discrimination in rates works out in Millinocket, the model town in the Maine woods to which the writer refers, a community which has been pointed to often as an ideal industrial town.

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, the only connection with the world which the village possesses, does, it is true, *give* an excellently low rate to the Great Northern Paper Company, which operates the pulp and paper mill at that place, not only on outgoing paper, but on their "back-haul" freight as well.

The additional information, which may seem pertinent, is that the rate which this same railroad is *imposing* upon the ordinary inhabitants of this same model town of Millinocket, upon everybody except the Great Northern Paper Company, hardly can be called anything less than extortionate. It has been known to carry goods of the same class through Millinocket to Houlton, a point sixty miles beyond, where there is competition, for less than the rates which are charged the people of Millinocket. Furthermore, the rates which the railroad demands from the people of this "model little community" make the cost of living about 50 per cent. higher than at other towns of its size which are no nearer the sources of supplies, but where there is railroad competition.

For instance, one man whose business necessities required that he have coal in the summer, at a time when the local dealer had none in stock, was obliged to pay for freight on one ton brought in barrels from Bangor, seventy-nine miles, four dollars.

A dealer in grain has to pay for hauling a carload of the same from Bangor thirty dollars, but he could get the same carload hauled to Mattawamkeag, a town almost the same distance from Bangor and in the same general direction, for fifteen dollars, and says that he has, in fact, done so. Bricks from Bangor are four dollars a ton. As a thousand are said to weigh two tons, it makes building operations in which any

bricks are needed pretty expensive to the general run of inhabitants.

The writer went to Millinocket in 1899, when the town was being built, has lived there for a number of years, and knows how the common people there feel about the unjust discrimination of the railroad against them in its freight rates. Yet the railroad may not be to blame, for from the paragraph which I have quoted from Mr. Baxter it may fairly be inferred that the railroad was held up for a rate before the paper company would build at Millinocket its really great paper and pulp mills. It may have been so.

However, there is much valuable spruce growing in our Maine forests *nearer to the great markets than the average of other available sources of supply* at the present time. Why cannot paper be made from this wood and hauled to market in competition with other sections of the country, supposing that *all through the United States freight rates on pulp and paper were fixed at the same charge per ton-mile?*

The argument advanced in the paragraph I have quoted from Mr. Baxter seems to involve the matter of competition within the paper manufacturing business only,—that is, this town and its industry could have been built up only in case the railroad had made the same low rates that rivals in other places obtain. If, then, all paper freight rates were fixed according to quantity and distance equitably with all other rates for other commodities, the Great Northern Paper Company would not suffer in competition with other companies, and the railroad could afford to haul my friend's ton of coal at a rate at which its managers need not blush and for which they need not apologize. It would not then be necessary to bleed "the large community to be built up."

SIDNEY STEVENS.

## THREE UNARMED MEN CROSS THE SAHARA.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

THE most remarkable journey across the Sahara was begun in May, last year, and ended less than five months later. The explorer was Prof. E. F. Gautier of the School of Letters, Algiers, who is well known for his geological studies in the northern part of the desert. For the last six hundred miles he had with him only a guide and a servant, and was practically unarmed, for he carried no rifles.

He met the Tuareg outlaws, who have lived by plunder and made desert travel impossible

except for the strongest caravans; but he expected no harm at their hands, and in fact they helped him on his way. He made remarkable discoveries, for his route was through the unknown and the widest part of the desert, south of the Tuat oasis. The paths of Caillié and Lenz were far to the west, those of Barth and Foureau were far to the east, of his track, and so he had a virgin field for his researches.

Four years ago, such a journey as Gautier has made would have been regarded as a mad-

cap enterprise, doomed to failure, and involving the lives of all engaged in it. But Gautier believed he would pass unscathed and win success, and no one thought him foolhardy. His journey was made possible by an idea that struck the French four years ago,—a brilliant conception, brilliantly carried out, by which they have revolutionized the conditions of desert travel.

To-day the French are masters of the Sahara ; and to explain how Gautier was able to tramp one thousand miles through a region no white man had ever seen before, plodding along as comfortably and cheerfully as he would have done over our Western prairies, we must tell briefly how the French came into their lordship over the desert and its lawless inhabitants.

Four years ago, the Tuareg bandits and warriors knew that they could swoop down upon any little French outpost or oasis friendly to the French and kill, plunder, and make off with their booty, snapping their fingers at the white infidels who could not catch them, for the robbers were mounted on the fleetest of camels, while the French had only the slow and clumsy baggage animals. The Tuaregs could circle all around the French, picking off a few stragglers with their loads of food and guns and scurrying away, laughing at the enemy.

One day the French commandant called a council of the officers. "If we are ever going to stop this plundering of caravans and these attacks upon our outposts," he said, "we must adopt the tactics of the Tuaregs. They train their camels from infancy to fast travel, and the animals cover three times as much ground in a day as our pack-camels do. Traveling so fast, they need not weight themselves down with supplies, for they replenish their food and water-bags at every oasis and travel like the wind between supply stations."

So the French revolutionized their military service. They ransacked all the northern camel herds, and from the thousands of animals picked out those that had the quality of speed. These fleet camels are called meharis. The French also enlisted bands of young men, the best camel-drivers they could find, and for months they were drilled in the use of the best modern rifles and were raced at top speed on their fast animals from one oasis to another. Thus, bands of highly efficient native troops were formed. These companies of light camel cavalry are called meharists, and are under the command of French officers.

From that day the French were equal to the Tuaregs in speed and mobility, and the superiority of their arms insured victory every time they met the enemy. But the Tuaregs are no longer enemies. They found that they could

not get away from the meharists. Every time they were guilty of outlawry they were chased, overtaken, and soundly trounced. They were caught in their rugged fastnesses among the Hoggar Mountains and suffered a terrible defeat.

To-day they are humbled and broken. They sued for peace, and are now content to live quietly in the central and southern parts of the desert, tending their camels and cattle.

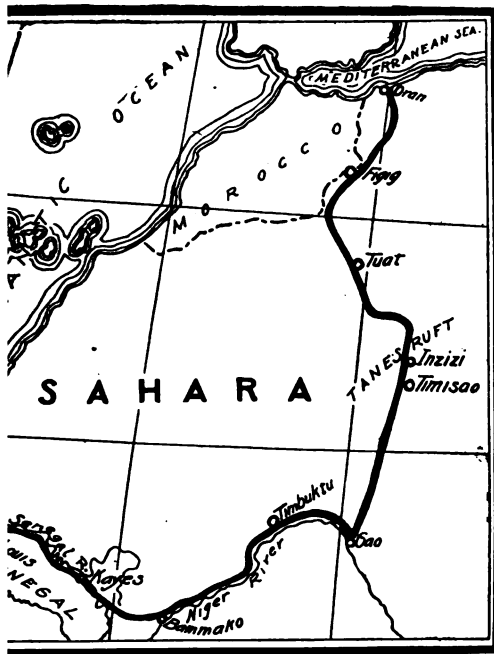
The meharists are the vigorous police of the Sahara. They have established peace and introduced a new era. The French, by borrowing from the natives their mode of life and locomotion, have triumphed over the obstacles which nature and the inhabitants had set against the exploration of the great desert. The French conquest of the Sahara is complete, and the last secrets of all the unknown expanses will be revealed within the next few years.

When Gautier set out to cross the desert he traveled with a party of surveyors sent out by the government to select a route for the telegraph line across the Sahara. He went south with this party to the wells of Timisao; in the middle of the desert, and there he left the surveyors and with his two comrades started southward. No white men knew anything of the route ahead excepting what they were told by Gautier's guide.

Each of the camels carried food for thirty days and two skins of water, besides its rider ; with this load the animals could travel from three to three and one-quarter miles an hour, and occasionally amble at a pace of five miles. Not a pound of fodder was carried, as the desert flora sufficed. The water, also, was intended only for the men, for the camel can go five days without water in summer, and Gautier knew that if he found green plants as he went along his animals would not be greatly distressed if they had no water for fifteen or twenty days.

Gautier says that his journey from Algeria to the Sudan was by no means difficult, and that with the use of fast camels the Sahara can no longer be viewed as a serious impediment to communication between the Mediterranean and the Sudan. All the work of the French for the past three years has tended to prove the truth of this statement. The mere crossing of the Sahara is to-day not a notable achievement. Gautier's journey is attracting great attention simply because he made most unexpected discoveries in an unknown region and performed the unheard-of feat of crossing the desert with only two men.

The most trying and difficult part of the route was that across the sandy Tanesruft district, about three hundred miles, but even here the discom-



MAP OF GAUTIER'S ROUTE ACROSS THE DESERT.

of the journey were mitigated by the wells Izizi and Timisao.

Gautier found, also, that the Sahara, viewed as a desert, is much less extensive than has generally been believed. Marching across the plateau, which stands about half a mile above sea level, he was surprised to find many low wadis bordered by grass, and grassy expanse in the valleys, with a thin sprinkling of vegetation over the flat parts of the plateau. He thought that this great highland can by no means be viewed as a waste.

His astonishment was still greater, however, when he went south, where he entered, one day, a plain covered with considerable grass, which was found to extend in a belt three hundred and fifty miles wide, till it finally merges with the desert. This appears to be a great steppe region that we have not heard of before. It has in the rainy season, with from six to twelve inches of rain, every year. This is a small amount, as agriculture requires at least twenty inches of annual rainfall; but the quantity is sufficient to make a steppe of a large region that was thought to be desert. The land is covered with little shrubs and grasses, and animal life is everywhere abundant, the explorer finding many varieties of antelope, and also wild hogs, giraffes, lions, and elephants.

In studying the geological history of this region, Gautier found evidence that it was once

barren and was truly a desert, the gradual desiccation advancing from the Sudan. Then the era of permanent drought and complete desert conditions gradually came to an end. To-day a rain belt is creeping up from the Sudan and is extending farther and farther north into the desert. This new epoch may continue for hundreds of years.

But the most startling testimony which Gautier found was absolute proof that long before the present age of rainfall, in what is known as the Neolithic or later Stone Age, a very large population inhabited this part of the Sahara. He found there graves scattered over the grassy plain; he found many hundreds of their drawings on the rocks, where they had pictured animal forms and other objects. He discovered the flattened stones which they had used for grinding grain. These millstones show that agriculture was then developed in that region, and the grinding of grain into flour indicates considerable advance of civilization. Here and there were many arrow-points, axes of polished stone, and other implements. It was many hundreds of years ago that human beings inhabited this region, but, as time is reckoned in geological epochs, thousands of farmers were tilling this part of the Sahara at a comparatively recent period. They were finally driven back into the Sudan by the increasing drought, and the world forgot that this region had ever been inhabited by man.

At length Gautier entered the Sudan and pushed on to the little settlement of Gao, on the Niger River. His farther movements illustrate the remarkable progress in the transportation facilities of some parts of Africa. He took a small steamer for Timbuktu and Bammako, about eight hundred miles up the river. There he transferred to the railroad, on which he traveled two days to Kayes, at the head of navigation on the Senegal River. Another steamer took him to the Atlantic in three days, and he arrived in Paris in less than six months after starting from the Tuat oasis. He had crossed the desert, traveled about sixteen hundred miles in the Sudan, and returned to France in less than half a year.

What a contrast to the big French expedition across the Sahara only seven years earlier, when Foureau, with two hundred men and one thousand camels, was over a year in reaching the Sudan, many of his men and animals succumbing to their terrible privations and the attacks of the Tuaregs!

Gautier is now preparing for publication the results of his remarkable journey across the Sahara.



# THE PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS AS AFFECTING DESERTION AND REENLISTMENT

BY CAPTAIN E. ANDERSON.

(Adjutant, Seventh Cavalry, U.S.A.)

[The following paper, written by an army officer of twenty years' experience in the service, has been specially recommended for publication by officials of the War Department. Captain Anderson is now on duty at the Philippines, and it has been found impracticable to bring all the statistics in his tables down to date. Alterations would have involved a rewriting of considerable portions of the article. It should be stated, however, that the latest official data tend to strengthen the case as presented by Captain Anderson.—THE EDITOR.]

THE subject of desertion from the regular army has been thrashed over in official reports, and otherwise discussed by officers, soldiers, and civilians interested in the army, since the date of its organization, a century ago, until it is worn and threadbare, and yet it is plain that the root of the evil has not yet been struck, as desertion still goes on at an astonishingly increasing rate. The reports of the inspector-general of the army for 1904 and 1905 show the following facts:

Fiscal year.	Average enlisted strength.	Desertions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1901	71,006	3,110	4.3
1902	79,086	4,667	5.9
1903	84,627	5,034	7.8
1904	89,807	5,873	9.8
1905	88,979	6,533	11.07

It appears from this table that the annual percentage of desertions, average strength considered, has increased with rapid strides and somewhat uniform ratio from 4.3 in 1901 to the extraordinary figure of 11.07 for the past fiscal year, in which the total of 6,533 desertions occurred.

Among the causes which are given as leading to desertion are the large number of bad men among the recruits, who are unfitted for the service; lack of a canteen, which drives men to the low grogeries and brothels, where many soldiers' troubles originate; too much school and books; the general mess at some posts, and the large amount of fatigue work at others. The only solution of the difficulty offered by the inspector-general is a recommendation that the reward for apprehension be increased to one hundred dollars and that the punishment be made more severe. Whatever may be the real causes of desertion, and there are many, it is evident that the preventive suggested will not stop it. Severe punishment has been given a fair trial in our service, and,

while a powerful deterrent, it cannot be regarded as a success in preventing desertion. It appeals to the savage and brute instincts of the soldier instead of to his better nature. It excites but does not stimulate a zeal in the soldier to persevere in his profession or contentment in his lot. The reasons given above are truly disturbing, and it is evident that other remedies should be applied to the evil, so hurtful to discipline and morale.

## WHY DO ENLISTED MEN DESERT?

The chief of staff reports that during his inspection he made personal inquiry into the subject of desertion; that in the prisoners at the guard-houses failed to reveal any special cause for desertion. There was not a single case in which mistreatment of a soldier was alleged, or that proper care and attention was not exercised by the military authorities. He says that the Government has been liberal in the matter of clothing and food, and has constructed splendid barracks, fitted with modern appliances for health and comfort. At no post was the fatigue duty excessively onerous. Generally speaking, it was light,—and, all things considered, a soldier was getting everything that our laws could in reason be asked; that no fault exists not inherent in the man himself. Therefore, it is not susceptible of military control and correction; that trial, conviction, and punishment by dishonorable discharge, confinement for one, two, or three years of deserters that are apprehended or self-surrendering themselves have, in his opinion, but a small influence as a restraining force on the soldier generally. He thinks that if the States and Territories would withdraw the right of desertion vote it would practically put an end to desertion.

## THE QUESTION OF PAY.

Now, certainly no one is more competent to give a correct opinion on this subject than the present chief of staff, but since, as he says, (

is not susceptible of military control and correction and continues to go on at an increasing rate, and since severe punishment fails to prevent it, why not apply a remedy that will at once appeal to the better judgment of every intelligent soldier,—i.e., provide a sufficient inducement to cause him to remain in the service? Assure him of this, and desertion among the enlisted men will cease to be the threatening evil it is to-day. The predominating influence that controls men in seeking positions is the amount of pay involved; other considerations are secondary. Nineteen men out of every twenty will ask this question first,—all other inconveniences and hardships will be cheerfully endured, provided the pay is right. Make the pay adequate, and there will be no trouble in getting the right kind of men to stick to their jobs.

In the report of the Secretary of War for the year 1904 it will be noted that a total of \$74,392,029.34 was appropriated for the military establishment. Of this amount, only \$9,550,490.55 went to the pay of the enlisted force. What a trifle compared with the total amount spent! And yet the efficiency of the army is primarily dependent upon that personnel. Without intending to criticise, would not the best interests of the service be promoted by pruning elsewhere and expending more upon the man

is a national problem, and should be dealt with by appropriate laws of Congress. Why is it that the official personnel of the army is to-day unexcelled in any army in the world? The records show, generally, that officers perform well any duty they are called upon to perform. The reason is that Congress has provided sufficient inducements to justify good men in accepting such positions and devoting their lives to the military profession. Why not do the same for the enlisted men? It is not punishment that is needed for them,—it is a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor.

#### THE FAILURE TO REËNLIST.

One of the crying needs of the army to-day is to retain men in the service who are discharged with an excellent character. With the present short term of enlistment, the first one is largely spent in training a recruit to be of some use. There are few old soldiers in the ranks to-day. They do not reënlist, and the tone of the service is lowered thereby. I have tabulated the following data showing the number of non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, reënlisted, deserted, recruits joined, and retirements in the several organizations of the Seventh Cavalry during the year 1904. This is taken to be a fair sample of the actual conditions in the service as they exist to-day.

Troop.	Discharged.		Reënlisted.		Deserted.		Number of recruits.	Number of retirements.	
	Private.	Non-com.	Private.	Non-com.	Private.	Non-com.	Joined.	Private.	Non-com.
A .....	17	3	..	..	5	..	28	..	..
B .....	8	1	..	..	4	..	23	..	..
C .....	10	14	4	1	8	..	30	..	..
D .....	8	3	1	..	8	..	27	..	..
E .....	17	1	1	..	16	..	21	..	1
F .....	5	2	4	..	12	..	21	..	..
G .....	16	3	5	..	3	..	19	..	..
H .....	7	8	3	2	11	..	19	..	..
I .....	12	1	4	1	2	..	15	..	..
K .....	12	2	1	1	10	..	31	..	..
L .....	10	3	2	..	4	..	30	..	..
M .....	8	2	1	..	2	..	14	..	..
Band .....	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Total .....	131	47	26	5	85	1	280	..	1

behind the gun, who, as the statistics of labor will show by comparison, is so poorly paid. The suggestion of the chief of staff to withdraw the franchise by law is Utopian, as it would have to be passed by forty-five legislatures, and even then the remedy proposed may fairly be questioned. Besides, the army is a national institution, and the federal government should be amply able to care for all its needs without having to fall back upon the individual States to cure what evils may exist therein. Desertion in the army

From this it appears that out of a total of 178 men discharged, only 31 reënlisted; out of 47 non-commissioned officers discharged, only 5 reënlisted. Compare the number of recruits joined (280) to the number (1) of men who completed their service of thirty years and retired! Nothing could better illustrate the hopeless view taken of the situation by the enlisted men themselves than these figures. Over 10 per cent. deserted! Moreover, the personnel of the enlisted force is so kaleidoscopic in its character

that the constant task of breaking in so large a number of recruits is disheartening in the extreme to the troop officers, and makes it impossible to maintain that high standard of discipline and efficiency that should characterize the regular service.

In talking with many enlisted men concerning the reasons for not reënlisting I find the controlling factor is that the inducements are not sufficient,—the pay is too small for good men to devote their lives to the service. It is not reasonable to expect men to give up their time and labor without fair compensation. In going over the payrolls for the troops of the Seventh Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, for the month of December, 1904, I find that there were 12 men of the band, 48 men of Troop A, 47 men of Troop B, 37 men of Troop C, and 39 men of Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, who did not draw one cent of pay, being indebted to the United States, principally for clothing. This is exceedingly discouraging to the men. The soldier should not be required to use the small salary he receives to pay for his clothing. Such a condition, while somewhat unusual, shows that the clothing allowance is inadequate, and should be increased to meet at least the actual necessities of the soldier in providing his various uniforms. There is no difficulty in obtaining excellent men to fill the positions of the post non-commissioned staff. There are practically no desertions there, and it is rare for one not to reënlist, because the pay is more satisfactory. It is just as important, or more so, to have seasoned, good men for the line as for the staff, since in a campaign the issue will be decided by the men on the fighting line, and not by those doing staff duty in the rear.

Certainly, few men are more important to the efficiency of the army than the first sergeants. Their duties are arduous, their responsibilities are great, and their actions most influential upon discipline. At present, many of them do not reënlist, but seek to better their condition elsewhere. This should not be. The inducement should by all means be made to retain them where they are by proper pay and emoluments. The same may be said in a lesser degree of other company non-commissioned officers. The pay should be such that it will be to their interest to reënlist.

#### WAGES OF OTHER KINDS OF LABOR: A COMPARISON.

While the pay of labor of every kind and grade has been steadily rising in this country, that of the soldier remains practically the same as it was thirty years ago. I have taken the

following from the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, 1904 :

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1902.

Year.	Per month, without board.	Ordinary labor, per day, without board.	Per harvest
1890.....	\$18.33	\$0.92	
1902.....	22.14	1.13	

Skilled labor of all kinds receives high wages as shown by the same bulletin.

	Per day, without board, 1890.	Per day board
Blacksmiths.....	\$2.28	\$2
Bricklayers.....	3.26	3
Carpenters.....	2.31	2
Hodcarriers.....	1.74	2
General laborers.....	1.27	1
Plumbers.....	2.70	3

The pay of the private soldier is \$4 per month, or 43½ cents per day. By adding an average allowance of 15 cents per day for food and 18 cents for the ration we have a total of 76½ cents per day, which is less than the lowest class of labor quoted. Even a general laborer without special skill of any kind, commands an average wage of \$1.36 per day, and the ordinary farm laborer 92 cents for poor months and \$1.53 during harvest-time. The lowest wage paid to any class of labor in the United States so far as I am able to find from the statistics of the Department of Labor, is that paid to plantation negro laborers in the cane fields of Louisiana. For the years 1889 to 1902 the average wages paid to them at Calumet were as follows :

Cultivating season—men, without board.....	\$0.7
Grinding season—men, without board.....	1.2
General average.....	1.0

#### PLANTATION NEGROES BETTER PAID THAN OUR SOLDIERS.

The laborers are furnished with houses and given other privileges, besides being allowed Saturday afternoons off two or three times per month. From this it will be seen that the lowest and most ignorant class of negroes in the country is better paid than the soldier in the army. The negro requires no clothing, whereas the soldier must always be decently dressed. The negro gets his Saturday and Sunday holidays, whereas the soldier is on duty at all times, by night as well as by day. In addition, the soldier is at all times subject to the discipline which may cause him to give up his life

execution. This should be worth something to him, as insurance companies recognize this risk by charging him extra premiums. It is true the Government provides for the retirement of the soldier, after thirty years' service, with three-fourths of his pay on the active list, a privilege which the ordinary laborer does not enjoy, but the percentage of men who avail themselves of this benefit is so small, under present conditions, and the reward so distant and remote, that it does not figure largely in the actual computation of the soldier's pay. Even hospital accommodations and medicines, which are furnished to the soldier free, are now being provided by many of the large industrial corporations without charge to their employees. Medical attention is provided by many for the sick, schools maintained for the young, comfortable quarters constructed for living purposes, hours of labor reduced, and other inducements offered which make the lot of the laborer far more easy and attractive than ever before. But the pay of the soldier remains practically the same as it was thirty years ago. This prosperous period in our country's history as yet makes no corresponding betterment in the pay of the soldier, and he is the only one who has not shared in the general prosperity. The pay of the private, corporal, and sergeant of the line is the same as that fixed by Congress July 1, 1871. What wonder that non-commissioned officers or privates who are discharged with an excellent character do not reenlist, when they can find other employment at higher wages, with fewer restrictions and more attractive inducements?

#### A CHEERLESS PROSPECT.

The rate of pay seems to me to be almost pitiful. That a young, strong man of good character will devote his life to such a poor prospect, in a country so prosperous as ours, is not to be expected. The outlook for him is one of poverty, deprivation, and want. If he is a non-commissioned officer and has a wife and family, he sees nothing ahead but penury and hardship for himself and those dependent upon him. He may have served his country for years faithfully in war and in peace, but his reward is a poor and disheartened old age. Even with the most rigid economy, there is nothing else in sight for him. The laboring man will go on strike and demand redress for his grievances; the soldier has no such means of making his dissatisfaction heard, and simply deserts. An appeal to Congress by the officers over him is his only hope. Even if the amount of pay of the enlisted man were doubled, it would seem small for this important part of the military establishment.

#### WHAT WOULD BE FAIR PAY FOR THE SOLDIER?

I have arranged below a table of pay which is only a moderate increase over the present schedule, and which appears to me reasonable and just, in order to place the compensation of the soldier on a somewhat fair basis as compared with the status of labor in civil life.

REGIMENT, CORPS, BATTALION.	Pay per month.
Battalion sergeant-major, engineers.....	
Sergeant, first color, signal corps.....	\$40.00
Regimental sergeant-major, cavalry and infantry	
Senior sergeant-major, artillery.....	
Battalion sergeant-major, infantry.....	
Squadron sergeant-major, cavalry.....	
Junior sergeant-major, artillery.....	
Regimental color sergeant, cavalry and infantry	35.00
Regimental commissary sergeant, cavalry and infantry.....	
Battalion quartermaster-sergeant, engineers.....	
COMPANY, TROOP, BATTERY.	
First sergeant, cavalry, infantry, and engineers.....	35.00
Sergeant, engineer, ordnance, and signal corps....	30.00
Quartermaster-sergeant, engineers.....	
Sergeant, cavalry, infantry, hospital corps, and artillery.....	25.00
Cook, cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineer and signal corps.....	
Corporal, cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineer, signal, and hospital corps.....	
Mechanic, coast artillery.....	
Artificer, field artillery and infantry.....	21.00
Farrier, blacksmith, and saddler, cavalry and artillery.....	
Wagoner, cavalry.....	
Trumpeter, cavalry.....	
Musician, artillery, infantry, and engineer corps	18.00
Private, cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineer, ordnance, and signal corps.....	
ALL BANDS.	
Chief musician.....	80.00
Drum major, chief trumpeter, principal musician.....	35.00
Sergeant, cook.....	25.00
Corporal.....	21.00
Private.....	18.00
POST.	
Orderly sergeant, commissary sergeant, quarter-master-sergeant.....	40.00
Electrician-sergeant, coast artillery.....	
SERVICE PAY RECOMMENDED.	
Second year, \$1 per month; third year, \$2 per month; fourth year, \$3 per month; fifth year, \$4 per month; sixth year, \$5 per month. On reenlistment thereafter, \$6 per month.	
Total amount required to pay above rates, per annum, \$14,814.732.	

The pay, according to the above schedule, would require an extra appropriation of only \$5,264,241.55 per annum over that now paid to enlisted men, and its effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service would be enormous. A government as rich as ours can well afford to be at least fair to its soldiers, who have always been the pioneers of civilization and have aided so materially in its development and prosperity. Their pay should at least be raised above that of the ignorant laborer of the cane-brakes.

#### SUPERIOR PAY OF THE CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

The organization and conditions of service of the Canadian Northwest Police very closely as-

simulate those of the United States Army. They serve in a more rigorous climate, are not so well cared for in many respects as our troops, but the pay is greater. The following data were furnished me by the commissioner of police, Regina, Canada :

Constable.	Pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
First year's service..	\$0.50	.....	\$0.50
Second year's service..	.50	\$0.05	.55
Third year's service..	.50	.10	.60
Fourth year's service..	.50	.15	.65
Fifth year's service..	.50	.20	.70
Sixth year's service..	.....	On reengagement.	.75

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The period of enlistment is five years.

It further appears that the average percentage of desertions for the four years cited, 1895, 1900, and 1904, was 1.9 per cent. of total strength, and that 76 per cent. of a charged reenlisted. An average of 7 per have deserted from the United States during the past four years, and an average 17 per cent. of those discharged have reenlisted.

The conditions affecting the discipline morale, apparently so widely different, judge from the results, may be summed up in the "pay." A non-commissioned officer of infantry it is said, receives from \$25.50 to \$60 per month and a private from \$15 to \$22.50, in addition to clothing and rations. Certainly, the United States is as well able to pay its soldiers as the Dominion of Canada.

## AN ENGLISH PROTECTIONIST ON BRITISH "FREE TRADE."

BY ALFRED MOSELY.

(Member of the Chamberlain Tariff Commission.)

[The overwhelming nature of the Liberal victory in the British general elections has served to obscure the time being the agitation among English industries for tariff-revision. Our readers will be interested following brief statement prepared shortly before the general elections by Mr. Alfred Mosely, an Englishman has devoted much study to industrial conditions in his own and other lands, and has followed, especially, the history of the American tariff in its relation to periods of trade expansion and depression.—THE EDITOR.]

IT is, of course, an absurdity to speak of England as a free-trade country. The great difference between our two systems is that, while the United States seeks to safeguard her manufacturers by imposing duties on what she can produce at home, England, on the other hand, has taxed largely what she draws from abroad, while she has left her own ports free to the surplus products of other nations, with the result that England has suffered as the dumping-ground of the surplus products of the world. And it is a curious thing that, while free-trade England pays, *per capita* of the population, some \$4.50 per head, the United States, the so-called protected country, pays only \$3.45. Mr. Chamberlain's great object is to rectify this anomaly and to change the tariff, by taking duties off some articles and placing them on others, so that our manufacturers may, if possible, have a market that is to some extent safeguarded from an unnatural condition of affairs in the matter of dumping. In no case, under existing conditions, will the average tariff on manufactured goods exceed 10 per cent.,—and by this I mean, not an all around 10 per cent., but a very small duty (or, perhaps, none at all), on certain

articles, while the duty may rise to 10 per cent. on certain manufactures where England is subject to unfair competition. Raw materials, of course, will enter free. But, to sum up the whole situation, the truth is there is no free trade in anything in this world. Free trade have been good for England in the past, but the Cobden theory was put into practice and conditions in England have entirely changed. Those who were formerly our best customers are now our greatest competitors, and Mr. Chamberlain dreams that if England demonstrated that free trade was beneficial the rest of the world would follow suit has not eventuated. As a matter of fact, the rest of the world, instead of leaning more and more to free trade, has gone on in the opposite direction, and has gradually become more and more protectionist, until England now finds herself isolated and surrounded by a tariff wall throughout the world. The tariff steadily increases rather than diminishes the various nations (especially Continental nations) free access to our market while denying our own manufacturers.

I venture to think that the business men in England who have accepted Mr. Chamberlain's

proposals from an unpartisan standpoint, entirely free from politics, are very largely convinced that the time has come for England to overhaul her affairs and bring her tariff up to date. By this I mean, of course, a scientific tariff, not a blind *ad valorem*. But, unfortunately for the movement, politics has entered into this great question, as it does into all questions in England, and instead of business men asking themselves whether the tariff would be good or not for the country, they are arranging themselves either in favor of or against largely on political lines. This is a great misfortune for the movement, as, although it cannot retard in the long run the success of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, it makes it difficult for the time being and puts a large strain upon his supporters to educate those who are now opposing it to the true state of affairs and the advantages to be gained.

Many industries, however, are strongly in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. For instance, iron and steel, which has just published its report, shows that something like 85 per cent. of the producers of this commodity are in favor of a modification of our present system, and as the various industries' reports are published, from time to time, I have little doubt that somewhat similar results will be the outcome of the inquiry by the tariff commission. This, however, does not apply to all industries. For instance, the cotton trade has, so far, not been attacked seriously, and the manufacturers at present do not feel the necessity for any serious revision; but the report published by the textile section of the Tariff Reform League shows that the future is full of peril and that sooner or later the textile industries will begin to feel the pressure from without.

Mr. Chamberlain has always held that time,—and considerable time,—must be given to the movement, inasmuch as the English nation as a whole is extremely conservative, slow to make any radical change, and, of course, the masses have yet to be educated and shown that their true interests lie, not only in protecting labor, which alone may be harmful, but in order to make their movement a success they must be prepared to safeguard the product of labor. So difficult a programme as bringing home to the masses the necessity for a scientific tariff in the general interests of humanity is a problem which will tax the energies of a large number of gentlemen who have associated themselves with Mr. Chamberlain's movements to the utmost, but one and all are sanguine of ultimate victory and realize that victory is to be accomplished only through the medium of education and patient

spadework. How long this will take to accomplish no one but a prophet dare give an estimate, but there is one point upon which I may be forgiven if I make a prophecy, and that is, that, come what may, the question now before the public will be fought out and made the central plank in the programme of the Conservative party, and that they will be prepared to fight on until success crowns their efforts.

Mr. Chamberlain himself is indeed a magnificent leader,—full of energy, resource, fighting capabilities, and organizing power,—and holds the imagination of the people through his strong personality as few statesmen of modern times have succeeded in doing. His health is excellent, his energy without limit, and his belief in his work unbounding; and, although he is somewhat advanced in years, barring unforeseen circumstances there is little doubt that he will carry his programme to victory within a reasonable period, and, with such vitality as he possesses, it may come sooner than some imagine.

Of course, our colonies have been foremost in welcoming Mr. Chamberlain's proposals and offering him both sympathy and aid. In Canada, his views are completely understood, and the bulk of the thinking population are backing him and will be prepared to help him in his endeavors to enlarge the scope of the empire. South Africa is also heart and soul with him, as has been expressed by the premier of Cape Colony over and over again, while New Zealand and Australia are offering him every encouragement. Next year the colonial premiers meet in London, and then, no doubt, substantial progress will be made toward the realization of Mr. Chamberlain's ideals. In the meantime, those who associate themselves with Mr. Chamberlain remain confident and hopeful, and, so far as one can see, such proposals as Mr. Chamberlain desires the empire to adopt are in no way detrimental to the United States, and should, in many respects, tend to increase the understanding and business relations between the two countries and give them a basis on which to deal,—which is Mr. Balfour's aim and object. Both these gentlemen are heart and soul in favor of the United Kingdom reconsidering its position, and with so vast a change facing the public we must be content to wait and progress by slow degrees. A hasty movement in any direction would be a misfortune, and probably be detrimental to the cause, but with the thorough thrashing out of the question by the tariff commission who are now investigating the subject all parties, it is to be hoped, will ultimately agree upon a common programme for the betterment and prosperity of the empire at large.



# SANE METHODS OF REGULATING IMMIGRATION

BY ROBERT DE C. WARD.

IT has become the habit to classify all persons who speak or write on the immigration problem as "Restrictionists" or "Anti-Restrictionists." Whoever urges a better enforcement of existing laws or suggests any amendments to these laws is a Restrictionist. Whoever emphasizes the benefits of immigration or opposes further legislation is an anti-Restrictionist. The dividing line between these two groups is, apparently, sharply defined.

This is most unfortunate from every point of view. Persons who differ but slightly in their opinions seem wholly antagonistic to one another. This leads to unnecessarily and deplorably heated debates. It leads to the calling of hard, unjust, and misleading names. Restrictionists are called Know-nothings, and all who oppose further radical legislation are apt to be spoken of as being selfishly interested in the importation of cheap labor, or as making a profit out of steerage-passage receipts. It gives the general public the impression that the students of this great immigration problem, after careful investigation, are hopelessly at loggerheads. Legislators or individual citizens, therefore, conclude that until they see less diversity of opinion on the part of experts they need not make up their minds one way or the other.

The Immigration Restriction League is generally regarded as the leading exponent of the Restrictionists. Yet we read at the head of its publications that this body "was organized for the purpose of improving and regulating alien immigration into the United States," and at the end of all its publications: "The league is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian. . . . It advocates a stricter regulation of immigration, but not the exclusion of any immigrants whose character and standards fit them to become citizens." Thus hedged in, before and behind, with officers who are well known as intelligent and patriotic citizens, it is clear that the league cannot be hopelessly narrow, and that wholesale condemnation and abuse of its work is neither just, nor true, nor generous.

On the other hand, President Eliot, of Harvard University, stands in the front rank of the so-called anti-Restrictionists. One of our very foremost citizens, his words always carry great weight. And President Eliot has said emphatically: "I am no kind of a restrictionist, either

in education, religion, or immigration." Economic Club, Boston, December 15, 1905. President Eliot is not unpatriotic; nor can one maintain that he is personally benefited in any way by cheap labor.

## "SELECTION" VERSUS "RESTRICTION"

Are the views which are held by the Restrictionists and anti-Restrictionists wholly irreconcilable? Must speakers and continue to be selected because they are on one side or the other? Must the decision which is to be made by the Congress be determined by the relative numbers on the two sides? Must the differences be more apparent than real. The authorities on both sides are in accord on many points which are of importance in settling this question. They try to promote differences of opinion; they try to make one speaker against another; they try to abuse the opponents and attribute to them narrow and unworthy motives, are not helping their cause.

It should be the earnest endeavor of all who have looked into this question at all to do what they can to emphasize the many things in which some agreement has been reached, to stop exaggerating the few things on which the greatest differences of opinion may naturally be expected to exist. It should be pointed out that the Restrictionist is hardly the right name for the majority of those who believe in further immigration legislation. There are comparatively few who wish to reduce to a large extent the number of our immigrants by imposing a high head-tax, or by limiting the number of immigrants who shall be allowed to come in any single year, or by suspending immigration entirely for a number of years. Such persons may properly be called Restrictionists. The vast majority of persons in this country want some changes in our immigration laws to make them more effective, and some additions to the excluded classes. All such persons are in favor of selection or regulation rather than restriction, and hence might be called Selectionists. When thus named, there are very few of our citizens who do not belong in this latter group. Most of the demands for further legislation is distinctly along selection rather than restrictive lines. Even the talked-of illiteracy test, which has called forth so much violent opposition at the hands of the

Restrictionists, would probably not permanently cut down the *numbers* of our immigrants to any very considerable degree.

THE MERITS OF EXISTING LAWS.

It is the purpose of the writer to call attention to some of the points on which the Restrictionists and the anti-Restrictionists can come together, and indeed have come together. In agreeing on these measures both groups have become Selectionists; both believe in a further regulation of immigration; both unite in asking Congress for specific legislation.

1. *The present laws are good, and should be strictly enforced.* These laws, as a whole, unquestionably commend themselves to all our people. Our immigration legislation has been the slow growth of years of study and investigation on the part of Congressional committees, and of government officials. It has not grown up in a night. Every step has been opposed by steamship, railroad, and selfish capitalistic interests, and represents a compromise between all kinds of extreme views. All agree that our laws are wise in excluding such classes as idiots, insane persons, epileptics, paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, professional beggars, persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, anarchists, and prostitutes.

Objections to existing laws are occasionally made by persons who are not familiar with these laws. A college president recently opposed the contract-labor feature of our present law on the ground that Louis Agassiz could not have come to this country under its provisions. This gentleman was evidently not aware of the fact that the contract labor law does not apply to "professors for colleges or seminaries;" to actors and artists; to lecturers, singers, ministers; to persons belonging to any learned profession; to persons employed as personal or domestic servants. There doubtless are some objections to the contract labor law as it now stands. It was designed to remedy a great evil, and it did much to remedy that evil. In some cases it has worked hardship. But in the main, with the existing exceptions, it is not as objectionable a clause as some people imagine. For example, it distinctly allows, contrary to the general impression, the importation of skilled labor "if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country."

Being agreed as to the necessity of excluding aliens suffering with loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases, we must also agree that the

law of March 3, 1903, is right in fining a steamship company \$100 for bringing over an alien afflicted with such a disease when "the existence of such disease might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination" at the time of embarkation. To make the steamship companies exercise suitable care in such matters is fair, not only to the diseased alien himself, who would otherwise have to be sent back, but also to the other passengers on the ship, who would otherwise be exposed to the risk of contracting the disease during the voyage.

HEAVIER FINES ON THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

2. *A \$500 fine on steamship companies for bringing diseased immigrants.* Commissioner-General of Immigration Sargent, in his last annual report, recommends that the fine in such cases be increased from \$100 to \$500. With this recommendation all disinterested persons must surely agree. The steamship companies, through their representatives, have assured us, time and again, of their anxiety to do all in their power to act in accordance with our laws, but the added experience of each year emphasizes more clearly the fact that *they obey our laws only when they are obliged to.* Large numbers of diseased aliens are still brought here, in spite of the \$100 fine. The proposed increase from \$100 to \$500 is simply an extension of a principle in existing law which has worked well. A larger fine would certainly make the steamship companies still more careful, and would therefore save larger numbers of diseased aliens the unnecessary voyage to the United States and the disappointment and discomfort of being obliged to return.

3. *A fine on steamship companies for each alien rejected by us for any cause which an examination before sailing could have detected.* One of the distressing results of our present system is the large number of aliens who are denied admission after they have made the journey across the ocean. Commissioner-General Sargent has recently spoken in the most emphatic terms of the injustice and the wrong done these unfortunates in permitting them to make the journey, and has well said: "It is right that they should be denied admission; wrong that they ever should have started from home." The Immigration Conference at New York hit upon an excellent method of reducing the number of these debarred aliens when it recommended that a fine of \$100 be imposed on the steamship companies for each immigrant whom our inspectors reject *for any cause under existing law.* This suggestion follows the present practice regarding diseased aliens, just noted. It throws the responsibility exactly where it belongs.—upon the

ship companies. As President Roosevelt said in his last message to Congress: "The serious obstacle we have to encounter in effort to secure a proper regulation of the immigration to these shores arises from the determined opposition of the foreign steamship companies, who have no interest whatever in the matter save to increase the returns on their capital carrying masses of immigrants hither in the cargo quarters of their ships." That is the note of the whole situation. If we fine the steamship lines \$100, or more, for each immigrant whom we reject, for causes distinctly defined in our present laws, we shall go far toward forcing these companies, to whom we owe no favors of any sort whatever, to refuse thousands of undesirable or doubtful aliens, who will therefore never leave their homes. No more logical amendment to our present laws could be made.

#### THE DEMAND FOR GREATER AIR-SPACE.

4. *The air-space allowed each steerage passenger should be increased.* While the conditions of steerage travel have been greatly improved during recent years, there are still evils of overcrowding, of non-separation of the sexes, and of lack of proper treatment on some steamships which are a disgrace to modern civilization, and which an enlightened and a humane people like ourselves should not permit. For every reason,—hygienic, humanitarian, moral,—our law regarding accommodations for steerage passengers should be amended. The facts have often been set forth. We permit the evils to continue. One of the steps which we can take is to increase, by law, the minimum requirement of cubic feet of air-space per passenger. By doing this we shall prevent overcrowding, and thus do away with most of the evils which under present conditions are sure to exist. If the allowance per person were increased from the present requirement of 110 cubic feet to, say, 200 cubic feet on the main deck, and proportionately on other decks, as recommended by the National Immigration Conference at New York, a step in advance would be taken consistent alike with humanitarian motives and with a proper solicitude on our part concerning the numbers of our arriving aliens. For it is clear that if Congress heeds this most logical and most humane request we shall have a regulation of immigration which will commend itself to all persons except those pecuniarily interested in carrying the largest possible amount of human freight or in obtaining the largest possible numbers of cheap laborers. In his last message, President Roosevelt said, in connection with this: "There should be a law proposed on all vessels coming

to our ports as to the number of immigrants in ratio to the tonnage which each vessel can carry. This ratio should be high enough to insure the coming hither of as good a class of aliens as possible."

#### ADDING TO THE EXCLUDED CLASSES.

5. *The exclusion of the feeble-minded.* The Act of March 3, 1903, excludes "idiots." Experience has shown that there are a good many immigrants who are certified by our medical inspectors as being "mentally deficient" or "feeble-minded," and who should certainly be debarred by law. Our best interests demand that no distinction should be made between the idiotic and the feeble-minded. The latter are as undesirable additions to our population as the former, and it is as dangerous to add to the American race the children of feeble-minded parents as of idiotic parents. Every one will agree that we should exclude the "feeble-minded" as well as the idiot. No valid argument can be adduced in favor of any other course.

6. *The exclusion of persons of poor physique.* At the present time our medical inspectors record thousands of aliens as being of such poor physique that their ability to earn a living is thereby interfered with, yet most of these are admitted because there is no specific clause in our existing immigration law under which they can clearly and surely be excluded. The physique of an immigrant is a matter of the very highest importance for the health and future of the race. It is the aliens of poor physique who usually shun the country and crowd into city tenements, where they become ready victims of diseases and establish in these crowded quarters dangerous foci for the dissemination of disease. The real danger to the public health and to the future of our stock lies in that class of immigrants whose physique is much below American standards." Our best insurance against race decadence is to be sought in the selection of good, strong, healthy stock. We want none but honest, industrious, healthy, and fit immigrants. We want them sound in body and in mind. We have by law debarred idiots. We should by law debar the feeble-minded. And we should, by all means, debar aliens of poor physique.

There can be no objection to such an amendment to existing laws. A physical test is urged by the President in his last message, and was recommended by the Immigration Conference in the resolution which called for the exclusion of "persons of enfeebled vitality, whether such condition is due to defect, inheritance, disease, or advanced age."

## EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS ABROAD.

7. *Preliminary inspection of intending immigrants before they embark.* It has long been clear that any inspection of arriving aliens at our own ports must, at best, be superficial, hurried, and unsatisfactory. Bills providing for inspection abroad by our consuls have frequently been introduced into Congress. If any feasible plan to which foreign governments will not object can be devised whereby intending immigrants to the United States shall be examined before they embark, or, better still, before they start from their homes, in order to see whether they do or do not belong to the classes excluded by law, every one will favor such a scheme. Whether this is done by our consuls, or by special agents, or by traveling commissions, does not matter. Some sort of preliminary examination and certification abroad would certainly operate to prevent large numbers of aliens whom we have by law declared undesirable from starting on their voyage. Such foreign inspection is recommended by the President in his message, and received the strong indorsement of the Immigration Conference at New York. It is probable, however, that to obtain the necessary permission from foreign governments we should have to make tariff concessions. This would involve long delays and much debate. Meanwhile, the best thing for us to do is obviously to force the steamship companies to make an examination themselves, and to fine them for bringing aliens whom we exclude, as considered under Paragraph 3.

## COMMON GROUND FOR IMMIGRATION REFORMERS.

In regard to the general recommendations here discussed there can be no serious difference of opinion among fair-minded men and women. Those who have been considered Restrictionists and those who have been classed as the opponents of restriction can agree to work together, without sacrificing their principles, for these proposed amendments. No one, unless his judgment is warped by his financial interest in the transportation lines or in securing "cheap labor," can honestly and seriously oppose these changes in our laws. There may be slight differences of opinion regarding the methods here, or the wording of a bill there, or the relative importance of the measures proposed, but in the main, agreement is here reached. Restrictionists and anti-Restrictionists are not altogether on opposite sides of this great question. All are believers in some further regulation of alien immigration into the United States. All can work together along the lines here laid down. Congress need not hesitate on the ground that those

who have studied this matter, and who are most vitally concerned in it, are altogether at loggerheads.

The National Immigration Conference, held in New York City early in December, was called by the National Civic Federation. It was composed of delegates appointed by governors, and by commercial, labor, charitable, patriotic, and religious bodies. By wholly unprejudiced authorities it has been called "really representative of the general public attitude toward immigration questions." It represented all sorts of views and all kinds of interests. Many of the speakers were themselves immigrants, or the children of recent immigrants. This conference unanimously recommended a \$100 fine on steamship companies for every alien rejected for any cause (3), increased air-space for each passenger (4), the exclusion of the feeble-minded (5), the exclusion of persons of enfeebled vitality (6), and a preliminary inspection of intending immigrants before they embark (7).

## OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

President Roosevelt, who is thoroughly acquainted with the immigration question, in his last annual message urged the imposition of penalties to compel steamship companies to observe our laws, a principle which is embodied in 2 and 3, and recommended limiting the number of immigrants in relation to the tonnage (4), the exclusion of the "physically unfit, defective, or degenerate" (6), and the preliminary inspection before embarkation (7).

Commissioner-General of Immigration F. P. Sargent, in his last annual report, recommends the \$500 fine for bringing diseased aliens (2), and also limiting the number of passengers carried in relation to the tonnage of the vessels, a principle which is embodied in 4.

Commissioner of Immigration Robert Watchorn, at the port of New York, has strongly urged the exclusion of feeble-minded (5) and of physically unfit aliens (6).

Former Commissioner of Immigration William Williams, at the port of New York, recommended in his annual reports, in most emphatic terms, the exclusion of persons of poor physique (6).

Thus, it is seen how representative of the most competent, the most unprejudiced, and the most trustworthy authorities are the suggestions for further legislation which have here been discussed. We may surely conclude that, if embodied into law, these methods of further regulating alien immigration would meet with the cordial approval of the vast majority of the American people. Bills embodying all these provisions are now before Congress.

# TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE SIOUX INDIAN

BY DELORME W. ROBINSON, M.D.

(Superintendent and *ex-officio* secretary of the South Dakota State Board of Health.)

THE great Sioux tribe, the most puissant of the American aborigines, is withering to extinction with tuberculosis at the agencies along the Missouri.

There are about twenty-five thousand of these people making fair progress in civilization; living in houses; wearing citizens' clothing; the children being educated; the families generally professing Christianity; the able-bodied engaged in some form of manual labor, by which they earn the means of subsistence.

The alarming extent of this dread infection prevailing among them cannot be overstated. Hardly a home where it has not found victims, and hardly a home where it does not still exist in some form. The disease is usually quick in its deadly mission. A man, apparently healthful, leaves his work and goes to his trader and orders a suit of grave clothes. "I have the sickness," he says. He is measured for the suit, and by the time it is finished the buyer is often ready to wear it through the long sleep. The mother and the grown-up son or daughter are likely to share a similar fate. Under such conditions, and in such environment, it will readily be understood that an atmosphere of gloom and depression abounds, paralyzing to ambition and to further advancement.

In the old wild life the Sioux were a healthful people. They were probably not wholly free from tuberculosis in some form, but if the infection was present it was not general. From the beginning of the reservation system among the Sioux of the Missouri, in 1863, for a period of fifteen years, during which time the wild buffalo had been destroyed and all of the western Sioux had been brought under agency influences, the annual reports of the several agents were optimistic in relation to the health of their people, constantly affirming more healthful conditions as the Indians came under civilizing influences, lived in better houses, and accepted the attendance of the agency physicians. The first mention of consumption in these reports is in 1878. In 1880, one agency reports that 5.26 per cent. of the deaths resulted from tubercular troubles. In 1881, consumption is generally mentioned; and in 1884 it is said, "Consumption has a firm hold upon them."

In 1886, the Indian Commissioner began to

publish tabulated medical reports. From tabulation for that year we find that among Dakota Sioux 341 cases of consumption were treated and 605 cases of "tubercular scrofula." It is probable that the earlier reports were confined to the pulmonary type, since the forms of tubercular infection were not then recognized as such. The report of 1886 shows a larger proportion of tubercular diseases, a greater number as "tubercular scrofula" (tubercular tuberculosis). Doubtless, most of these were children below the age of puberty with the ever-increasing number of the pulmonary form of the disease. It is extremely fortunate that the publication of these tabulated medical reports was not continued. Since 1886 the agents' reports have more and more teemed with fearsome tales of the ravages of the scourge. In 1880, there were in the leading bands 293 births and 208 deaths. Last year, in the same bands, the deaths exceeded the births.

It is impossible to reduce the condition of the people to tables of figures, though an experience of several years as State health officer and as physician to two Indian schools has convinced me that fully 60 per cent. of the younger generation have some form of tubercular infection, and that 25 per cent. of those above the age of puberty have some form of the disease. Other observers estimate the percentage much higher. Miss Mary C. for twenty-five years missionary at St. Rock, testifies that 75 per cent. of all deaths result from tuberculosis. Thomas Robertson has lived fifty years with the Sissetons and reports that 50 per cent. of them die of the disease. Rev. Matthias Schmitt, missionary at Pine Ridge, says: "We buried from our congregation last year 10 adults and 11 children, 80 per cent. of whom died from tuberculosis. Whole families die of the terrible plague."

One of the striking instances in point of the destruction of the family of the noted and brave chief, John Grass. In 1892 a white friend of his and his seven sons at a convocation of the tribe. These sons were stalwart fellows, apparently well. In 1902, ten years thereafter, the friend again met the aged chieftain, who once recognized the white man. "You are

boys," he said. "All gone; all died of the sickness. I have no child left."

What has brought a strong and virile people to this condition? Almost every observer has a theory. Among these the more rational are: The radical change from the old life in the open, in tents located where drainage was perfect, and subject to almost daily removal, so that rarely was there an accumulation of filth, to permanent, ill-ventilated, and ill-kept houses, where filth abounds; exposure in going upon winter trips; passing from overheated houses to sleep in the open tepees; bovine infection from eating tubercular meat and refuse from about the poison-breeding government slaughter-houses; weakened constitutions from syphilitic diseases; contagion from the sputa of those previously affected; insufficient and badly prepared food, and in some instances the ignorant treatment of the Indian medicine men. But it is a condition which exists, and it is profitable to theorize about the cause only that the cause may be removed, and to that extent conditions improved. The condition is strikingly pathetic, and appeals most emphatically to the Government for its amelioration. Most justly do these poor wards deserve some measure of relief. The Indians are not alone interested. The health of the white community is seriously menaced by the plague-spots which surround the agencies. What is to be done? What course pursued? Advanced medical wisdom would no doubt suggest:

*First.*—The establishment of sanatoria at convenient points to the reservation.

*Second.*—Field nurses who have special experience in the management of tuberculosis patients, to instruct the Indians at their homes, and to work in conjunction with the sanatoria.

*Third.*—Government supervision in building well-ventilated houses, and as rigid enforcement of proper sanitary conditions in their surroundings as possible.

*Fourth.*—Careful inspection of their beef-isues and the abandonment of the government slaughter-houses at the agencies.

At a properly equipped and properly conducted sanatorium patients live quietly under conditions similar to those in which the Sioux lived in his native state. They may have the sun-bath and the moon-bath in the open and invigorating air of the upland. To this is added plenty of good food, regular but quiet habits, and other health benefits under the necessarily rigid and constant care of a competent attendant. Then trained field nurses should be supplied to instruct the Indian in proper ventilation and other sanitary needs of his home, and to teach

him how to manage a consumptive member of his family and the proper safeguards for those not yet afflicted. Such nurses should be competent to select those suitable for sanatoria treatment.

The breeding-places of the plague upon the reservations should have the strong regulating hand of the law. The average Sioux home is a log house 18 x 24 feet, provided with one half-window and a door. There are no partitions, and from five to twenty persons sleep nightly in this unventilated oven.

Their food is ill-prepared and insufficient. In the wild life, and in the earlier reservation days, their food was almost entirely beef killed in the open and dressed out on the greensward of the prairie. Rarely, if ever, were two animals slaughtered upon the same spot, so that the sanitary conditions about the butchering were the best possible. To-day, the beef is killed in the agency slaughter-house, and in their frequently famishing condition the Indians are compelled to resort for food to the putrefied offal scattered about these filthy butcheries.

The sanitary conditions about agencies are such as to demand the exercise of the police power of the Government to compel the Indians to observe the ordinary laws of health. Their very existence depends upon it. They must be, with patience, but firmness, taught that only through cleanliness and the observance of the decencies of life can they hope to live in the new condition which has been thrust upon them. Where shall the sanatoria for the Sioux be located?

Each tribe should be provided with its own retreat, at a point convenient to the agencies, where patients, while isolated, should not be wholly removed from home and kindred. Fortunately,—where proper sanitary conditions are observed,—almost any portion of the West is found to be healthy and adapted to the sanatorium treatment of consumptives.

The subject has been called forcefully to the attention of Congress by the recent report of the Indian Commissioner. Congressman Burke, of South Dakota, has presented a bill for a sanatorium for consumptive Sioux, to be located in the vicinity of their reservations at a point to be selected by the Indian Office. The passage of a measure of this character is of the most pressing moment. Under its provisions it is not only possible to arrest the progress of the plague, but, perhaps, to eradicate it. To secure a reasonable protection, the white population in and surrounding the plague zones is in need of the supervision of the law; the Indian is in need of it to insure his future existence.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT.



DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

(Founder of the Christian Endeavor movement.)

**A** PROPOS of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor Society, which was celebrated last month, several of the February magazines have articles outlining the remarkable history of this unique movement. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these articles is that contributed to the *North American Review* by President Henry B. F. Macfarland, of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who is himself an enthusiastic Endeavorer. The story of how this great society had its humble origin in Williston Church, of Portland, Maine, and how it gradually spread to other States and other countries until it encircled the globe, has been told before in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* and in countless other periodicals. Mr. Macfarland declares with truth that no present-day philosophy can ignore the significance of such an organization as the Christian Endeavor Society, which is of immense value, not only to the individual church or to the individual State, but as an interdenominational and international

league, binding the churches together, arming the States together, with the invisible sympathy, affection, and a good purpose.

The basic principle of the organization, maintained consistently from the beginning, is the flexible plan of the founder, that active members shall both attend and take meetings, and shall as faithfully carry various kinds of work, always in and out of the parent church and the leadership of the founder. It could hardly have been in the founder, Dr. Francis E. Clark, a quarter of a century ago, that Christian Endeavor principles would ever be applied so generally throughout the world; but, as Mr. Macfarland points out, ingenuity has been equal to the purpose. There are now associates as well as active members. These associates, while not church members, are willing to attend the meetings. In the division of work everybody is given some definite thing to do, committees having been organized to cover every variety of possible service in and out of the Church. The society's extension to all races as well as all churches is indeed remarkable.

The four great objects set before the society of Christian Endeavor at the last convention in Baltimore, were these:

1. That they give \$1,000,000 to denational missions.
2. That they should bring into the Church a million new church attendants.
3. That they should induce one million sons to join the Church.
4. That they should bring one million members into the Christian Endeavor society.

One outcome of the present widespread celebration of this quarter-centennial anniversary is to be a memorial in the form of a building for international headquarters of the society, the fund for its maintenance to be provided by the gifts of Christian Endeavorers.

#### THE IMPRESS OF LEADERSHIP.

It is natural that a comparison should be made between the Christian Endeavor movement and the Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army, each of which preceded the organization of the first Endeavor society many years. General Booth and the

George Williams, like Dr. Clark, were privileged to found new organizations and lead them to positions of great power in the world during their own lifetimes; but it is Mr. Macfarland's opinion that neither Sir George Williams nor General Booth has made a profounder impres-

sion upon the organization to which each has devoted his life than has Dr. Clark upon the Christian Endeavor societies of the world, over which he has no authority whatever, every one of them being absolutely independent, except of its own church.

## THE RED MAN'S LAST ROLL-CALL.

**L**ITTLE notice has been taken of the fact that on March 4, 1906, when the tribal organization of the so-called five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory is formally dissolved, the American Indian will have virtually lost his racial identity and will be absorbed in the mass of our national citizenship. The significance of this final chapter in the Indian's racial history is well brought out in an article entitled "The Red Man's Last Roll-Call," contributed by Mr. Charles M. Harvey to the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The five civilized tribes,—namely, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles,—number, all told, a little over 86,000, less than one-third of the total Indian population of the United States exclusive of Alaska. Yet these tribes, as Mr. Harvey points out, are more important than any other aggregation of red men. Furthermore, they are civilized Indians in the truest sense of the term, having for two generations conducted their own affairs, each tribe for itself; having their own legislatures, executives, and courts, and also their own churches and school systems. Until now they have been supreme in their own domain, recognizing only the limitations of the Constitution of the United States, and obedient to the national government's paramount authority. But this supremacy will end with the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4. United States laws will then be immediately extended over the Indian Territory, and even the tribal names will gradually disappear, and all the members of these tribes will gain the same privileges and be subject to the same responsibilities as their white neighbors in Oklahoma, with whom they will probably soon be joined in Statehood.

Of the 86,000 who are classed as Indians, only 25,000 are full-bloods; 41,500 are of various shades of mixture, most of whom would pass anywhere as pure whites; 1,500 are whites who have been adopted into the tribes through intermarriage; and 18,000 are of negro or of mixed negro blood, the slaves of the period prior to 1865, and their descendants. But it is a fact hardly as yet comprehended in Eastern States

that the white residents of the Indian Territory, immigrants from various States, outnumber all the Indian residents more than five to one.

Among the five tribes are many politicians, who "in the tricks of the trade," says Mr. Harvey, "have nothing valuable to learn from Murphy, Platt, Gorman, or any other boss." Lobbies are set up by them at Washington, and packed caucuses in Indian Territory towns are by no means unknown. "Coming to politics of a higher order, they frame constitutions, as they did in the latter part of 1905, under the leadership of Pleasant Porter, the Chief of the Creeks,—who is a more astute personage than was his famous Machiavelian precursor, McGillivray, of the Creek Nation, of a century ago,—for the proposed State of Sequoyah, comprising the Indian Territory." Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaws; John Brown, of the Seminoles; William C. Rogers, of



PLEASANT PORTER.

(Last chief of the Creek Indians.)

the Cherokees, are all forceful personalities, who, in Mr. Harvey's opinion, are meeting the demands of the present situation better than their predecessors could have done if they were here.

Twelve years ago, the commission headed by the late Henry L. Dawes undertook to induce the Choctaws, the Creeks, and their neighbors

to allot their lands to their members as individuals, to abolish their tribal government, and to merge themselves in the masses of the country's citizenship. This was indeed a task surrounded by difficulties, but it has at length been successfully accomplished. The red men of these five tribes are now full-fledged American citizens.

## THE INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE MOVEMENT.

SINCE the expiration of the original Bell telephone patents, in 1893, the Middle and Western States of the Union have witnessed the so-called independent telephone development that bids fair to become national in its scope. Just what is involved in this movement is clearly set forth in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February by Jesse W. Weik. Possibly those of our readers who live in the Eastern States have imperfectly appreciated the extent and vitality of this movement. In the years 1894 and 1895, telephone exchanges sprang up everywhere in the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Mason and Dixon line. Companies to manufacture the instruments and the switchboards were organized, and business at once became brisk. The farmer was now permitted to buy his own telephone, something that never happened before the expiration of the Bell patents, and, over a wire run along his fence or from tree to tree, he was enabled to talk to his neighbor, and beyond him to the next neighbor, and thence on to the village. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri soon became one vast network of wires and poles. Mr. Weik mentions one county, containing a population slightly in excess of twenty-one thousand, in which a manufacturer sold over twenty-five hundred telephones in twenty-three months.

### IN WESTERN CITIES.

While the independent movement was limited, at first, to the Central States, it has spread until it has at last found its way into every part of the country. Naturally, it is weakest in the Eastern States, but even in New England there are from twenty-five to fifty independent exchanges, and numerous plants under construction. An independent company, having obtained a franchise in New York City, has announced that it will begin operations with an immediate capacity of over two hundred thousand telephones. In New York State outside of the city there are many independent exchanges. Mr. Weik names the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Syra-

cuse, Albany, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Los Angeles as having good independent exchanges which are rapidly growing. The Cleveland exchange has increased over ten thousand telephones in twenty months, Kansas City over thirteen thousand in two years. Plants are building in Chicago, Spokane, San Francisco, Portland, and Detroit. Franchises are pending in several other important cities.

### EVEN LONG-DISTANCE LINES.

In most of the cities of the Central West, it is declared that the independent companies reach more than 75 per cent. of the post-offices. The farmers' lines run to these centers, where they are switched from one line to another, and to the long-distance lines now reaching from one city to another and across several States. In ten years, it is claimed by the independent companies, they have manufactured and placed in service more telephones than has their competitor in twenty-seven years, although in the first three of the ten years there was continual obstruction from litigation, while in the first seventeen of the Bell monopoly's record it had absolute control of the field. If we are to accept the claim of the independent companies, they now number more subscribers than the Bell company, the latter having had, in August last, two million six hundred thousand subscribers, while the independent companies claim over three million. The Bell company having been the first in the field, and having an ample amount of capital, has thus far led all others in the matter of long-distance pole lines, but independent companies are paralleling the Bell lines in every direction. In fact, at the present time first-class service is furnished across a number of States. It is declared that within a year it will be possible to talk from Kansas City to Cleveland and Albany, and from St. Louis and Indianapolis to Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, entirely over independent long-distance lines.

## COTTON GROWING AND COTTON GAMBLING.

SOME years ago, a mania for wheat speculation ran its course through the smaller cities and country villages of the Middle and Western States. A similar craze seems to have taken possession of many Southern communities which are dependent upon the growing and marketing of cotton. In the *American Illustrated Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*) for March, Mr. Henry Kitchell Webster gives the results of observations recently made by him in certain sections of Texas. He found in small cities cotton exchanges fitted out with telephone booths, telegraph desks, wooden sounding-boards, and typewriters, and all the appurtenances of the brokerage office. Quotations of other commodities than cotton are recorded in these exchanges, but the purpose of their existence is clearly denoted by their names. They are invariably referred to as cotton exchanges.

In some towns these exchanges are the centers of the community-life. "They have supplanted the cracker barrel and counter of the corner grocery. If you want a prominent man of the town, here is where you look for him. Of anything like that shamefaced modesty and coy retirement which so often characterizes the place where a man might not wish his banker or his minister to see him go—of even a moderate privacy—there is no hint at all. One of the offices has literally no partition between it and the sidewalk; every one in it can be seen as you pass by. And there is nothing in the sentiment of the town to make any one want a partition. As for your banker, you are quite as likely to find him there as the next man." These small towns throughout the cotton belt are doing their share of speculation, and the result of it all is seen in the New York and New Orleans exchanges, where the speculative business in cotton has grown about 300 per cent. in the last five years.

In Texas, the farmers have grown rich. The *per capita* wealth in that State in 1870 was \$194; twenty years later, in 1890, it was \$942. In 1895 there were 248 banks in Texas. Since then there have been established 483 new ones, the greater part of them since the new law of 1900 made it possible to organize a national bank with a capital of only \$25,000. This shows that the Texas farmer is

able to furnish the bank both with deposits and with a market for them.

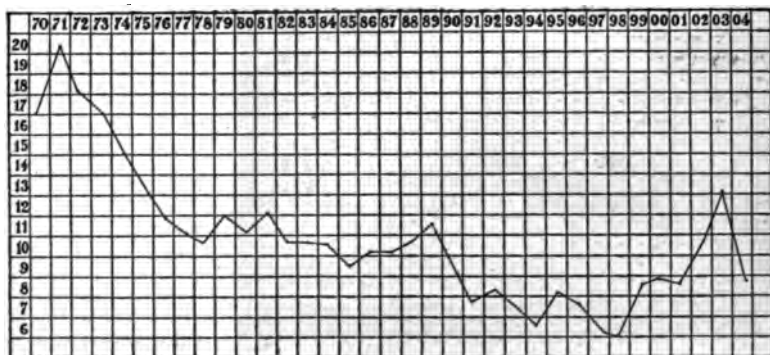
The manipulations of the cotton market in the years 1902 and 1903 were fascinating revelations to the Texas cotton planter. Especially the operations of Daniel J. Sully, of Providence, R. I., stimulated the speculative fever that spread throughout the cotton belt. Briefly, the story of Mr. Sully's famous corner is told by Mr. Webster in the following paragraphs:

He carried the price up in twenty-point rushes right through the month of December until during Christmas week he had spot cotton at 14.05, December at 13.82, January at 13.88, February at 14.00, and July at 14.27. That means, in other words, that men were contracting to pay \$71.35 a bale in July, six months away, and Sully contracting to buy more than any one else at that extravagant price.

He had a good deal with him. The prospect was that there would not be enough cotton to supply the world's demand. He had the prestige of the highly successful bull campaign of the year before. And he had the farmers.

They had learned their lesson; they were following their great light. All over Texas, at any rate, and it was by no means singular in this among the Southern States, there were springing up cotton exchanges. Towns like Temple and Waco and Taylor and Sherman and Waxahachie became the ganglii of slender telephonic nerves that radiated to circles of surrounding villages, making them sensitive to every move of Sully's fingers, and giving them a part in the great sensation that had its focus in the pit on Beaver Street. Farmers, merchants, bankers, barbers, clerks, anybody who had money enough to put up a margin on one hundred bales, or in some cases on twenty-five, thronged the brokerage offices, all up and down the State, buying cotton for delivery in January, February, July. There was no limit to the price it might bring by then. Sully, talked about twenty cents a pound, and later about twenty-five. And the farmers who weren't buying future cotton were holding on to their last year's crop, refusing twelve, thirteen, fourteen cents for it.

They had the world at their mercy,—that was the



FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF COTTON FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

truth their great leader was proclaiming so triumphantly. The world must have cotton; well, the world should have it at just what price it pleased them to exact. And at each advance in the price the figure they had set as the one at which to let go advanced in proportion.

The disaster that finally overtook the speculators of 1903 and 1904 seemed only to stimulate the craze. As Mr. Webster puts it, "the

memory of 17-cent cotton is still a lighted beacon, a golden prophecy. All through the year following the crash they watched the price fall lower and lower, until in January, 1905, it was below 7 cents, and the lower it fell the more desperately they played it. For the sum of the matter is that on this speculative fever those exact opposites, victory and disaster, have precisely the same effect,—to feed it."

## THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

THE February numbers of the English reviews give the views of various observers on the recent general election.

Mr. W. B. Duffield, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, says :

The electors have read the personnel of the ministry aright, and have given them a free hand. As to the

future, prophecy is dangerous, but a few things are clear.

1. The elections in the counties were won mainly on free trade; in most country places, Chinese labor did not interest the audience, though education did, principally after free trade.

2. Chinese labor had effect where trade-unionism was strong; it greatly swelled the majority against protection, but to say it won the election in these places is nonsense.

3. The Labor bogey which now alarms society is grossly exaggerated; the actual Labor section is small, and some of its members are men of money; certainly, one is a member of a highly respectable London club.

4. The manifestation is one of contempt for Mr. Balfour's incapables, and at the same time of confidence in the ministry with a mandate for sweeping measures of reform.

### A Liberal Programme.

Under the heading "Victory, and What to Do with It," Mr. H. W. Massingham sets forth, in the *Contemporary Review*, the landmarks which pioneer thinkers have set up for the direction of the leaders of the Liberal party. They are :

#### Education :

- (a) Restoration of the right of public control over essentially public schools.
- (b) Abolition of religious tests for their teachers.
- (c) Respect for the wishes of parents in regard to special religious instruction.
- (d) A vigorous effort to promote the physical efficiency of the children, and to connect elementary and higher education.
- (e) More liberal grants to necessitous school districts.

#### Temperance :

- (a) Proper taxation of licenses.
- (b) A time limit to compensation, and a fairer division of it between brewer and publican.
- (c) A free hand to local authorities for experiments in option or control.

#### Land :

- (a) Power to county councils to acquire land compulsorily for small holdings, as well as for allotments, with a supervising power by the Board of Agriculture.
- (b) The separation of site from building values, and the taxation of the former for local purposes.
- (c) The fair rating of vacant land in the neighborhood of towns.



A CAMPAIGN POSTER USED BY THE LIBERALS AT THE LAST ELECTION.

(d) Compensation to the dispossessed farmer for improvements which have added to the value of the land.

(e) The promotion of scientific agriculture, of co-operation in the sale and distribution of produce, and of experimental work, as a province of the Board of Agriculture, now one of the most important of our public offices.

(f) A large scheme for the provision of rural cottages.

(g) Special rating of land held for mere amusement.

**Labor:**  
(a) Restoration of the effective right of combination and of peaceful persuasion during strikes.

(b) The eight-hour day for miners.

(c) A vigorous administration of the factory acts, with special regard to overtime, unhealthy trades, the treatment of women workers, and the safeguarding of the motherhood of the nation.

(d) The government to be in the first flight of employers.

**Poor Law:**

(a) Discrimination between loafers and the temporarily unemployed, with the removal of electoral disabilities from the latter class.

(b) The removal of "pauper" children from pauper schools.

(c) Separate and neighborly treatment of the aged poor.

**Unemployment:**

(a) A national scheme of afforestation, on economic lines.

(b) Grants to localities enabling them to deal with specially severe distress.

(c) Transference of powers of guardians to town councils.

**London:**

(a) A port bill, with an improvement of the waterway.

(b) A further equalization of rates.

(c) Fair play for the County Council and its transit and housing schemes.

**The Colonies:**

Establishment of an Imperial Consultative Council, with special reference to schemes of defense and emigration, trade interests, and industrial law.

**Trade:**

(a) Anti-commission bill.

(b) Strengthening and reorganization of consular service.

(c) Relief of railway rates.

#### A Tory Groan.

*Blackwood's Magazine*, in "Musings Without Method," calls the general election "the heaviest indictment ever made against the democracy." It has not been won on free trade, but on the silly cry of "Chin, Chin, Chinaman." Even for that cry we might have had some respect had a vestige of sincerity underlain it. Nothing underlay it, however, but the desire of the party out of power to become the party in power.

The Chinaman is not the only bogey which has been useful to the Liberal party. "The cowl has served it as loyally as the pigtail,—a vivid picture of a greedy monk strangling an honest Nonconformist has not been without its effect." This and "other works of art," *Blackwood's* says, proceeded from a department presided over by Mr. Birrell, whose famous invention of "hecatombs of babes" has doubtless ended in his being given power over many hecatombs of innocent children. "Ireland will be given Home Rule, and the rest of the empire will be freed from any kind of rule whatsoever." At least, that is what is promised. "And so," sums up the writer,

when we demand of the people whether it would have free trade or protection, it replies, "You shall not strike a Chinaman," whose skin was never in danger, and then, no doubt filled with generous impulses, goes home and beats its wife.

As for the comparison with 1832, that Parliament, as Greville said, was inferior, not only to the last, but perhaps to any Parliament for many years before, and it could not hold out more than two years. The part played by the Radicals in 1833 is played by the Labor members to-day.

## THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

ALL intelligent observers attach much importance to the rapid rise of the Labor party in British politics, as betokened in the recent elections. Mr. E. E. Kellett, M.A., reviewing Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," in the *London Quarterly Review*, thinks that the emergence of imperialism is not the chief factor of the last decade. Rather would he find its chief characteristic to be the birth of a kind of enlightened socialism, the progress of the woman question, but even more notably the advent of labor. Writing before the elections had taken place, his words are worth quoting:

With labor, organized, powerful, and self-conscious, the nation of the near future will have to deal. Parties are at present formed largely on their attitude to issues of another kind; they will soon be formed almost solely on their attitude to labor issues. It may be that at last the middle classes will unite to present a solid front against the combination of the aristocracy with the working classes; it may be that they will endeavor to unite with their social superiors. But, for good or evil, they will have to face the Labor party and a new and formidable set of demands. They must make up their minds how to deal with it. Without striving or crying, the working classes have, during the last few years, asserted their share in the national existence as they never did before.



The Labor party also has the strength that comes of independence; they are solid, and they stand apart, owing allegiance to no whip, and all the more likely to be courted equally by government and opposition. With the determination, now so fixed, that Parliament shall cease to be a mere house of postponement and palaver, it is practically certain that great and far-reaching measures will be passed. Old-age pensions, for example, may well become a reality in a few months.

#### Mr. Keir Hardie on the Labor Party.

In the *National Review* for February, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., writes on "The Labor Party: Its Aims and Policy." Mr. Hardie writes with justifiable elation. He maintains that there are twenty-three avowed Socialists among the Labor Representation Committee's candidates. The Independent Labor party has raised and spent little short of £500,000 (\$2,500,000),—a startling figure. He says that the Independent Labor party secures the votes of almost as large a proportion of Conservative workingmen as of Liberals. He foreshadows the founding of a Labor daily paper, which has become a necessity.

Already arrangements are in an advanced stage for sending out an influential deputation of Labor M.P.'s to visit our colonies, to confer with the labor parties there, and to arrange for a common course of action, so

that the relations of the mother country and her colonies may be strengthened, and the question of free trade versus protection may be taken out of the hands of the party politicians and some understanding come to which will be mutually advantageous and acceptable to the labor movements in the colonies and at home.

The labor parties of the world are standing for peace and for the introduction of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. Representing the democracy, as the new party does, it will be on the side of such reforms as promise to curb and curtail, and finally overthrow, all hereditary rule, and to widen and broaden the power of the common people.

Following upon the trades disputes bill, legislation will be demanded for shortening the hours of labor in mines and other dangerous occupations as a preliminary to a general eight-hour working day. Pensions for aged workpeople will be insisted upon. Few of those who are more comfortably situated, or who are themselves well-to-do, can understand the gray terror which shadows the life of the aged worker who sees the time rapidly approaching when he or she will be thrown out of employment to make room for younger people, with no reserves to fall back upon, and with only the grim solitude of the workhouse to which to look forward. My experience has been that, next to the question of the unemployed, no question has appealed so strongly to an audience as this of making provision for the aged poor.

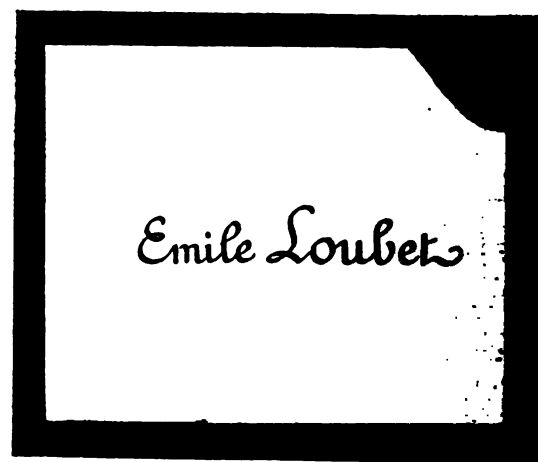
After these things come a drastic amendment of the factory act and, "possibly," the enactment of a minimum wage.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

WHILE there has been comparatively little comment upon the election of M. Fallières to be President of the French republic, succeeding M. Emile Loubet, the journals and reviews, both in France and the rest of the world, when they do comment agree in characterizing the new chief magistrate of France as an almost ideal man for the position. The French republic, says an editorial writer in the *Revue Bleue*, is so well established, and has sunk so deep into the affections and consciousness of the French people, and, moreover, the machinery of election is so perfectly adjusted, that the choice of a new President excites little more comment than the election of a new Senator. It is a very modest rôle that the French President plays. The French political system, moreover, brings to the front typical men, and always produces quiet, safe, common-sense politicians, whose advent at the Elysée Palace causes no ripple in French society or abroad. Thanks to the good sense of the French people and the eminently peaceful character of their national aim, France has quite lost her thirst for a military chieftain.

#### How M. Fallières Was Nominated.

A detailed and lively description of the Republican caucus which preceded the congress at Versailles is given in the *Figaro* (Paris). After calling attention to the republican simplicity



ONE OF THE BALLOTS CAST IN ELECTING M. FALLIÈRES.  
(Illustrating the method of voting in France.)

attending the election of a French President, this journal describes the meeting of all the Republican groups in the Senate and House in the Senate chapel at Luxembourg. It soon became evident that Senator Fallières led all other candidates, even far outdistancing the next name,—that of M. Paul Doumer, the President of the Chamber of Deputies. Six hundred and forty-nine members were present. Of these, Senator Fallières received 416 votes, or 91 more than necessary to be chosen candidate. To be the candidate of the Republican groups, in France, is equivalent to election, and the final ballot at the regular Versailles congress was really only a formality.

#### M. Loubet Tells a Fallières Story.

It is told of the first meeting between President Loubet and President-elect Fallières after the congress at Versailles that M. Loubet remarked: "You have now, Mr. President-elect, become a part of history. You no longer belong to yourself,—you are the property of the photograph galleries." Apropos of the early friendship between Loubet and Fallières, a story is told in the *London Globe*:

M. Fallières is a corpulent, heavily built man, and it seems that after dinner he occasionally falls off into a



THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT LEAVING THE ELYSÉE PALACE.

(M. Fallières is escorting Mme. Bonnefoy-Sibour. Mme. Fallières is immediately behind.)



OFFICIALLY RECORDING AND STAMPING THE NOMINATION OF M. FALLIÈRES AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

post-prandial nap. One evening when the new President was dining at the Elysée, after a heavy day at the Senate, he found himself utterly unable to keep his eyes open, and when the man-servant brought around M. Fallières's coffee that worthy gentleman was asleep. Fearing to wake him, the domestic placed the coffee on the table and retired. And M. Fallières slumbered on. And as he slept he dreamed. Whether the memory of the troublous times of his youth was upon him, or whether the vision of the German Emperor with his legions crossing the frontier disturbed his digestion, we are not told, but as he dreamed the veteran President of the Senate was heard to murmur the famous line of

Victor Hugo, "Give me powder and balls." Then he lapsed into silence again, and again he was heard, in a deep, sleepy voice, calling for powder and balls. At first, M. Loubet, who was sitting near his old friend, paid no attention, and the guests continued their conversation. But when for the sixth time M. Fallières repeated his request, "Give me powder and balls," the President of the republic turned imploringly to his companions at the table and, in a somewhat irritated voice, exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, give him powder and balls!" At this moment M. Fallières awoke, but as his fellow-guests discreetly pretended to have observed nothing, he quietly drank up his coffee.

## THE WORK OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANT LEAGUE.

A PAN-RUSSIAN peasant congress was held at Moscow, November 19-23 last, at which one hundred and sixty delegates—among them several women—were present, representing all parts of the Russian Empire. From the report of the committee of the Peasant League, it was gathered that great progress had been made since the preceding congress. Special agents had made the connection between the provincial branches stronger, a great number of leaflets had been distributed, and preparations were making for publishing a special organ of the league, the first issue of which may be expected in the immediate future. The delegates contributed much information about the internal situation in Russia, which is only superficially touched upon in the cable dispatches and special correspondence, available to the general public. Mr. Herman Rosenthal, in his series "Das Neue Russland" (appearing in the weekly edition of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*), supplies a careful summary of the proceedings of the congress, to which he adds some interesting sidelights. There were, he tells us, reports of the pitiable condition of the poor, half-starved white Russian peasantry in the governments of Vitebsk, Mohilev, Minsk, and in parts of Smolensk, Tschernigow, Grodno, and Vilna.

In the western portion of Vitebsk, the peasants are in a more deplorable condition than in any other section of the country. Up to recent years they have, as a rule, led a precarious existence as raftsmen, contract laborers in the sugar refineries, etc., but of late their state seems to have improved somewhat. This is to the credit of the Peasant League, which has done great work among the white Russian population, organizing a number of branches in the widely scattered villages, which do not even enjoy the privilege of having a provincial organization (*zemstvo*).

In the Don district—the home of the famous Don Cossacks—the Peasant League can boast of a highly developed organization.

The inhabitants have put forth the claim, that all the land should be adjudged their common property, under the control of the new administrative representation. The manifesto of October 30 was coolly received by the Don peasants, who are well aware of the fact that nothing is to be gained from the government, and that their salvation lies solely in a strong organization, such as is now successfully promoting the cause of liberty.

In the government of Saratov, the Peasant League appears to have made the most notable progress. Many districts in this government have lately witnessed general uprisings among the peasants, who have set their minds on continuing the struggle until all their demands, foremost among which are popular representation, universal suffrage, and a secret ballot, shall have been granted. Another province with an aggressive peasantry is Smolensk, where the people have decreed "to annihilate the nobles, confiscate the land, and satisfy all the peasants."

Moscow is more peaceable, although in most of its districts the inhabitants have taken a firm stand against the authorities, especially the religious ones, which latter are, "without exception, in league with the hated reactionary organization, the Black Hundred." The government of Ekaterinoslaw is one of the most fertile fields for the propaganda of the Peasant League. The latter has, however, only about seven hundred members there, but its ideas were advocated several years ago by the Social-Democratic and the Social-Revolutionary parties, which paved the way for the regular peasants' organizations. Since the latter were installed they have performed much effective work, and on one occasion stepped in to prevent a contemplated murder of a Jewish citizen, against whom a mob had been led by a fanatical priest.

Delegates from Kiev, Kursk, Kostroma, Poltava, Penso, Orel, and Tschernigow told about the extreme poverty of the peasant population in those governments.

As the real authors of their miserable condition, the peasants blame not only the great landowners, but also the administration and the clergy, particularly the latter, which has come to be vehemently hated all over the Czar's empire, according to the statements of the delegates to the Peasant League congress.

It is really surprising to notice the remarkable progress of the agrarian movement since it was first started, in the sixties of last century, by young students, male and female, who gave up their careers and all the joys of youth in order to go out and preach the doctrines of liberty among the common people of Russia. At first the peasants observed a rather suspicious attitude toward the young educators, and these, in many instances, had to give up their laudable attempts in sheer despair. The results were, consequently, not very promising during that early period, but after the organization, in 1902, of the Peasant League, things took another turn, and feats have been accomplished which would have been thought impossible—at such an early date, at least—by the pioneers of the movement.

On November 21 the delegates to the peasants' congress and the provincial representatives of the Russian Teachers' Association held a joint session, under presidency of the author, W. Than.

This latter, whose real name is Vladimir Germanowitsch Bogoras, was born of Jewish parents at Taganrog in 1865, and received his higher education at the University of St. Petersburg. During his academic career he became affiliated with the revolutionary element, and was later sent to prison. In 1898 he was again given his freedom, and continued the literary work which he had taken up while in prison. Than visited the United States a couple of years ago, and spent considerable time in scientific researches at the Museum of Natural History and at the Astor Library, in New York. He is one of the most eager promoters of the idea to have the Peasant League and the Teachers' Association work in unison for the common interest of the Russian people. The teachers have, in fact, done a great deal for the systematic organization of the agrarian movement, and it is clearly evident that the peasants would greatly benefit by the guidance—in politics, as well as in general education—of the public-school men.

Reports from teachers who were present at the before-mentioned joint session showed that most of the propaganda literature is prepared and also distributed by the educators in the country districts. The coöperation between these and the peasants is, therefore, already an accomplished fact, but it should be made more thorough and intimate.

Possibly the most interesting report at the congress was that of a delegate from Georgia, where the peasants have instituted a popular government and divided the land between themselves. They had to fight hard for it, however,



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE COMING RUSSIAN DUMA.  
(To the left is the entrance for the "Quality;" to the right, the doorway for the common people.)

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

and the regular government tried its hardest to subdue what was termed an open rebellion and secession. Georgia is, as one knows, a trans-Caucasian province, which was annexed to Russia in 1801. The delegates adopted, before adjourning, a set of resolutions, the tenor of which is portrayed in the following paragraphs:

(1) The land must belong to the people, its actual cultivators; (2) a national assembly shall be instituted, and elections of representatives shall be made through general franchise being extended to every citizen,—the first election should take place on or before February 1, 1906; (3) the national assembly ought to solve the agrarian problem, in accordance with the will of the people; (4) the peasants must force the convening of the national assembly, if necessary; (5) in all matters of common interest to the people the peasants let their league decide, but the latter may refer to and consult with other organizations; (6) the land of the great landowners must not be bought or leased at present, but should the demands of the people not be met, as regards the surrender of the land, the Peasant League will order a general strike of farm hands; (7) any persecution of the league will be followed by swift retribution, in the form of refusal to pay taxes or furnish recruits, withdrawal of money from the banks, etc.; (8) the Peasant League recommends that its members, to show the earnestness of their intentions, refrain from the use of intoxicating drinks; (9) a general uprising must be expected, as the people all over Russia have already been brought to despair by the repeated refusals and unwillingness of the government to grant their requests.

## REAL-ESTATE REFORM IN EUROPE.



HERR ADOLF DAMASCHKE, EMINENT GERMAN REAL-ESTATE REFORMER.

SOCIALISM and capitalism will be reconciled only when land monopoly has been abolished. This is the opinion of Mr. Johan Hanson, a Swedish economist. Writing in the *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm), Mr. Hanson reviews the land-ownership situation in both Europe and America.

As early as the middle of the eighteenth century, this writer reminds us, there were those who foresaw the evil results of private ownership of land. It was not until 1880, however, that an American, Henry George, first brought the problem of land-ownership forcibly to public notice. Mr. George's ideas have, in general, been accepted by real-estate reformers. The practical application is the only point at which the views diverge.

After discussing the single-tax theory as held in the United States, and complimenting Mayor "Tom" Johnson, of Cleveland, as the American Tolstoy, the Swedish economist turns to Canada. He says :

In Manitoba, farming land has been rented successfully on a system based on the principles of Henry George, which should dispel any doubts as to their advantages. The Single Tax Association of Toronto, where enormous rents prevailed, has also won a victory. Their programme, higher taxes on the value of property and less on the buildings, conquered at the

last elections, in spite of the opposition of the cities. In Australia and New Zealand the movement for real-estate reform is making great strides across, because laboring men are less prejudiced socialists than in Europe. The single-tax associations are better organized than those in America.

Mr. Hanson asserts that British real taxation is the "most abnormal in the world."

In spite of reforms during the last decade, no results are yet to be expected, though probably in hand. There are two reform associations,—the Nationalization Society and the League for the Reduction of Land Values. Under the leadership of R. Wallace, the former organization contends for the appropriation of private land by degrees, its organ being *Land and Labour*, of London. The latter organization advocates the Henry George system. The organ for the single tax is the *Land Values*, of London and G.

In Germany, real-estate reformers have organized the Bund der Deutschen Bodenreform.

For thirty years German writers have contended for the same principles as are advocated to-day. In 1872, the physician, Dr. Th. Stamm, issued a volume which almost the same views as those of Henry George were held forth. The present association was founded in 1888, and for some time advocated the principle of Henry George with a radical platform. Yet the tax, as well as the nationalization principle, met insurmountable obstacles in Germany, and the association was therefore reorganized in 1896. Its platform, briefly summarized, states that land should be controlled so that the abuses of private exploitation are excluded, and that the increase of the value of property to the private individual shall be to the benefit of the community, the latter to be obtained by special taxation. In Prussia these reforms have passed legislation, and the endeavor of the Bund is therefore directed to the application of the reform. It is the well-known writer Adolf Damaschke, editor of the organ *Deutsche Volkstimme*, who does much praise for his energetic leadership and the development of the German organization. It includes two hundred thousand members, among them are a great number of prominent politicians and scientists. Since last year a scientific monthly, *Zeitschrift für Bodenreform* (Jena), has added to the success of the reform in Germany, where private speculation in real estate, particularly around the cities, is almost impossible.

In Denmark the reformers are organized in the Danish Henry George Association. The question is vigorously discussed in word and deed, and the new Liberal government seems to be in favor of the movement. In Sweden the signs that the real-estate question will soon become a public issue. The large domains in the country need legal protection. An organization is also under formation the purpose of which will be to open up the land and its riches to the people and control private exploitation.

## THE STATE-OWNED RAILROADS OF GERMANY.



ALBERT VON MAYBACH.

(Who established government ownership of railroads in Germany.)

**I**N the discussion of government ownership of railroads in Germany, Americans frequently assume that there is something peculiar in the political and industrial life of that country which makes State ownership of railroads necessary, and that private initiative has never been developed there to such a degree as it has been in the United States. These assumptions are shown to be fallacious in the articles now appearing in *Everybody's Magazine* from the pen of Mr. Charles Edward Russell. Mr. Russell reminds us that it was only thirty-five years ago that the Germans awoke to the advantages of state ownership. Prior to that time it had been taken for granted that private ownership would always prevail. In 1871, says Mr. Russell, the government began to recognize two facts,—first, that whoever owns the country's transportation service owns the country; and, second, that the national highways were needed for national use. During the Franco-Prussian War, the government had found the railroad companies exorbitant in their charges, unreasonable, and given to "grafting" when it came to transporting troops and supplies.

These discoveries alone, however, were not sufficient to embark the country on a policy of government ownership. Mr. Russell reminds us that railroad developments at that time in the

United States had their part in converting public sentiment in Germany to the state-ownership idea. It was the time of Tom Scott, the Pennsylvania monopoly, Jay Gould, the wrecking of the Erie, and the beginning of legislative bribery as a fine art. These things were all reported and fully understood in Berlin, and the fact that our American railroads were able to control legislation, nullify laws, and operate illimitable schemes of public plunder made a strong impression on the German mind. Furthermore, American railroads had proved undesirable investments for German capital, and on the whole there was a strong reaction against the private system, and the government determined, as a matter of safety, to run its railroads on its own account. Prussia, the greatest of the German states, began the campaign for the acquisition of railroads. The man who succeeded in wresting the railroad system from the hands of individuals in Prussia was Minister von Maybach. This man's methods were drastic and effective. They remind us of the operations of our own "Napoleons of finance" on the stock market. Von Maybach went quietly into the market and bought the control of one or two railroads. On these he instantly slashed all the rates and reached out for all the business. In this way he soon gained the mastery of the competing private company, which in the end was glad to make the best terms it could with the minister, taking Prussian consols at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in exchange for stock. One by one, von Maybach added new lines to his system, until he was practically master of the situation, and the remaining companies surrendered at discretion.

Other German states followed the example of Prussia, and so the private ownership of railroads all over Germany gradually passed away. In 1904, there were in the empire 32,090 miles of railroad trackage, of which 29,375 miles were owned by the government and 2,715 miles by private companies. For reasons of convenience, the state managed 85 miles of private railroad, and allowed 12 miles of state railroad to be managed by private interests. All the governments of Germany, collectively, have invested, thus far, \$3,129,943,965, or about \$75 a mile of trackage, in their railroads. This includes the entire railroad property. The annual earnings are about \$500,000,000, the annual expenditures about \$332,000,000, and the gross profits about \$167,000,000. The gross profits on the railroads of Germany are figured at about  $33\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for the whole of Germany. The net annual profits of all state railroad lines, after charging



off most liberally for depreciations, renewals, improvements, and interest, have for more than ten years been between 5.14 and 6.06 per cent., each year showing a slight gain in the net earnings.

#### THE GERMAN SYSTEM COMPARED WITH THE AMERICAN.

The chief point of superiority in the railroad system of Germany as compared with that of the United States, according to Mr. Russell, is that all stock-juggling, bond-juggling, rate-juggling, rebates, discriminations, thefts, under-billing, wrong classifications, and frauds on shippers have been eliminated on the German railroads. Every shipper knows exactly what he pays and what his competitors pay. It is estimated that freight rates are somewhat higher in Germany than in America, varying from 1 cent a mile for a ton up to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, whereas the bulk of American freight goes at from .61 cent to 2.08 cents a mile for a ton. Mr. Russell declares, however, that the differences in classification tend to equalize all this. The German freight tariff is much simpler than ours.

Mr. Russell specifies three other advantages which the German shipper has over the American. In the first place, rates never change; in the next place, the rates are absolutely the same to everybody, rich and poor, trust or no trust, campaign subscriber or peasant; in the next place, there is nobody in Germany dealing out rebates, as there is in every American shipping center.

The German railroad system is not complicated by any rebate issues, nor by lobbies, pools, combinations, dark-lantern deals, secret compacts, crooked Congressmen, purchased Senators, and bribed district attorneys. No part of the railroad earnings in Germany need be set apart for the expenses of gentlemen engaged in manipulating the political conventions, or in electing certain candidates and defeating certain others. That

makes a wonderful difference in the practical operations of the system, and a wonderful advantage to the public pocketbook. In Germany, rates are based on the cost of transportation, the interest on the outstanding bonds, and a fair profit on the service performed. In America, they are based on the traffic manager's nerve. That makes some difference.

As to passenger business, Mr. Russell regards the advantage as distinctly with the Germans. The German roads carry, annually, about nine hundred million persons, more than half of whom travel third-class, and 33 per cent. travel fourth-class. Less than 1 per cent. travel first-class. The regular first-class fares are about three and one-fifth cents a mile; second-class, two and one-fifth cents a mile; third-class, one and three-fifths cents, and fourth-class, four-fifths of a cent a mile. An additional charge of three-sixteenths of a cent a mile is made for first-class tickets on the fast through trains, and about one-seventh of a cent a mile for second and third class. There is also a liberal system of round-trip reductions, workmen's tickets, circular-tour reductions, and tourists' coupons. One can have on a German sleeping-car a room to himself, with two berths and complete toilet accessories, for \$2.50 from Frankfort to Berlin. For the same accommodations on a Pullman car from Rochester to New York, a journey occupying about the same time as that from Frankfort to Berlin, the charge is \$7.00, and Mr. Russell states that about this difference prevails between German and American sleepers everywhere.

The German train-schedules are slower than ours, but of the nine hundred million passengers a year very few are killed or maimed in accidents. In fact, Mr. Russell declares that every week we kill more people on our railroads than are killed on the entire German railroad system in a year. But the German people object to being killed, and we do not.

### ARE WE BENEFITING FROM HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION?

**PUBLIC** attention has been called a number of times, during the past year, to the large and increasing Hungarian emigration to the United States. It has been declared in the newspapers and some of the reviews that, on the one hand, the Hungarian Government is promoting the emigration of its people, endeavoring to send its criminal, weak-minded, and pauperized classes to this country, and, on the other hand, that the authorities at Budapest have placed obstacles in the way of Hungarians coming to America. A member of the commission

of several gentlemen appointed by the Hungarian Government to investigate the question of Magyar emigration to the United States, in a recent vigorous denial of the truth of both of these reports, quoted the opinions of several influential Hungarian periodicals in support of his assertions. Of course, it is not to be supposed that any civilized government aids the emigration of its worthy subjects. On the other hand, our official informant insists that in the matter of alleged interference with emigration the local authorities have simply performed their duty,

refusing to permit the departure of all Hungarians not possessing the proper passport or not conforming with the American immigration laws.

The latest official utterance on the subject of emigration from the Hungarian standpoint was the law passed in 1903. The general conditions necessary for securing a passport of departure in Hungary are, of course, the same as those obtaining in other countries,—health of mind and body, freedom from any criminal charge, sufficient material means, and the other qualifications demanded by the laws of the country to which the emigrant is going. The Hungarians have certain special rules which forbid the emigration of parents who have not assured the maintenance of the members of the family left behind; of male minors without their parents' consent; and of female minors unless accompanied by trustworthy and responsible persons. These regulations, which are the distinguishing features of the new law, have practically stopped the abuses of the foreign emigration agents and the domestic commercial "go-betweens." The law provides penalties for all promotion of emigration. Steamship companies must comply with all the conditions,—and they are many,—determined by the government at Budapest concerning the emigrants' welfare while on board. At the present time, only one steamship company (an English one) has the right to ship Hungarian emigrants, several large German companies having been refused permission because they demanded an annual subsidy.

#### THE FIGURES OF HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION.

From 1883 to 1903 our average annual accession of immigrants from Hungary was thirty thousand. In the latter year, one hundred and twenty thousand Hungarians landed in New York. This enormous mass of foreign humanity "may be unpleasant for the American laboring man; it is certainly and absolutely an irreparable loss of national life-blood to Hungary."

Up to 1899, very few Magyars left Hungary. The emigration was chiefly of the subject race, the Slovaks. Beginning in 1899, however, the dominant race itself sent its contributions. Thoughtful Hungarians became alarmed at the loss to the country's agricultural interests, and the National Agricultural Society held five congresses (1901 to 1903) for the purpose of forcing the government to take measures against emigration. Just how deeply the nation felt and still feels on the subject may be seen from the opinions expressed by some representative journals and reviews. The *Budapesti Szemle* (Budapest Review), which is the organ of the

National Academy of Sciences, reminds us that while the greater part of the exodus directs itself to America, many Hungarians go to Slavonia, Croatia, and Roumania. In deprecating this the *Szemle* says:

While we are devising means to stop this outgo, it must not be forgotten that the largely increased Hungarian population can no longer live by the old farming methods on the small farms. Hungarian farmers must be taught modern farming methods, and the poorer sections of the country must be provided with industrial enterprises which will enlarge their now limited opportunities. The Magyars are increasing rapidly enough, but there is no compensation for the annual loss of national life-blood. It is true our American compatriots send home every year large sums of money (from fifteen to eighteen million dollars, on the average). Their contribution to American industry, however, is worth a hundred times that sum, and so it happens that American competition is made more irksome by Hungarian hands. We should not forget, further, that the great masses of the American working people look with much disfavor upon immigration generally. American statesmen will no doubt soon bring about the limiting of immigration. Meanwhile, all circumstances urge upon us the removal of the economic causes which compel the Hungarian people to leave their ancestral villages. Our country has but recently arrived at that stage of development through which England, France, and Germany passed several decades ago. From an historical point of view, Hungarian emigration to America is but a phase of evolution. It must not be forgotten, however, that formerly, when western and central Europe sent their sons to America, the emigrants could more easily find places than they can to-day. At that time they were not needed at home. To-day, the competition of nations here in Europe in our economic and political life claims our entire national forces.

The *Magyar Gazdák Szemle* (Hungarian Farmers' Review), which is the organ of the Hungarian Farmers' League, demands the prohibition of immigration of Jews from Galicia. Hungarian land, it says, should be preserved for the Hungarian people, and they should be taught that it is to their everlasting advantage to remain at home.

Our national soil is the best in the world, and fully capable of supporting three times our present population. This population, however, cannot much longer successfully struggle against the ruinous burden of taxation, the rotten credit system, and the poor facilities for marketing; and, in short, cannot bear the expenses of modern living unless some radical economic reforms are brought about. The most urgent task of the present government is to bring about taxation reform in favor of the poorer classes, to abolish the present defective credit system, to assist villages in marketing their products, and to take necessary measures regarding the preservation of agricultural holdings.

The *Budapesti Hírlap* (Budapest News) recently contained an interview with Count Apponyi, in the course of which he declared that the Hun-

garians in the United States were loyal Americans. Count Apponyi agreed that all right-minded persons would commend them for this attitude. But, says the *Hirlap*,

From whatever point of view it is regarded, the emigration of our village people means the loss of the Hungarian home idea. If for a while our people in America hold to their national home life, maintain churches, schools, and societies, it is inevitably the case that the new generation becomes entirely American. It could not be otherwise. The mighty ocean of American cultural and economic life swallows up the Hungarian drops of rain. But these drops are very dear to us. There is nothing more important for our national life at home than that this idea, the home life, which en-

dures all distresses, ought to be strengthened by relative and governmental aid, by social and economic reform.

The recent increase in emigration of Hungarians has been, of course, to some extent the Austro-Hungarian friction, which has retarded the wheels of commerce and interfered with the social and industrial structure of the dual monarchy. Within the past few weeks, however, the large and powerful Hungarian Manufacturers' Alliance unanimously decided to take whatever measures it found possible to bring Hungarian workmen from the United States to other foreign countries.

## A DUTCH SOCIETY FOR THE MORAL RESCUE OF BEGGARS AND TRAMPS.

A WORK of considerable social and economic importance has been begun within a dozen years in the Netherlands, one that deserves to be noticed as an indication of what may be done in behalf of the moral derelicts of society. This is the Society for the Moral and Temporal Improvement of Beggars and Tramps, an account of which we find in the Dutch monthly *Vragens van der Dag*.

This society has founded two institutions to carry out its purpose,—the first established in 1892, near the village of Beekbergen, in the province of Gelderland; and the second, in 1904, at Vaassen, in the same province. Both are located in the so-called *Veluwe* (old Dutch *vaal*—*wuue*, bad land), the hilly and barren heath country of the province. Neither of these institutions is under any government control, whether national, provincial, or local, but is supported entirely from funds raised by private subscription, and is administered by the society's own directors and appointees. To the first of these establishments the name of Hoogeland (Highland) was given.

It serves as a place of refuge to such as no longer know whither to turn when discharged from places of penal confinement, because all the usual avenues to the common life of industry and comfort have been closed to them,—a place where they can find Christian care, support, and assistance in their efforts to become again useful members of society. The institution grew out of the conviction that where penitentiaries and houses of correction are established for society's outcasts some institution should exist as an intermediary between the penal establishment and society, so that to those discharged from the latter an opportunity may be given to return to the world better fitted to perform their duties and to share in the beneficial activities of the common life. Not punishment but rescue must be the

chief aim in dealing with such social derelicts. In the places of correction and society there exists a wide gap that must be bridged over in order that those who were made innocuous in penal establishments, there suffered punishment, may not be further ruined by social obloquy or sink into deeper degradation after their discharge, but may be restored to the common life and to society. And to rescue such from this degradation, or at least to assist them to the utmost extent from this, is a duty pressing on society, which it must not neglect at its peril.

It was with this twofold object, rescue and restoration, that the two institutions here mentioned were established, and toward the realization of this the society that founded them has been laboring now for nearly three years. Be sure, the scale on which the work is carried on is as yet very small, but is certain to be extended as the beneficent aim of the society shall become better known. Hoogeland consists of a small farm with its original buildings and a number of others erected for the accommodation of inmates. The work here done by these inmates is usually required on a farm,—the clearing of waste land, washing, tailoring, and other trades necessary to supply such requisites as can be produced on the spot. A very small weekly wage is allowed, never more than one florin a week, and which is paid at the discharge of the inmate.

All here wear the regulation garb of the inmate. Though under strict surveillance, of course, inmates are left quite free in their movements, and may leave whenever they please. A simply furnished room serves also as a place of assembly where their leisure hours and holidays can be spent sociably. Here lectures on edifying and useful topics are given, and such as are of a dogmatic or doctrinal nature are forbidden lest any one should be offended in re-

his religious opinion or belief. But all are incited by noble examples to resume the proper and honorable duties of life. The manager, by frequent conversation with the unfortunates under his care, points out the way of restoration to many who open their hearts to him.

The inmates are all voluntary, being received upon their own application, and come and go as they please. The first duty of the manager is to learn the life-story of the applicant for admission, which is then further recorded in a book specially provided for this purpose. To the question, Are these communications trustworthy? the answer is given that it was very rare that an applicant concealed the misdemeanors of which he had been guilty. They seem to find something like relief in making these confessions of their past life, and thus show that beneath the rags that cover them there still beats a human heart. And this gives strong hope for their restoration. The record thus made of each is further carefully filled out by the daily account of their conduct and condition, and is either closed on their departure or is continued by what may be learned about each after a place of proper employment has been found for him.

The limitations of the institution forbid, of course, the admission of all applicants. Indeed, since its inception, no less than eight hundred have had to be rejected. Yet the good accomplished in and for those that could be admitted gives abundant encouragement for further and enlarged effort. Proof of this may be found in the fact that in the year 1904 only one had to be dismissed on account of misconduct.

In 1904 the society purchased for 20,000 florins a farm of about 148 acres in the neighborhood of Vaassen, some miles to the north of the first institution. The object of this is to carry the work at Hoogeland somewhat further. Those, namely, who have spent three months at the first home, and have given promise there of further improvement, are transferred to Vaassen, —a transfer which by them is regarded as a sort of promotion, and which at the same time makes room for the reception of other and more unfortunates at Hoogeland. The inmates of this second home enjoy more liberty than at the first, —they are allowed to dress as they please, and are more fully instructed to fit them for a return to useful life.

## FEMINISM IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

A STUDY of the international aspects of the feminism movement is contributed to the *Revue Socialiste* (Paris) by Dr. Madeleine Pelletier, herself one of the best-known advocates of the movement. This writer severely criticises women themselves for their lack of interest in the campaign looking toward the emancipation of woman from the social and economic servitude of the past. A class or a sex, as well as a people, she reminds us, always deserves the government under which it lives. If women were interested enough and cared enough, they could better their own condition at once, and radically. Dr. Pelletier rapidly sketches the progress of woman from the position of absolute physical serfdom to her present-day emancipation, as she calls it. While the progress of feminism is real, it is very, very slow, she declares. The average woman, even when she cries out against the injustice of man, "after loudly claiming political and economic equality, still preserves, and even displays, all the 'tender weaknesses' of her sex, and declares that she wishes to remain, above all things, absolutely feminine." Dr. Pelletier sums up her conception of the position of woman as that of "a slavery tempered by her power of sex." She is contemptuous of the adoration of man for

woman as set forth in art, literature, and music. Instead of being a tribute, she says, this is a shame. Its depth is measured by the sexual attraction of the woman. In reality, this writer declares, if woman would only realize it, man would be glad to emancipate her, "but he does not believe in her capabilities." The emancipated woman would not be an unsexed being, Dr. Pelletier believes. At any rate, she ought to remember that she is an individual, even before she is a woman.

### The "New Woman" in Italy.

The remark attributed to Bismarck, "All the 'new women' are in England and America; there are none in Germany," is quoted by an Italian writer in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), who adds that neither are there any in Italy. This writer, Signorina Anna Evangelisti, who is a teacher in Rome, believes that the imitation in Italy of the "new woman" of foreign lands is really only superficial. The Italian woman, she declares, never really forgets the power of beauty, and even poor governesses, public-school teachers, and nurses, "however oppressed by the fatiguing yoke of their occupation, are always dainty and elegant." They are, moreover, in the words of a Spanish writer, "always graceful



THE ENGLISH WIFE.



THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

London *Punch* says this is the way the Continent regards the position of woman in Anglo-Saxon countries.

domestic animals." Signorina Evangelisti says that in Italy it is precisely the women who are least attached to Italian traditions who have been attracted by the new movement toward culture and the professions. Frequently, moreover, these women are of Hebrew origin. Continuing, this writer says:

The classic Italian character has never changed, even in face of the greatest and most real innovations. Women have entered the new fields of studies and industrial work "without contempt for the past or repugnance for the future." Furthermore, "the struggle of sex, the most odious thing conceivable," has really no place in Italy. Women find free access to all the schools that were exclusively masculine, can obtain all the academic degrees sought by men, and for this to come about there has been no violent shock, and no new laws were made. The thing has come about of itself, as if natural and spontaneous. In the mixed schools, none of those troubles resulted that seemed so much to be feared. A certain philosopher said smilingly that this promiscuity gave him no misgivings, unless it were that it caused apathy and indifference between the sexes, and, on the other hand, Professor Barzelotti, of the University of Rome, declares that he notices only the result, by no means blameworthy, of frequent matrimonial arrangements between male and female students.

Predictions of a new type of masculine in Italy have never been fulfilled. Among the industrial class, men and women work side with as little friction as in the schools to the discipline of classic studies not only girls of the *bourgeoisie*, but also those of the higher aristocracy, have submitted. So later, even among those who go to work, still young girls, the Italian love of the home holds prevails. This seems to be innate and cannot be shaken off.

We are snails, and cannot live without the shell. The observer says that, after the girls with large dowries is the work-girls and professional women who most frequently. The trade is a means to an end, that end is immutably the making of a home. The real and potent activity of the Italian woman is a day that which is founded on tradition, which is the base, the light, the force of civil life; and much the reality is overlooked, always the repulse to feminine activity comes from religion, the Catholic religion,—that is, to borrow a phrase from Professor Barzelotti, "the most Italian product of civilization."

Signorina Evangelisti points out how religion furnishes ideality and poetry to Italian women, and as well gives them their chief stimulus in art as represented in handicraft, embroidery, lace and embroidery. "Feminine art purest manifestation is almost exclusively religious." The religious societies furnish enormous quantities of vestments and decorations for the Church, and clothing for charitable purposes. Some of these, such as the *Ars Æmilia* in Bologna, reproduce ancient designs and follow the best traditions, at the same time furnish work to women needing employment, and thus posing of the product. The cooperative feminine Industries carries this idea still further, and in eight months did a business of \$100,000.

Italian women are taking a larger part in science and literature. The novels of Serrao and Grazia Deledda are most popular. In poetry there is less preëminence, due to technical requirements, for which women's education in the past has not fitted them.

The principal part of the question of feminism in Italy is pedagogical, says this writer, the feminine movement is *bourgeois*. She recalls the schools of domestic economy of Belgium, and the proposed examination of wives and mothers suggested by our own Gilman. She says on this point:

It is useless to pretend to teach to girls the proper duties of wives and mothers. It will only produce sorrow and repugnance, wasting good disposition for the future. It would be the same as putting food into babies' mouths, so they could eat hard-boiled beefsteak. When, in contrast to to-day, the woman was all included in the brief words,

the home and spun wool, without *écoles ménagères*, without courses of special duties, there was formed Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and Arria, the wife of Peto, in general that most beautiful and serious woman, who was none the less admired by the man of Roman history."

Taking Brunetière's classification into revolutionary feminism and Christian feminism. Signorina Evangelisti thinks the former is found chiefly in the Germanic race, and especially in the Anglo-Saxon colonies of America and Australia, and the latter in the Latin race. She hopes that good sense will prevent "revolutionary feminism" from gaining a hold in Italy.

#### Feminism and the Housekeeping of the Future.

The new woman—not in the objectionable sense—the woman of mental training and culture, will apply her advanced ideas to housekeeping, so as to greatly simplify this science—or art—and will thereby greatly increase the comfort of life. This is the opinion of Herr Wilhelm Wetekamp, director of the Werner-Siemens Realgymnasium at Schönberg, near Berlin. In a recent number of *Die Woche*, the illustrated weekly of the German capital, Herr Wetekamp discusses, in an entertaining way, the means which will be brought about in the housekeeping of the future by the higher education of woman as applied to the developments of twentieth-century invention. The housekeeping of the present day, he says, begins with that terrible bugbear, house-hunting. In the future, this difficulty will be minimized, because the woman of the future will have more to say in the building of dwelling-houses. Then comes the equally, if not more terrible, question of servants. In the middle class, it is not too much to assert that "servants are a luxury that swallows up from one-fifth to one-quarter of the household income—besides their becoming increasingly difficult to obtain." In the future, the efficiency of the mistress as a housekeeper and the labor-saving devices will lessen the need for servants. Another economic phase of housekeeping which Herr Wetekamp considers very important is that of the time and labor wasted by both mistresses and servants in the marketing, when a few experts could make these purchases for the community at the same time and at lower rates. There is also a tremendous scattering of forces in the household itself. On this point the German writer says:

Glance for a moment at the operations of ten households, and you must acknowledge that ten kitchens, with ten stoves and ten servants, etc., are rather unpractical, and that four or five maids could readily accomplish the same work if practically arranged. But, it is said, there is something so genial in having one's

own kitchen! Is it so genial to have next to our living-rooms a laboratory for the preparation of our food? to get the odor of the cabbage or that of our neighbor's roast? In case of visitors, we see the mistress trudging back and forth into the kitchen, just so that they may be provided with something to eat. Is that congenial? No! Our home should be a place where all—the family and the guests—may find recreation and repose after the day's work, and not an establishment for preparing food.

The time to be gained in this way, we are told in this article, could be devoted by women to helpful social effort and to cultivating herself so that she may understand her husband's sphere of interests better than 99 per cent. of the modern women do. But, far above all, the great benefit of this freedom from the petty cares of the household would be that the mother could devote herself to the training of her children, making this her chief duty, not merely a side issue.

She is in reality destined by nature rather for a mother than for a cook, and every reasonable man must regard it as more advisable to leave the preparation of food to the hands of strangers than the care and education of the most precious of our possessions.

Anticipating the objection that eating in restaurants would prove expensive and would sacrifice family privacy, Herr Wetekamp says:

A bettering of existing conditions can take place only by having each dwelling connected in some way with a central kitchen. That this method is practical is evidenced by the Centrallybygning, originated by Director Fick in Copenhagen, which has been in operation for some time. It demonstrates especially that, while fully maintaining the character of "home," the expense of housekeeping is diminished and the mistress is enabled to save sufficient time for self-culture and for devoting the proper attention to the training of her children.

In describing the conditions which prevail there, and in replying to the question, How is such an establishment to be organized? he follows the communications which the above-named Danish champion of joint housekeeping has most kindly made public.

The simplest would be for a number of families to unite in order to erect a building, engage help, etc., at the common expense. But chaos would in that case soon ensue, for a "number of families" cannot manage. In order to produce any results, the project must be put into the hands of a person or company who can devote their entire attention to it. The requisite number of parties being secured, every contributor has a right, after the completion of the structure, to a dwelling at the calculated rental; but he may transfer his rights and obligations. The occupants are interested parties, but not joint owners.

As to the arrangements of the house and the mode of life:

The kitchen is in the cellar, or perhaps preferably on the top floor, and is connected with the individual



dining-rooms by dumb-waiters and speaking-tubes or telephones. As a kitchen and servant's room are thus saved, there is great economy of space. The kitchen is managed by a *chef*, who, upon giving bond, is responsible for purchases, the preparation of meals, the cleaning of china, etc. Each family sends in the number of the persons who take their meals regularly, the time, and the dishes that are not desired. The price is reckoned so that one person pays more in proportion than two, two than three, and so on. Extra orders are noted in writing. The accounts are made up monthly. The proprietor must have all the onerous work attended to, such as keeping the steps clean, washing windows, dusting furniture and carpets, cleaning shoes, etc., so that keeping his dwelling clean is all that remains for the tenant to do. Every apartment has a bath, with hot and cold water. Lighting is paid for in proportion to its use.

If at the close of the year, after all expenses

are covered, there is a surplus, it is divided *pro rata* among the tenants, after deducting the owner's (the company's) quota of the profit and the compensation of the personnel of the establishment. The tenants have the right to submit the accounts at any time to a reliable person; they receive, of course, at the end of the year, an abstract of their current account. As regards change of ownership, the rights of the occupants are adequately safeguarded. In this way we could have more peace and quiet in the home, the housewife would gain time to apply her faculties according to her inclinations and not be in danger of having to listen to grumbling about the meals, while the husband could calculate his expenses in advance far better than he can now.

## CHARCOAL, A SURE ANTIDOTE FOR ALL INTERNAL POISONING.

IN the course of a long article by Henri de Parville in the *Annales Politiques et Littéraires* (Paris), we are told that the Japanese physicians declare that it is impossible for internal poisoning to result in death if the victim swallow a quantity of charcoal as soon as the first gastro-intestinal disturbance is felt, and, if that is true, it would be well to make the fact universally known. Fontana was the first to demonstrate that charcoal absorbs gases. After Fontana published the results of his experiments, it was discovered that it possessed powerful disinfecting qualities. Later, cooks began to throw a live coal into their soup in time of storm to prevent the atmospheric disturbance from "turning" it (their soup), and sugar-refiners discovered that charcoal could be used for clarifying sugar. It is known that it has a strong action on alkaloids. Put a paper filter in a funnel, put in charcoal, and then put red wine into the funnel, and the wine that filters through the charcoal will be white.

If a piece of charcoal is thrown into a liquid containing a salt of toxic lead, the coal takes up the toxic quality of the salt, and the liquor containing it loses its poison. Dr. Thouery, a French druggist (who lived about the year 1835), asserted that charcoal would counteract the poison of strychnine. No one believed him, and, to prove that he knew what he was talking about, he swallowed a dose of strychnine and then swallowed a large quantity of charcoal. The result bore out his assertion. He was not even made sick by it. Thouery's grandson, Dr.

Secheyron, of Toulouse, assisted by Dr. Daunic, experimented with charcoal, and their reports were published and widely distributed. Whenever charcoal was used the results were excellent.

The poisons used in their experiments (and in every case rendered innocuous by the simple antidote) were the poison of mushrooms, cyanide of potash, phosphorus, laudanum, arsenic, and ptomaines. Charcoal—above all, vegetable charcoal—takes up alkaloid toxins and mineral poisons, and, as it does that, it is only doing it bare justice to say that it is the most active of known antidotes. I give these conclusions as they were given to me. I have not experimented on my own account or otherwise, but my sources of information are reliable. The remedy is within the common reach, and it would be well to test its powers in all cases of the nature of ptomaine poisoning, poisoning by cream taken from dishes tainted by verdigris, etc.

It must be mentioned that this antidote must be taken when the first symptoms of poison are felt, and the doses must be large. It must be taken in suspension in water,—put into the water and stirred while it is taken, so that it shall not settle. There is nothing to be feared, even if a great deal of the powder is used. Use a soup-spoon, and take it at intervals of ten minutes. Thouery's method is indorsed by Jules Roy, another well-known chemist. Mr. Roy writes to the *Annales* as follows:

Permit me to insist upon the necessity of giving charcoal a fair trial in all cases of internal poisoning. It has a special action upon nux vomica, cantharides, strychnine, and other poisons (including ptomaines). It is supposed that its peculiar power comes from the fact that it envelops the poison at once (thus separating

the poison from the stomach), and that, owing to its absorbing power and its avidity for all gases and all salts, it immediately determines the formation of an innocuous combination. Its absorbing power is so great that one volume of charcoal absorbs ninety volumes of ammonia gas. Chemists have proved the analogy existing between this property and the solution of gases

in water (the most soluble being the most absorbable). . . . Some time ago I had occasion to cure a whole family (five persons) who had been poisoned by verdigris, and were already in agony (throat constriction, rapid breathing, and intense thirst). I gave them large doses of animal and vegetable charcoal in water, and brought them out of it without any trouble.

## ALCOHOL AS A REMEDY IN DISEASE.

IN a recent issue of *American Medicine*, November 18, 1905, Dr. T. D. Crothers states that for a long time all the leading authorities on therapeutics regarded alcohol as a valuable stimulant and tonic, and supported their claims by many exhaustive studies until it appeared that its therapeutic power was established beyond question. In small doses alcohol was said to be a tonic and stimulant, while in larger doses it depressed and lowered vitality. Modern research has failed to confirm this theory, but has indicated the action of alcohol to be that of an anæsthetic and narcotic.

The studies of Professor Kraepelin, of the University of Heidelberg, showing the depressing action of spirits and its narcotic properties to cover up pain and discomfort, fully confirm the work of Richardson and others who, a few years ago, announced that alcohol must be considered a narcotic, and any medicinal action it had was entirely due to this power. The good results obtained in some of the clinical researches of the older physicians are now explained by the modern physician as due to this anæsthetic and narcotic action. This kind of medication, like that from the use of opium, covers up the symptoms of pain and discomfort at the peril of injury to the metabolism and vitality of the body.

Within the last few years, alcohol has become less and less popular as a drug in public hospitals and where used has been chiefly employed for external applications, as a bath in fevers. Formerly alcohol was thought to be very useful as a tonic for worn out elderly persons. This theory is also rapidly passing away. Nearly all the old people's homes and hospitals for the aged have abandoned spirits as a tonic.

It seems to be a settled conviction that alcohol used medicinally or as a beverage is depressive and lowers vitality, lessening the oxygen-carrying properties of the blood corpuscles and increasing the waste of the system. Several authorities urge with great positiveness that the use of alcohol favors the growth of toxins and bacterial products in the body, by its disturbing action on nutrition.

Strange to say, in view of the above-mentioned facts, quite a large class of physicians continue to use alcohol as a stimulant, and in cases in which vitality is low for the purpose of increasing the heart's action, and particularly in collapse. This practice has proved to be especially dangerous in many ways, notably in the collapsed condition of persons found on the street, and to whom spirits are given as heart stimulants. Should such collapse and coma be due to cerebral hemorrhage, the action of spirits on the heart would cause a sudden flow of blood through the arteries, thereby increasing the hemorrhage and practically making fatal a condition that might have been overcome otherwise.

Dr. Crothers shows that when the coma comes from the presence of toxins and pressure from congestion on certain brain centers, the action of alcohol increases the toxins and sends them with greater rapidity over the large brain areas, producing graver results. In the last stages of fever or profound exhaustion, the attempt to keep up the heart's action by spirits is simply making large drafts on resources with increased collapse and more certain death. This is more startling from the fact that so many substances can be used to produce this result without danger.

In the doctor's opinion, the cheap California wines now on the market contain the purest forms of alcohol, together with acids and other products, which may have some medicinal action. He maintains that the older the wine, whiskey, or brandy, the more complex and dangerous are the spirits and alcohol present.

One of the recent conclusions, which is confirmed by daily experience, is that alcohol, either taken as a drug or a beverage, has cumulative action. The apparent good results are misleading, and the invalid who has taken spirits in moderation for a long time, with the belief that he is regaining health and vigor, is suddenly seized with acute inflammation of the lungs or kidneys, which he attributes to some trivial cause. A sclerotic (hardened) condition of the arteries, combined with a feeble heart action, culminates in a fatal issue. The inference is very clear

that the connection between the continuous anæsthetic and narcotic action of alcohol and the final collapse is far more intimate than we realize.

This every-day experience confirms, and it is seen in the low vitality and feeble power of resistance of all persons who use spirits either as a drug or medicine. The mortality of moderate or excessive users of spirits is a well-known clinical fact. Constant anæsthesia of the nerve centers going on for a long time must inevitably result in organic changes. If this condition fol-

lows when its use began in health, it will be much more complete when used on diseased tissue and degenerative processes.

"In the exhaustion of old age," says the author, "the dangerous prescription of in some form still continues to be given, the results are always fatal. . . . I know one use of alcohol in the sick-room that is thoroughly scientific,—that is its use, as a refrigerant, to cool off the skin in fevers; it excels in rapidity and certainty of its action."

## RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN IMMUNITY.

THE captivating subject of immunity has attracted special attention for several years past, and our knowledge of it has been greatly extended. Some very curious facts in connection with the subject are related in the review of a year's progress in this field of research given by Dr. Paul LeConte in the last number of *La Cellule* (Louvain).

A toxin of fatigue was obtained by making an extract of fatigued muscle. This toxin when given to the rabbit by intraperitoneal injection brought about a reaction in the blood of the rabbit resulting in the production of an antitoxin, by means of which the action of the original toxin, or poison, could be neutralized.

It has been proved experimentally that if one species of animal, which we may call *A*, has been made immune with the serum of a second species *B*, the serum of species *A* will precipitate all the albuminous material of species *B*, but will not affect the serum of a third species.

A class of elements known as *precipitines* serve in medico-legal cases to distinguish between the blood of different species. In a very striking series of experiments precipitines were extracted from mummies, one five thousand years old, and another, the mummy of a child, two thousand years old. The precipitines obtained in this way gave the usual reaction, and the author concluded that these bodies retain their properties during intervals of even thousands of years.

The writer also states that the anti-bodies of morphine and arsenic have been definitely set aside, and the anti-cancerous and anti-epileptic serums are considered useless.

Immunity from disease depends upon a number of different factors, many of them not fully understood even now, and needing more thorough investigation.

The resistant elements of the blood include

substances known as antitoxins, agglutinating principles, alexins, etc. Naturally, the question arises as to where the peculiar substances that make the blood resistant, and prevent development of disease germs, originate.

Scientists thought alexin, which has the power of destroying microbes, might be produced by the white corpuscles of the blood, about which so many remarkable characteristics have been discovered, but it is now agreed that the white corpuscles do not secrete alexin; the disintegrated ones liberate it. Among the products of extraction of the multinuclear corpuscles there is alexin, and it is also found in the blood of the spleen, and of the red marrow corpuscles, which are believed to be centers of formation of the leucocytes, but the amount contained in these centers is always very small in proportion to that found in the serum.

The bactericidal power of animals has been studied for the past fifteen years, before the discovery of antitoxins, alexins, etc. Scientists were not slow to establish the paradox that animals whose blood-serum was most powerful and bactericidal when used experimentally, the body were most easily infected when microbes were injected into the blood, a fact forced itself into recognition that the body in an unaltered condition does not play the rôle as serum outside the body, and from this they come to the conclusion that the bactericidal power develops during the coagulation of the blood, while Metchnikoff, going a step further, considers the destruction of the white corpuscles as the only important factor.

Many experiments have been made to determine whether the plasma of the blood contains alexin. The dog, rabbit, sheep, etc., were used, and alexins were found in the plasma of different animals, where they were as abundant in the corresponding serums.

## THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

THE surface of the sea is two and one-half times as vast as the surface of the earth. Its mass is enormous,—one milliard and one-third cubic kilometers.

If the basin of the sea had been emptied at the moment of the birth of Christ, and if an enormous flood, taken from some unknown source, had been poured into the empty basin at the rate of a cubic kilometer a minute, the basin would not yet be full. Nearly six hundred years would be needed to complete the task of bringing the waters of the sea to their present level.

This is the way a writer in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* (published in French in the Russian capital), signing himself J. de Br.—, begins a consideration of the bottom of the sea. The earth under the seas, he continues, is very like the supraquatic earth. In it are plains, plateaux, peaks, small hills, valleys, and ravines. But down there there are no sharp edges. It has all been worn smooth by "the washing of the eternal seas." The "landscape" is visibly aged and very monotonous, like the earth exposed by digging under ancient ruins. For example, take the Atlantic Ocean.

Under the extremely regular dark line which forms the upper limit of its aquatic atmosphere, the submerged land shows the trace of various accidents of nature. Looking at the sea, it is very easy to imagine that there must be a very deep valley under all that mass of water, and that the valley must have an axis like the axis of the two continents,—European-African, and American. But the real depths of the sea are a very different matter. At the bottom of the sea there are two valleys. The one nearest to us (Europe) is the valley of the East Atlantic. Of course, it is farther south, starting between Africa and South America, in the neighborhood of the valley of North Africa, and passing between the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores, to the southwest of the Cape Verde Islands. That valley is very deep, and, at its depths, there are more than five kilometers of water overhead. The valley of the East Atlantic runs along near Europe, ending southwest of the British Isles, where it is separated from the basin of the North Sea by a sort of a crest. The other valley,—the valley of the West Atlantic,—is on a very much larger scale, parallel to the valley of the East Atlantic. The two valleys are separated by what builders would call a "sill,"—a long sill passing between the Azores, which may be called a supraquatic rise of ground. This sill is not over three thousand meters deep. It is a submarine chain separating the two valleys, the general direction being from north to south,—a chain which, counting from the depths of the valleys, is more than two thousand meters high. The valley of the West Atlantic is very deep, the bottom being more than five kilometers below the surface of the sea. As it skirts South America, the Bermudas lie on its left. It runs under the broad sea off Newfoundland and Labrador, ending off Greenland. The sill continues as far as Iceland. The sub-Atlantic earth, therefore, comprises two great parallel valleys, separated by a chain of moun-

ains. Toward the north the ground of the valley is high. Between Greenland and the continent, by Iceland and the islands to the north of Scotland, it is all one vast plain, without depressions of any importance. A relatively insignificant rise above the ground level is sufficient to bring about the continuity of the change.

Did this continuity exist at any of the early epochs? No one can tell. But we know that, as far as we can form any conception of submarine conditions, there was always a connection between England and the continent. England was joined to the continent. We know that the rupture which set her free is of geologically recent date.

The greatest depths of the sea, the places where the submarine ground is farthest from the surface of the water, is on the other side of our world,—in the vicinity of New Zealand, where the water is more than nine kilometers deep, in the ravines of Kermadec and of Tonga. These two ravines lie one behind the other, separated by a crest of three thousand meters altitude. The ravines are not more than seven thousand meters deep. But, generally speaking, the submarine land is level compared with the land above water. Farther out from the coasts there are abrupt descents, but their contours are worn smooth and rounded by the deep undercurrents. All the submarine lines are soft and uniformly monotonous. There is but one place (the region near the volcanic, or Madreporean, islands) where the submarine landscape is abrupt, and somewhat like the exundated earth.

Apart from that, the whole thing is so dull that the bare thought of it would be killing were not the man interesting himself in such matters naturally, and as a consequence of his inclination, already very dead. In the immediate vicinity of the coasts there is more submarine variety. It is probable that even there all the descents are slow and even. But at least a man can see daylight. Light penetrates to a depth of over two hundred meters. Light may be seen three hundred, even four hundred, meters below the surface of the sea. There is life there, abundant vegetation, and many animals. But away down in the depths,—that is another matter! There all penetration of solar light is arrested. There is no word fit to describe the peculiar quality of the cold. The deeper we go the lower is the temperature, except in certain very limited, closed basins, where the temperature of the basins is relatively high, as it is under the Mediterranean.

The Prince of Monaco, who, as is well known, delights in submarine experiments, has a friend, Dr. Richard (also an experimenter), who has taken the temperature of the water on the same vertical at a depth of six thousand meters, by means of bottles of his own invention. On the surface the temperature was 20 degrees. Two

rs below the surface it was only  
id there was an intermediary fall  
mediary depth. "Below two thou-  
says Sauerwein, another friend of  
f Monaco, "the temperature falls  
and the deeper it descends the slower

it falls. The cold is peculiarly even,  
There is no change, nothing like the mobility of  
the seasons' temperature as found in the sea  
nearer the surface or in the higher depths."  
Cold, dark, of uniform monotony! Such is the  
bottom of the sea.

## A BUDDHIST IDEA OF MORAL WORTH.

Y to illustrate the Buddhist idea of  
it constitutes real moral worth, irre-  
f creed or faith, is related by Mr. H.  
in the latest number of *Buddhism*, the  
d quarterly review published in Ran-  
arma, by the International Buddhist So-  
it is the police sergeant, who has brought  
prit, speaking first. He says:

a days ago I went along the road toward the  
iding. I had duty to perform at a distant vil-  
but it was hot and my pony became tired. So,  
came to a resting-place beside the river, I got  
rested.

ne accused was there. He sat by a tree and ate  
leaves. He had with him a little boy. Yes, that  
who is standing over there. I suppose accused  
father.

I asked accused whence he came, and he said,  
n the frontier.' He did not say why he had  
there nor where he was going. He seemed ill,—  
he had the fever which you get away on the  
ier. He said he wanted milk. It was all sus-  
is. So I said to him 'What have you got in that  
ou carry?'

e said, 'Only clothes and a little tobacco.' But  
I came to search I found this small ball of opium.  
smuggled opium. I therefore arrested the  
ed."

is this true?" asked the court of the accused.

Yes; it is true."

This is your opium?"

Yes."

Where did you get it?"

forget."

ie court smiled. Men's memories are so short  
it is a question of illegalities.

You know that you are not allowed to have such  
n? It is against the law."

know."

Why did you have it?"

have fever, and so I take it."

You have no more to say?"

have no more."

ie court reflected. The offense was not a  
re one. The excuse was probably true.  
law is law and must be observed.

You are fined ten rupees or a week," said the

hour later the sergeant of police came to  
asked to see him. He was  
before leav-

ing for the day. But the sergeant obtained ad-  
mittance and stood before his table.

"Well?" said the magistrate.

"I wish to speak to your honor."

"Well?"

"It is that opium case."

"Well?" for the third time.

The sergeant was embarrassed. He shifted from foot  
to foot and looked uneasily at the ceiling.

"There is the child."

"I am not officially aware of any child,—only of a  
man who broke the law."

"He cannot go to prison."

The magistrate spread out his hands. "You mean  
the man cannot pay the fine?"

"He has no money. He has to go to jail, therefore."

"It is his own fault."

"But the child?"

The magistrate expostulated: "You know, sergeant,  
I cannot help that. I suppose some one will look after  
him while his father does his week in jail."

"But he is crying for his father."

The magistrate shrugged his shoulders. "His father  
should observe the law," he replied, dryly.

He supposed the sergeant's business finished and  
turned again to his papers. But the sergeant did not  
move yet. He looked more uncomfortable than ever.

"We have collected—in the police office—five rupees,"  
he said, discreetly keeping his eye fixed on the punkah  
fringe.

"Oh, you have?"

"They are poor, the constables and clerks, and they  
cannot give much. But it is not enough."

"No" said the magistrate. "The amount, I believe,  
is ten rupees."

"We want," said the sergeant, "five rupees more."

"Well?"

"We thought . . ."

"What?"

"Your honor might . . ."

"Might?"

"Give the other five rupees!"

The magistrate stopped abruptly and looked u  
"You thought I might pay half this man's fine f  
him?" he said, sternly.

The sergeant moved his eyes to the other end of  
punkah and said nothing.

"This man broke the law."

The sergeant blinked.

"And you arrested him and brought him b  
me!"

The sergeant smiled weakly.

"I fined him," continued the magistrate, "and  
you want me to pay half of it myself!"

The sergeant muttered something about compassion and merit and the child, and dropped his eyes suddenly to the tips of his boots.

"How dare you?" asked the magistrate.

But when he had counted out the five rupees into the sergeant's hand, he added:

"I think I shall have to get you transferred, sergeant?"

"Sir?"

"You encourage opium smuggling, sergeant!"

"Sir!"

"And you get me to abet you, sergeant,—which is worse."

Then the sergeant smiled broadly and saluted. And as he walked away he whistled gently, and jingled his rupees in his hand.

## THE JEWS OF CHINA.

ONE of the most curious and interesting results of the expansion of missionary influence in China after the Boxer rebellion had been suppressed was the location of the remnants of Chinese Judaism. The existence of a number of Chinese Jews in the city of Kai-feng-fu had been known for more than a thousand years, and it is now more than two thousand years since the first Jewish immigration to the Celestial Empire was made. In the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, Mr. Robert A. Powell, of the China Inland Commission, recounts his visit to the interior of China and his discovery of the site of what was once a splendid Chinese Jewish synagogue. There are records, says Mr. Powell, that the Jews settled in China some two hundred years before Christ. The Bible (Isaiah xlix., 12) refers to those who shall come "from the land of Sinim." In 1286, Marco Polo tells us, the Jews were sufficiently numerous in China to exercise considerable political influence. In the early part of the seventeenth century, Father Ricci, an Italian priest at Peking, received a visit from a Chinese Jewish scholar, which explained that at Kai-feng-fu there was a roll of the law over four hundred years old. A number of attempts have been made during the past three centuries to communicate with and assist these Chinese Jews. Their faith, however, appears to have suffered from the decay of their influence and worship brought about by their dwindling numbers. Their influence was finally swept away in 1642, after the fall of the Ming dynasty. The presence of Jews in the Celestial Empire is certainly a tribute to Chinese tolerance in religious matters. The earlier Chinese emperors, we are informed, were most tolerant and liberal, and all the religious faiths of the world were permitted to observe their rites in China without interference so long as they complied with the law. Mr. Powell, in the article above quoted, refers to the site of the Jewish synagogue as it is to-day in the following words:

Now it is a waterhole, with a stone, dated A.D. 1480, beside it, which records the rebuilding of the temple



A COUPLE OF REPRESENTATIVE CHINESE JEWS.

after the destruction of the former one by the overflowing of the Yellow River, which is only six miles away. The miserable mud-houses surrounding it, the women washing dirty clothes in dirty water, and dirty children playing in the mudholes, created the dismal thought in one's mind that one was looking upon the final scene in that part of the world of that wonderful race of people, the Jews. Even the jabbering Chinese crowd, whose curiosity was aroused almost to a pitch of excitement by the presence of a European in their midst, did not intrude upon one's thoughts as they flowed backward, wondering how these two great and wonderful nations first came in touch with each other, and one placed one's hand almost reverently upon the stone, as if to plead with it to reveal what it knew of the past. But except for the information dating back only 416 years, inscribed upon its face, it revealed nothing.



## THE TROUBLES OF AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA.

THE recent extended tour of the Prince of Wales through India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, has brought out many points of significance to England's defense of her Indian possessions. The northwest boundary of India constitutes the vulnerable point of Britain's power in Asia. Afghanistan, with its warlike border tribes, the doubtful attitude of the Ameer, and the danger of Russian invasion, is of world-wide significance, and forms the subject of an anonymous article in a recent number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*.

Rapidly recounting the history of India and Afghanistan for the past century, the writer comes to the reign of the famous Ameer Abd-ur-Rahman, the great predecessor of the present ruler. Through the creation of a standing army, subsidized by Great Britain, this chief was enabled, not only to keep the turbulent tribes in check, but to make himself independent of England and Russia. By the agreements of 1880

and 1883, England pledged herself not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to keep Englishmen from the country; while, on the other hand, the Ameer promised not to enter into any dealings with any other powers. When, in 1901, Abd-ur-Rahman died, he had succeeded in uniting the various tribes into a powerful empire, with a strong army to defend it. His son, Habib-ullah, has held his own against all intrigue. Since the Boer war, however, he has shown a coolness toward Great Britain, and a corresponding friendliness toward Russia.

In order to win over the turbulent border tribes, the British authorities at Calcutta have been enlisting them as soldiers,—quite successfully, it would seem, since the guard at the famous Khyber Pass, the gateway to India, is composed of these border inhabitants. Several years ago, when Russia's power in central Asia appeared to be on the increase, when she was rapidly building railroads, and Ameer Habib-ullah seemed under the paw of the Muscovite bear, British interests in Asia were plainly in danger. For some unknown reason, however, instead of following up her advantage to the south Russia pressed eastward, and "while the bear has almost bled to death in her struggle with Japan, England has been engaged in fortifying her position in central Asia with iron energy." Soon after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the expedition to Tibet was undertaken, which quite restored British prestige in central Asia. Many other works of civilization were accomplished, roads and telegraph lines were laid, southern Persia is being permeated by British influence, and Lord Kitchener, who is undoubtedly England's ablest general, is reorganizing the Indian army. A closer union with Afghanistan is to be brought about, the present Ameer now appearing more amenable to British influence. In spite of all this, however, says the writer in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, the gap in India's defense remains, since there is nothing but the Ameer's promise to depend on. Russia's power in Asia not to be minimized, despite her defeat at the hands of Japan. With only a single railroad line, she was able to transport half a million soldiers to Manchuria, a distance of more than six thousand miles from St. Petersburg. "We may naturally assume that with but half that distance to the Oxus, and with two railroad routes,—one one hundred miles from Herat, the other four hundred miles from Kabul,—she will not send a lesser number."



THE KHYBER PASS, THE REAL GATEWAY TO INDIA.

(The party of travelers are the Prince and Princess of Wales and their retinue, on their recent Indian tour.)

That in spite of the approach of England and Russia the Afghan Ameer should have maintained his independence is really remarkable. His attitude, however, is largely the result of the hatred of his people for foreigners and their opposition to Western civilization. His army, also, is a strong one. It is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 120,000 men and 600 cannon. On a war footing, it could be increased to more than 400,000 men.

The renewal of the British alliance with Japan has given rise to much discussion concerning Japanese help in case of an invasion of India by Russia. More than any other factor in England's present feeling of security in Asia is this compact with Japan. Colonel Younghusband, leader of the now historic Tibet expedition, recently declared: "The security of the English in Asia rests upon the impenetrable Himalayas, Britain's supremacy at sea, and the loyalty and good sense of the Japanese people."

#### Persia, the Korea of the Future.

Since Russia has been compelled to abandon her conquests in the Far East and to give up—temporarily, at least—the idea of obtaining an

ice-free port on the Pacific, the bear has been endeavoring to satisfy his political appetite in Persia. In the course of a long descriptive article about "The Realm of the Shah," a German writer, Herr A. Heinicke (in the magazine the *Umschau*, of Frankfort-on-the-Main), recalls to our attention the fact that even while the battle was raging in Manchuria the telegraph told the world how Russia had equipped a political-commercial expedition for the purpose of opposing British influence in Persia. It must be admitted that the Russian has moved very cleverly in that country. He seems to be gaining the upper hand. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 British commerce decreased from fifteen million to ten million dollars in value, while during the same period Russian imports increased from ten to twenty-three million dollars. Recent commercial treaties between Russia and Persia show that the situation is even more in Russia's favor. It was once wittily remarked by a French statesman that "To the degree that Russia leaves a country commercially, she stays in it politically." It is evident that in the near future Persia will be to England and Russia just what Korea was formerly to Russia and Japan.

## HOW OUR SOLAR SYSTEM CAME TO BE—A NEW EXPLANATION.

NOW the Laplace "nebular hypothesis" of the origin of our solar system is to be demolished. At any rate, such is the intention of Dr. Forest Ray Moulton, professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago. According to this scientific authority, the absolute inconsistency of the ring theory—that all the planets (the earth included) have developed from rings thrown off from a parent nebular mass—with known phenomena, has been demonstrated by an appeal to the laws of dynamics. Writing in the *Astrophysical Journal*, Dr. Moulton outlines his substitute for the nebular hypothesis. It is termed the "planetesimal hypothesis," and has been elaborated from a series of calculations made by Dr. Moulton and Professor T. C. Chamberlain. The substance of it is as follows:

It is supposed that our system has developed from a spiral nebula, perhaps something like those spiral nebulae which Keeler showed are many times more numerous than all other kinds together. The spiral nebula is supposed to have originated at a time when another sun passed very near our sun. The dimensions of the nebula were maintained almost entirely by the orbital motions of the great number of small masses of which it was composed, and only a very little by gaseous expansion. It was never in a state of hydrodynamical equilibrium, and the loss of heat was not necessary for

its development into planetary masses. The planets have been formed around primitive nuclei of considerable dimensions by the accretion of the vast amount of scattered material spread throughout the system.

Such a spiral nebula as that described, having originated in such a way, will develop into a system having the following properties: The planets will all revolve in the same direction, and approximately (though perhaps not exactly) in the same plane; the sun will rotate in the same direction, and nearly in the same plane, and will have an equatorial acceleration; the more the planets grow by the accretion of scattered matter, the more nearly circular will their orbits become; the planets will rotate in the forward direction, and approximately (though perhaps not exactly) in the planes of their orbits; the more a planet grows by the accretion of scattered matter the more rapidly will it rotate; the planetary nuclei may be attended originally by many satellite nuclei revolving in any direction, but the scattered material will tend to drive all those satellite nuclei down on to the primary nucleus, which do not move forward in the general plane of the system; the scattered material develops and preserves circularity in the satellite orbits if they revolve in the forward direction, but considerable eccentricity if in the retrograde direction; a satellite may revolve more rapidly than its primary rotates; the system may contain many planetoids whose orbits are interlocked; the small planets will be cool and dense, and the large ones hot and rare; and the greater part of the moment of momentum of the system will belong to the planets.

In short, the whole hypothesis fits the facts, and on its mathematical side it responds to every test. Professor Moulton goes into the mathematics of the theme and finds the spiral theory, as he calls this "planetesimal hypothesis," a good working one. Nothing, he adds, has yet been found which seems seriously to question its validity. In conclusion :

The spiral theory raises a whole series of new and very difficult questions in celestial mechanics. These are the immediate effects of the tidal forces which are developed by the near approach of two suns, the perturbations of the orbits of matter which has been ejected by one of them under a variety of conditions, and the secular evolution of the orbits of this ejected material.

A large amount of labor will be required to carry to discussion of these questions to a successful conclusion.

The spiral theory is fertile in suggesting new considerations for interpreting the immense variety of special phenomena of the system. It is not too much to expect that it may suggest new questions for observational investigation. It affords geologists new conceptions of the early history of the earth. But perhaps most interesting contribution is to our general philosophy of nature. Heretofore we have regarded the chemical processes as forever aggregating matter into larger and still larger bodies, and dissipating energy more and more uniformly. Now we recognize important tendencies for the dispersion of matter. This idea has introduced an element of possible cyclical character in the evolution of the heavenly bodies, though the question of the source of the requisite energy is serious.

## WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE SIGHT AND SPEECH OF ANIMALS?

ALTHOUGH it is impossible to accurately judge of the mental powers of any creature without knowing the operation and scope of its senses, science has, up to the present, endeavored to speak authoritatively of the animal brain, while in almost complete ignorance of even a dog's seeing power. Monkeys have wonderful ability in sight. Dr. Charles Zell, writing on the eyes of animals, in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipsic), says :

In the Berlin Zoölogical Garden, recently, the keeper of the monkey-house called my attention to the fact that the monkeys perceive the smallest objects from the highest points of the cage, as indeed the sparrow on the roof also sees the grain of corn in the street. The sharp discernment possessed by monkeys may be seen from the following example : One day I was wondering to myself that Dora, a female chimpanzee, did not pay the least attention to the people in the room, but kept looking through the window onto the street. On my asking what interested her so greatly out there, the keeper replied that heretofore the cart she saw had been drawn by a horse, but that for some time a donkey had been hitched to it. The monkey knew the horse quite well. The donkey, however, was unknown to her, and had to be studied.

That monkeys are governed by the perceptions of the sense of sight is best seen from the fact that their nostrils do not vibrate, as with creatures possessing scent. Most conclusive, however, is how these animals act at a crack opening into the next cage. The dog wishes to learn what is in the next room ; he runs to the crack and holds his nose to it. Monkeys, on the contrary, do exactly like man and fix their eyes upon the crack. In reality, monkeys thus possess the same senses as man. They see excellently, yet cannot scent, like man.

Almost every African traveler agrees that monkeys recognize at a great distance a beast lying in wait, and by their clamor inform both the hunter and the rest of the game of the proximity of danger. Thus writes Bronsart von Schellendorff, in the descriptions of his hunting experiences : "In rugged mountains the pack-herds (like all other game) have good friends in the numerous dog-apes, which raise a hullabaloo at every approach of a human being or a beast of prey, and warn other animals, though they may not be in the immediate neighborhood. The monkeys always hang pickets on high trees or points of rock, and, thanks to their excellent eyes, recognize the enemy at a great distance."

### SIGHT IN SOME OTHER ANIMALS.

The article already quoted from proceeds :

That hares see poorly is generally acknowledged. The same is true of deer and roebuck, which have indeed an extremely sharp nose, but not good eyes. Head Forester Rothe, to be sure, used very stoutly to champion the sharp sight of these kinds of game. I had, however, to be told by an old hunter, in the *Deutsche Jägerzeitung* (German Hunter's Journal) what quite agrees with my observations—that, sitting still as a mouse upon a game-stand, with a favorable wind, one could almost grasp deer and roebuck with the hands, so close to one do they move past.

In spite of this, however, the writer continues, the animal has for what is hostile to it a much more pronounced feeling than man. Swallows chaff every bird of prey, but as soon as they perceive the dreaded falcon they take to the reeds. As a boy, I possessed a very tame squirrel that had been taken quite young from the nest. One day we let a cat into the room in which it was. I then did not yet know that the wild-cat is the greatest enemy of the graceful rodent. First, by the mad fright of the squirrel, I discovered that it must have perceived a deadly foe. Aside from the fact that all birds have very sharp eyes, of the mammals all cats (since they cannot scent) possess excellent

res, which perform wonders right in the night. The lynx, on account of the sharpness of its eyes, has rightly become proverbial. Giraffes also have excellent eyes.

It is evident that one cannot write the psychology of an animal before one thoroughly knows the senses of the creature." When now we see that our most highly praised works contain great errors in regard to the simplest facts, we all be obliged also to confess that in this there is yet much to atone for.

#### Exploring the Monkey Language.

Professor R. L. Garner, noted as the discoverer of the monkey language, is preparing a new expedition to the West African coast. According to the illustrated magazine *Türmer* (Stuttgart) the headquarters are to be at Gaboon and Lopez. The green wire cage which the professor uses for himself while he studies the habits of the inhabitants of the forest follows him everywhere also. It is due to the peculiar idea of putting himself behind the bars of this cage that Mr. Garner has made his most valuable discoveries. Only thus was it possible for him to

live alone in the thicket of the forest protected against serpents and ferocious animals. None other has under such circumstances received impressions of such great value as he, while the finest instruments registered every sound in the cage. Professor Garner learned thus, not only to understand the monkey language, but also to imitate it himself, enabling him to hold "conversation" with the monkeys. A certain sound, for instance, means "water to drink;" another, "food to eat." With the sound signifying danger he could bring about the precipitant flight of the whole monkey herd; with "all right," he could restore peace and safety in one moment. This time the explorer is equipped with the finest and most perfect phonographs, the making of which has been supervised by Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Garner himself has furthermore constructed a series of apparatus the scope of which is to try the monkeys on their form sense and color sense, as well as on their musical discernment. The greater part of the instruments are operated with electricity, so that not the fraction of a second will pass between observation and registration. The new expedition is expected to remain away two years.

### RUSSIA FACING THE REBIRTH OF REACTION.

It may be safely stated that in all her long years of affliction Russia was never so wretched as she is now. She has behind her a civil war, both external and internal,—a sea of tears, blood, and ruin." With these words the editor of the *Nasha Zhizn* (Our Life), of St. Petersburg, begins a New Year's editorial. Russia, he continues, is facing a rebirth of reaction.

It would be to no purpose to hide from ourselves that we are ushering in the new year under the shadow of a wild and pitiless reaction. At times, in its weakness, despair gnaws at our hearts. Is it really all possible that this gigantic struggle, these countless victims, have been in vain? Is it, after all, true that this reaction, seeking its support in the forces of evil in the Russian people, in those elements of the latter which had almost ruined the entire country, will triumph once again, and that all the creative forces of Russia will again be reduced to negation?

The possibility of at least the temporary prevalence of the spirit of dejection among the forces of the movement for freedom is not denied, continues this journal. The Russian people, however, is "too mighty, too many of whose hopes have fallen in the fight while battling for freedom, to justify weariness and despair on the right. Let us march onward in the conscious-ness of right and power; let us bravely march

forward, remembering full well that we are living through the greatest moment in Russian history, and that we shall have to render an account to our descendants."

The year 1905, says another editorial in the same paper, "began with the shambles in St. Petersburg and ended with the cannonade in Moscow."

What has the new year in store for us? In the first place, there will probably be the shedding of blood. Let us hope, at least, that this will give strength to the Russian soil. For the present there is still before us the old pillar of autocracy. On the 17th of October [30th, Western style] it stumbled, seemingly, and promised the foundations of civil liberty and of constitutionalism; but, through Witte and Dubasov as its spokesmen, it hastened to take back everything that it could take back, and at the threshold of the new year we stand—officially, at least—exactly where we stood a year ago. Autocracy is still defended by two mighty forces—the bureaucracy and the bayonet. But even these are beginning to sway, and are already rendering service in the great struggle for liberty. On the side of autocracy there is still arrayed a great power which, alas! promises neither to disappear nor to weaken. This is our lack of harmony. We have arrayed against the autocracy the most heterogeneous forces,—indignation provoked by its cruelty and intensified by the fact that it has systematically brought Russia to beggary, the desire for liberty, and as an aid

, the famine among the masses. These forces, might have become unconquerable, but, alas! immediately lost their coherence. We have Socialists, Socialist-Revolutionists, various kinds of anarchists, Constitutional Democrats, and they all their energy to mutual destruction. On the scene of conflict there is beginning to appear



GEN. P. N. DURNOVO, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ONE OF THE CHIEF REACTIONARIES.

(This official has led the forces of reaction against Count Witte ever since the latter's accession to power. Late cable dispatches tell us the Minister-President has finally declared to his imperial master that either he or Durnovo must go.)

now still another terrible force,—bankruptcy, the economic bankruptcy of the country and the financial bankruptcy of the government; but of what avail is it to be to any one? Surely not to the present autocracy, which brought the country to bankruptcy, but possibly, also, not to liberty, but to anarchy, or to something still unknown,—perhaps to some Napoleon. All this is very sad. May the reader forgive us for not being able to gladden his heart with brighter prospects in the new year!

#### Witte as the Russian Press Views Him.

Russian society, says the well-known Russian journalist and jurist, Mr. W. J. Hessen, in his weekly, the *Pravo*, even though conscious of the instability of Witte's political views, was still willing to trust him as the "only man among the ruling bureaucracy sufficiently ca-

pable and energetic to transform an absolute into a constitutional monarchy without a revolutionary upheaval." Plehve represented the highest development of the destructive forces in the autocracy, while Witte, on the other hand, "concentrated within himself the entire creative power of the bureaucracy."

His failure would mean an end to the hopes and expectations reposed in the present government. But Witte's acts have undermined the confidence that was at first reposed in him. At the time when the Russian people was already proclaiming in no uncertain manner the necessity for a constitution, Witte subscribed his name to the well-known ukase of December 25, 1904, which was, in the judgment of every careful observer, a still-born child. At that decisive moment he, in thoughtless haste, came forward as the supporter of the autocracy, and thus placed himself in a position to be appointed the leader in the proposed change to the new order.

Witte's cabinet is as sharply criticised in the Liberal-Conservative paper the *Russkiya Vedomosti*, of Moscow, which says:



GENERAL IGNATIEV, ANOTHER OF THE LEADING EXPO-NENTS OF THE OLD RÉGIME IN RUSSIA.

One cannot proclaim the inviolability of person and at the same time hand to the governor or district police officer the birch rod for the punishment of the subject of the empire; one cannot announce the freedom of assembly and at the same time try participants in a strike before a military tribunal and condemn them to death. Is this the way to bring about the "tranquillization" that the government has inscribed on its banner?

Has it no fear that the people will see in its acts, not only impotency, but also a concealed determination to arouse the radical elements, to fan the flames of insurrection, and then, suppressing it, to revive, again, the old arbitrary *régime*? We do not believe that Witte's ministry can find consolation in such chimeras. If there be men in this ministry or associated with it who can hope for such an ending to the Russian revolution, they will find themselves in grave error. For opposed to them is not this or that party, but all of the awakened Russia. And there is no sacrifice from which the Russian people will draw back in their determination to ward off the danger that threatens them in this direction.

Count Witte has defended himself against the accusations of the Liberals in an interview recently granted to the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* by saying that the Russian people did not give him the expected support in his struggle against the revolution. "When society itself does not wish to fight against anarchy, there is no government that can hold it in check." Society, according to him, is divided into two parts and smaller groups, one of which is convinced that a constitution should not be granted and that the bureaucracy should be restored again.

This portion of society is opposed to anarchy, but is at the same time antagonistic to the existing government. The other portion of society demands the temporary suspension of all attempts to introduce constitutional liberties until order is again made to prevail. This portion is also opposed to anarchy, and likewise

antagonistic to the government. There is a third group which maintains that the liberties granted by the Czar's manifesto are not sufficient, and should be enlarged. A fourth group demands autonomy for the non-Russian provinces, and a fifth group demands the immediate grant of equal rights to the Jews. All these groups are also opposed to the revolutionists, and likewise to the government.

The December number of the *Russkaye Bogatsvo* points out that it had already predicted, in October, that "in his capacity of Minister of Finance Witte brought economic ruin to Russia; and that in his capacity of Prime Minister he will drown it in blood. All that in order merely to save and fill out his own career."

#### Stupendous Illiteracy in Russia.

The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) notes that Russia has just published the final results of her first real modern census, taken in January, 1897. The figures show that of a population of 126,586,525 (excluding Finland), 99,070,436 are illiterate. The natural increase of the last eight years probably makes the number at least a hundred millions. Of the literates, only 104,321 have academic degrees, 99,948 have attended schools of medium grade, 72,441 have gone through military schools, and 1,072,977 have their education limited to the four classes of *bourgeois* schools. The educated classes are thus only about one per cent. of the whole population.

## GERMANY'S PRESSING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

A CAREFUL analysis of the strikes and lockouts occurring in Germany for two years past, with some keen interpretative comment, appears in the Berlin weekly the *Hilfe*. The writer, who is the well-known economist Herr Christian Tischendorfer, points out that 1904 was a great strike and lockout year. According to official figures, there were, in that period, 1,625 strikes, in which 320,000 men and women were involved. The labor unions expended, during that year, 5,551,314 marks (about \$1,387,824). Fifty-five per cent. of the strikes were successful, 20 per cent. partially succeeded, and only 22 per cent. were failures. In about 3 per cent., the result is unknown as yet.

During the past few months the strike of the Berlin electrical workers involved more men than all the strikes of the year 1904. In the settlement reached eventually, through municipal intervention, the compromise offered by the corporations was accepted.

What, asks Herr Tischendorfer, is the lesson to be drawn from these modern industrial conflicts? His own answer is as follows:

Labor disputes have entered upon a new stage of development owing to increasing capitalistic organization, causing the lockout of greater masses of men. As to the great number of undecided strikes, we must blame the tactics and the narrow-mindedness of the Socialist party, numbering over two million voters in Germany. Furthermore, rest is necessary after each lasting dispute, and we see here the lessons of history repeating themselves in modern strikes and lockouts. While weak and small adversaries confront each other, battles are brief and frequent, but as soon as strong and well-armed companies go to fight, they become more seldom. Official statistics agree with this conclusion, showing that the great strikes of the past two years in Germany have really led toward industrial peace.

This German writer concludes by presenting the following table of strikes, from 1902 to 1905 (in Germany), showing, by official figures, the

percentage of contests won by employers and that won by employees :

	1902	1903	1904	1905
Employer won completely....	64.2	51.4	37.1	25.
Employer won partially.....	15.2	21.4	48.6	53.
Employer lost completely.....	19.6	27.2	14.3	21.9

#### The Problem of the Meat-Supply.

Just how pressing is the meat question in Germany may be seen from some paragraphs appearing in a recent report issued by the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce and quoted in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*. The report says :

To-day (January 30), the famine remains as yet undiminished and the end is nowhere in view. The supply in most of the markets is small, and confined mainly to small animals. The entire present situation clearly discloses the untruth of the Agrarian declaration that Germany is in a position to fully provide for her needs. If this view were correct the present famine could not exist. This famine appears rather as the result of our present vicious legislation, which has prevented the importation of American meat. Our working classes cannot do without meat if they are to continue able to compete with foreign lands. With the present policy of fair words it cannot be done. A practical and effective remedy must be found.

#### What Has Caused the Meat Famine?

The Danish monthly the *Ny Aarhundrede* (Copenhagen) comments editorially on this question. It is a long time, says this review, since any question has stirred up the entire population throughout the Fatherland as this continuous scarcity of food. The *Aarhundrede* continues :

The selfish Agrarians who at present control the legislation of the empire are to be blamed for the hard times. The government of these nobles of the rich landed classes in Germany, the "Junkers," is almost equal to the rule of the landlords in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Conservative party, in the ascendancy in the Reichstag, have done their utmost to enrich themselves at the expense of the common people. Tariff-regulation, prohibition of importation, expensive and difficult control of meat, have taken an immense lot of money out of the pockets of the people. Nevertheless, the population of the country is pouring into the cities, as usual, and German agriculture is quite unable to produce the necessary food. Failing crops mean raised prices in a double degree. In the year 1904 the harvest failed in part, which in turn was the reason for encroachment on the raising of cattle, owing to the scarcity of food. Last year brought, consequently, the double and treble prices on all kinds of meat. Pork, the principal food of the poor people, came particularly high.

During the whole crisis the government has been very calm, even indifferent. We are further informed that Herr von Podbielsky particularly,



HERR DELBRÜCK, NEW GERMAN MINISTER OF TRADE

the Minister of Agriculture, who possesses great properties and is increasing his wealth, has not moved a hand to relieve the situation. The deputations turning to him for aid were usually assured that the crisis would soon pass. At other times he mocked them by saying that it would get worse when the new tariff regulations came into effect. The most peculiar calculations were also made in order to prove that there was no lack of meat, "but only an increase of the meat prices."

The indifference of the government has been used by the Socialists. The reaction which had begun to set in owing to the split in the German Socialist party has thus been counteracted in part. It is due to the meat question that the three million votes on the Socialist ticket were not more reduced at the last elections, only three seats being lost to the Liberals. Yet the greatest menace to the government has come from the middle classes. Commercial and trade organizations, the butchers at the head, are just as zealous as the Socialists in the demonstrations against the Agrarian régime.

The writer in the Danish review believes that there cannot be any serious anti-American tariff discrimination by Germany, since the Fatherland must have our raw materials for food.



## JOHN BURNS, THE WORKMAN-MINISTER.



MR. JOHN BURNS.

(President of the Local Government Board in the new British Cabinet.)

THE personality of John Burns, the English labor leader who now holds a responsible post in the Liberal ministry, has become familiar to Americans. The following summary of the duties of his new post, contributed by Robert Donald, editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, to the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for February, will be read with interest in this country :

As President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Burns has multifarious duties committed to his charge. He has to sanction local loans, supervise the finances of local authorities, hold inquiries into proposed new undertakings, exercise the (almost) legislative powers which Parliament has delegated to him by way of provisional orders, and is armed with large powers of initiative, inspection, revision, and veto, so that in some respects he can revolutionize the whole system of local administration. In the domain of Poor Law his authority is paramount. He revises, for example, the rules and regulations which guide the system of relief and the administration of the Poor Law, passes plans for new workhouses, settles the wages of the nurses and porters, and fixes the amount of snuff (if any) which a pauper may receive. Sanitary legislation is also under his supervision, as he acts as Minister of Public Health, and beyond the more strictly local governmental functions belonging to his department there is the social side of his work, such as the administration of the Alotments Acts, the Unemployed Act, inquiring into housing conditions, etc.

## A MEMORABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Donald recalls the fact that John Burns' speech from the dock in 1886 contained demands most of which have already been conceded.

Mr. Burns' speech from the dock was chiefly concerned with the unemployed, and he set forth their demands upon the government, which were :

1. To relax the severity of the outdoor relief. (Granted.)
2. To urge local bodies to start useful relief works. (Now done to some extent.)
3. To direct the Metropolitan Board of Works to build artisans' dwellings on vacant sites in London, especially on abandoned prison sites. (Since done by the London County Council, partly through Mr. Burns' efforts.)
4. To reduce the hours of work in government employments to eight hours per day. (The first thing which he accomplished as an M.P.)
5. To give no contracts to firms who did not observe trade-union conditions. (Now done almost all over the country by the Burns labor clause.)
6. To establish a legal eight-hour day for railway and tramway employees.
7. To establish relations with Continental governments.
8. To secure a reduced working day in all trades and occupations.

When he entered the County Council he put out a more extended programme.

Many of the specific reforms which he advocated have been carried out, such as the purification of the Thames, efficient sanitary inspection, cumulative rating—in the form of more equalization—useful work for the unemployed, trade-union hours and wages, erection of artisans' dwellings, municipallization of the water and tramways. Two-thirds of the reforms in his programme have been realized.

## J. B. AS WRITER AND SPEAKER.

Mr. Donald tells us that :

It is Burns' custom to prepare his chief speeches, writing down the heads of his arguments, his statistics, his epigrams, and quotations, although his impromptu utterances in debate have never lacked fullness and vigor.

In recent years, Mr. Burns has developed considerable power as a writer. But for his ministerial appointment he would have become more and more of a writer, and he had planned a history of Battersea and a book on his travels in America and Canada. His public lectures on social, labor, municipal, and industrial topics are succinct studies well packed with facts, clearly and forcibly written.

## WHAT HE HAS ALREADY DONE.

Mr. Donald says :

That Mr. Burns will use the official machinery placed at his service to the best advantage has already been seen. Within an hour of taking office he appointed a committee to distribute the Unemployed Fund. Before

the end of the year he had amended the unemployed regulations, prepared a circular on housing for local authorities, interviewed his inspectors, issued administrative orders affecting Poor Law, and announced the appointment of a committee to recommend a better system of audit for municipal accounts. His touching

speech to the inmates of Battersea workhouse on Christmas Day will not be forgotten.

For the last twenty years he has advocated the calling up of the militia in the period of the year when unemployment is greatest, and this system has now been adopted.

## BRITISH LIBERAL LEADERS IN LITERATURE.

IN the January number of the *London Bookman*, Mr. Thomas Seccombe has an interesting article on some of the British Liberal leaders as authors.

### THE LITERARY PREMIER.

He begins with Mr. John Morley, and says that if literature were the deciding factor Mr. Morley would be Premier in the present cabinet.

Mr. Morley [he writes] is not by any means a man of letters among politicians, or a politician who has written able books. He is one of the few men who have risen to inner cabinet rank by the main force of his pen.

Now, the wicket between journalism and political office, as is well known, has long been guarded by a terrible dragon, the breath of whose nostrils is the three damning syllables forming the word *doctrinaire*. Mr. Morley has fought and overcome that dragon, an achievement worthy of St. George himself, for this dragon is one of the most formidable monsters of the unwritten constitution.

A born editor, publicist, and master of literary fence, Mr. Morley is one of the most highly organized and technically admirable of English writers, and he is one of the few essayists of whose prose it can be said that it can be placed, without serious injury, in juxtaposition with that of Matthew Arnold.

Directly or indirectly, nearly everything that Mr. Morley has written has been aimed at enlightening the political understanding and sobering the political judgment of his fellow-countrymen.

### MR. BRYCE AS AN OXFORD DON.

Mr. James Bryce comes next, and the third place is given to Mr. Augustine Birrell. In reference to Mr. Bryce's literary work, the writer says:

If Mr. Morley's most characteristic work may be summed up as representing the output of the reviewer and essayist *par excellence* of our time, that of Mr. Bryce may be classified even more conclusively as that of the very best type of Oxford don—a don, be it understood, of the most delightful manners, the least "stand-offish" cabinet minister of his century, with a mind greatly enlarged by politics, enriched by extensive travel, and garnished with an almost unrivaled store of agreeable personal reminiscences.

His literary work divides itself naturally into three categories,—the extended prize essay, the extended vacation-tour study, and the enlarged common-room memoir of academic appreciation.

### MR. BIRRELL: A THOROUGH BOOKMAN.

The writer, in describing Mr. Birrell's literary powers, says he is, perhaps, the greatest modern master of the quip. Of his appreciative faculty he adds:

Mr. Birrell is, of course, much more exclusively a bookman than either Mr. Morley or Mr. Bryce, and for that reason, among others, his work is probably more familiar to our readers, and, consequently, less in need of a showman. To the analytical faculty of Mr. Morley, or to the constructive historical gift of Mr. Bryce, he would be the last person, we imagine, to make any claim. As a sensitive appreciator of the best literature of the past, however, by the combined methods of private judgment and the soundest standards of former critics Mr. Birrell has probably no rival.

I apprehend that he will be wasted at the Education Office, though if education gains only half as much as letters must lose during his sojourn at Whitehall the country will have made a good bargain.

Among other authors in the Liberal party the writer mentions Baron Fitzmaurice of Leigh, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Haldane, and others.

### The Quintessence of Birrellism.

In the February number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Mr. Herbert Vivian has an article on "Mr. Birrell in Literature and in Politics." Mr. Birrell, he writes, has his prejudices, but his efforts to be vindictive are painful failures. Thus, he seems to be very severe on Dean Swift, but in the end he remarks, "After all, it is a kindly place, this planet," and here we have the quintessence of Birrellism.

In reference to politics, Mr. Birrell says he will never be a delegate to the House of Commons. All that a constituency has a right to expect from its member is that he shall be in general accord with the views of the party which supported him.



## BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

### SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

**Travel and Description.**—Several of the illustrated magazines for March are largely devoted to travel sketches and descriptions of interesting natural scenery at home and abroad. Among the most-striking of these are the late William Sharp's account of "The Garden of the Sun" (Sicily), in the *Century*; Henry Norman's record of an automobiling tour of thirteen hundred miles through some of the most interesting scenery in Europe, which he contributes to *Scribner's*; Anthony Fiala's continuation of his Arctic experiences, in *McClure's*; and four illustrated articles in *Harper's*, entitled, respectively, "A Night's Ride with Arab Bandits," by Charles W. Furlong; "Ibex Shooting in the Mountains of Baluchistan," by Joseph C. Grew; "In Western Camps," by Bishop Talbot, and "A Colorado Glacier," by Julius Henderson. The last-named paper, which is a description of Arapahoe Glacier, in Colorado, should be read by all those Americans, at least, who go abroad in quest of natural scenery but who have not the faintest conception of the scenic wonders of their own land. Arapahoe is a true glacier, has been visited by experienced geologists, mapped, photographed, and thoroughly studied.—"A Day with the Round-Up" is an impression of the Western cattle country contributed to *Scribner's* by N. C. Wyeth.—Mr. M. G. Cunniff writes in the *World's Work* on "Texas and the Texans," covering much of the field exploited last month in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—"Empire Building in the Great Southwest" is the subject of an interesting survey by Charles M. Harvey in the *Metropolitan Magazine*. The irrigation operations in that part of the country are described by Julian W. Helburn in the *American Illustrated Magazine*, under the title "The Eden Makers."—Cuernavaca, the capital of the State of Morelos, in southern Mexico, is the subject of a brief article by Clara Driscoll in *Appleton's Booklovers*.—A study of New Orleans, the Mardi Gras, and some negro types is contributed to the *Metropolitan* by Corinne C. Mellen.—The same magazine has an entertaining paper entitled "Sketching in an Old Town," by M. H. Squire.

**Biographical Sketches.**—The March magazines are also notable for the unusually large number of character sketches and studies of important personalities living and dead. Among the most substantial contributions of this nature is Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill's thorough and scholarly paper on "Lincoln the Lawyer," which forms one of a series of articles now running in the *Century*. In the current installment Mr. Hill shows that Lincoln's legal attainments, although it has been the fashion to speak rather slightly of them, really had a direct and intimate relation to his success in politics and administration.—Another contribution to the *Century* that throws not a little light on a most interesting personality is Mr. Joseph B. Bishop's account of his long friendship with the late John Hay.—In *Munsey's* appear three studies of living personalities,—"The Greatest Living Tenor" (Enrico Caruso), by Emma B.

Kaufman; Eleanor Robson, by Matthew White, Jr.; and Grover Cleveland, by Frank A. Munsey.—The German Emperor is the subject of a rather elaborate article by A. Maurice Low in the *Atlantic*.—In the same magazine, Bradford Torrey contributes an appreciation of Anatole France.—Jesse Lynch Williams writes in *Appleton's Booklovers* on "Barrie: A Triumph of Personality."—In Mr. Munsey's new magazine, the *Scrap Book*, Elisha Jay Edwards contributes a chapter in President Roosevelt's life concerned chiefly with his attitude toward the labor unions.—In our review of the March numbers we have noted only one article of an autobiographical nature,—namely, the fifth installment of "The Reminiscences of a Long Life," which the Hon. Carl Schurz is contributing to *McClure's*. In this number Mr. Schurz continues the relation of experiences in the military operations of 1849 in Germany.—Mr. G. B. Stuart contributes to *Lippincott's* some personal recollections of Jean Ingelow, the "home poet."—In *Munsey's*, Professor Harry Thurston Peck tells the romantic story of Emma Lyon, or Lady Hamilton.—Dr. Andrew D. White continues in the *Atlantic* his analysis of the statesmanship of Turgot.—In the same magazine Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., reviews the letters of Horace Walpole.—The *Grand Magazine* contains a paper on Sir Henry Irving by Joseph Hatton.

**Social, Economic, and Political Discussions.**—Good examples of the searching, thoroughgoing analysis of modern social tendencies that marks a great deal of the most recent thinking and writing by Americans on American business life are afforded by three prominent articles in the March magazines,—"The Love of Wealth and the Public Service," by Professor F. W. Taussig in the *Atlantic Monthly*; "Commercial Macchiavellism," by Ida M. Tarbell in *McClure's*, and "Life Insurance Corruption," by "Q. P." in the *World's Work*. In the last-named paper especially the interplay of Wall street influences of various origins and kinships in precipitating business quarrels that led within the past year to the exposures of insurance rottenness in New York is graphically described.—Not less convincing is Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's masterly exposition of railroad traffic methods in *McClure's*, this month's contribution being concerned with the devices perfected by the big transportation companies for the influencing of public opinion. The startling fact that there are now in this country 5,000,000 women wage earners is made the theme of an article in *Success* by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.—In the *Atlantic*, "Some Equivocal Rights of Labor" are discussed by George W. Alger.—A thoughtful paper in the same magazine by Major R. L. Bullard, entitled "Preparing Our Moros for Government," throws much light on the difficulties encountered by American emissaries to that Mohammedan people.—Mr. Herbert N. Casson gives in *Munsey's* an estimate of some of the contributions made by the Germans to American industrial and civic development.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**Decline in the British Birth-Rate.**—Prohn W. Taylor, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for February, says that the open secret decline of the birth-rate is that the use of pre-natal checks is increasing. He holds that their use is increasing and has mischievous results. He says: "(1) The birth-rate is steadily declining. (2) This is due to the use of pre-natal prevention. (3) The illegitimate birth-rate is as high as well as the legitimate, and from the same cause; therefore, the illegitimate birth-rate is no longer a mark of immorality. (4) This is slowly bringing about various physical, moral, and social evils on the whole community."

**An International Naval Programme.**—In the *Contemporary Review* (London) for February, Mr. G. A. Lefevre, at the close of an article on "Rival Navies," asks: "Would it not be possible to devise some international arrangement under which a limit could be imposed on the armaments of the three great powers? The French and German navies are so nearly equal in strength of armament that it would seem to be possible to come to some arrangement. It would no doubt be conceded that England, by reason of its insular position, and its great possessions beyond the seas, and its vast commerce, is entitled to maintain a navy at least equal to those of the two other powers combined. Meanwhile, it has been shown by the Board of Admiralty that the construction of four powerful vessels in each year will adequately meet the programmes of France and Germany. It appears to follow logically and with financial precision that an expenditure of £8,500,000 a year on new constructions will provide these four powerful vessels in each year, and give us a ample margin for other naval requirements."

**The Future of the Armenians.**—Mr. L. Villari, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for February on "The Anarchy in the Caucasus," speaks highly of the Armenians. He says: "They have built up the trade and industry of the Caucasus, and they form active and intelligent business colonies in every city of Turkey, Persia, and southern Russia. They are devoted to education, and spare neither effort nor money to send their children to good schools. There is many an illiterate Armenian peasant in the wilds of Asia whose sons are studying at St. Petersburg, or Berlin, or Paris. In the Caucasus, indeed, they are the only element of real civilization, and I am convinced that they will end by becoming the predominant race; that they will play the part of the Bulgarians in the Balkans, with whom they have many points of resemblance. If Russia learns wisdom they will prove a most useful element, both in her internal and her foreign policy. For without the friendship of the Armenians no nation can rule in the Middle East."

**The Alleged American Failure in Porto Rico.**—The writer of the article on American foreign policy in the *Edinburgh Review* for the current quarter incidentally expresses a very gloomy opinion upon the result of the American annexation of Porto Rico. He says: "The present condition of Porto Rico is deplorable. It is entirely due to well-meant but misdirected policy, which is capable of pro-

ducing, annually, half a million tons of sugar, only turns out about one hundred thousand, a good deal less than during its best days under Spanish rule. There is to-day more trade with the United States, but much less total trade than under Spain. The great production of coffee, which formerly found a market in Spain and is now kept out by heavy duties, has not been compensated for by an increase in the export to the United States. No new railroads have been built in the island, owing to restrictive legislation, which prohibits any corporations from engaging in business there."

**Education Impractical in Spain.**—In an article on "Public Instruction in Spain," in *Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid), Eduardo Sanz y Escartin says: "The divorce between instruction and life, of which Taine spoke in 1890, is nowhere so complete, so radical, as in our own country (Spain). Life, with its real and legitimate requirements, with its laws and objectives, sustains no relation with what is officially considered as its preparation and apprenticeship. Our instruction, in all its grades, holds as an ideal the formation of men that know theories, even though incapable of applying them; that have the appearance of knowing, without possessing positive and fruitful knowledge. Yet, undoubtedly, if anywhere it would be well to adopt the ideal of action, it is in Spain. Not in intelligence, but in activity, are we separated from the rest of the world. We do not lack minds full of principles and reasonings, but we do want vigorous wills that trace the redeeming furrow in the direction of progress. Our instruction should aim, above all, at application,—'not of learning, but of doing,'—according to the example of the North Americans. The predominance of speculative instruction can only be given normally when the knowledge and the activities of application have created a sound and firm base of material well-being and positive reasoning. The contrary is what has happened in our country; science has become a series of sterile abstractions. If work is the great master, the great educator, of races, we must acknowledge that we lack the great and true education. Not in vain is the lottery a national institution; not without cause do we transform our beasts of burden, peaceful and loyal aids to man, into ferocious brutes destined to bloody combats; it was for something that our lost colonies, instead of contributing to the greatness of the metropole, were principally inexhaustible preserves to create or repair, by exploitation or by fraud, the fortunes that should have been made by fruitful initiative and activity for the home country."

**The German Case in the Morocco Question.**—The German press has been very sparing in its comment on the Morocco situation. Therefore, a long and tailed article in a recent number of the *Hülfe*, the Berlin weekly, setting forth the German contention, is noteworthy. The writer, Dr. Wilhelm Cohnstadt, calls the French occupation of Tunisia, and emphasizes the resemblance between the proceedings of France in that country and in Morocco. "It is simply a case which Prince Bismarck has referred to as 'the Tunisian question of Morocco.'" As to the much talked of reform in the Moorish Empire, Dr. Cohnstadt says: "No doubt high time for certain reforms. But, a/

was it not France that always opposed reforms, even when suggested by the Moroccan Government itself? The efforts and zeal of the young Sultan, Abdul Aziz, to open his country to European culture have failed only because of France. One of the high dignitaries of Morocco, a family relative of the Sultan, is reported to have recently remarked: "If France really wants to help this country, why does she not support those who are trying to bring about real tax-regulation?" The German writer further refers to the opinions of the British minister at Tangier, Sir John Drummond Hay, and quotes the following, which he attributes to the French diplomat: "I do not know of a single action of the French Government or its representatives in this country that would have furthered civilization or induced any reform for the benefit of Morocco. I challenge any Frenchman to name such a one." Dr. Cohnstadt considers France's claim arising from the nearness of her Algerian colony to Morocco. It was really not to preserve order, he says, but to foment disorder, that France was aiming. It cannot be gainsaid that certain colonial adventurers, leaving Algeria, penetrated into Morocco in search of a "sphere of influence,"—imitators of the tactics of Dr. Jamieson of the Transvaal. The proposition to check the riots of wild tribes by French police would seem to be justified, says this German writer, when Germany is granted the same privilege, and yet, he continues, in a country like Morocco privileges are good on paper but are worthless unless there is a strong army ready to enforce their rights. "He who controls the *gendarmerie* controls the entire country, from the Sultan down to the least of the kaid. French policing, therefore, would mean the first step in the Tunisification of Morocco." In support of this contention Dr. Cohnstadt quotes the proposal of General Liantry, the French commander in Algeria, with the object of organizing a Franco-Moroccan *gendarmerie* for the protection of the boundary, the expenses to be covered out of the Moroccan taxes. Moreover, France, as this German writer points out, has already obtained concessions for a railroad to Fez, thus practically extending the boundary of Algeria up to the Atlas Mountains. "Germany does not object to this. She can easily see, however, what it would mean for western Morocco to have the control of the police force turned over to French hands."

**Children and Sleep.**—The custom of arousing children from their beds to work on their school lessons or to go to school,—in a word, the custom of depriving children of the amount of rest required for normal mental and physical health,—is, to quote *l'Illustration*, "one of the worst evils of the day." Children are not permitted to sleep enough. Their night is too short. All children under sixteen years of age require at least from nine to ten hours of sleep,—this is the minimum figure. In winter, the child needs even more sleep than it requires in summer. But, winter and summer, spring and autumn, children need plenty of rest (the relaxation of mind and body in sleep) to regain the mental and physical strength lost by close application to study, and to give the brain time to make good its depletion.

**The Auditory Powers of Deaf-Mutes.**—Contrary to the general belief that there are very few deaf-mutes who are absolutely deaf (that is to say, who do not hear a sound of some sort), nearly all deaf people,

according to *l'Illustration*, can hear some sound, but, unlike the normal ear, the deaf ear hears only very deep or solemn sounds. The savant Marage, noting this peculiarity, states that some of the lower animals (spiders, among others) hear only deep or solemn sounds,—at least, we may conclude so from the fact that they do not pay any attention to or seem to notice any sounds but those that are deep and solemn. We know that the spider has no auditory organ of any kind. As he, having none of the organs commonly considered indispensable to hearing, is attracted to attention by, or in some way made conscious of, deep sounds, may it not be that his apparent failure to become conscious of or to "hear" sounds which are not deep may be considered a phenomenon of tact instead of a phenomenon of audition? And if that be the fact, could not deaf-mutes develop the power to "hear" more than they have heard up to the present time?

**Modern Surgery and the Heart.**—In an article on "The Heart's Resistance to Wounds," *l'Illustration* (Paris) mentions some facts not generally known. It says: "We are accustomed to consider the heart as an extremely sensitive organ, one that cannot be touched by a foreign body without death following. But modern surgery recognizes in this organ a great toleration; not only can we perform operations upon the heart, but the latter resists very serious injuries. Wounds of the heart in attempts at suicide give a mortality of 60 per cent., which represents more than a third of the recoveries. A surgeon cites a case in which he had to search in the heart for a ball that a young girl had shot into herself. He did not succeed in finding it, in spite of numerous searches and the energetic handling of the heart. But the patient survives, not only the ball (which radiology revealed as being in the very thick of the organ), but also the protracted probings of the surgeon, on the interior even of the pericardium. Wounds of the heart are serious from the fact of the copious hemorrhage which they often excite, for then the blood accumulates in the pericardium and the compression finally induces cardiac arrest; and, when the nutritive vessels of the muscle are affected, death also rapidly supervenes from the lack of nutritive irrigation of the organ. But, outside of these conditions, we may hope for recovery. When syncope supervenes under the influence of the traumatic shock, it is sufficient to maintain the respiratory and circulatory functions by massage of the heart to see the functions of this organ reestablish themselves, the inhibitive nervous effect not being long in ceasing. Really, that amounts to saying that it is possible to recover from a sudden death by arrest of the heart."

**No Anti-Semitism in Italy.**—In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), Senator C. F. Gabba makes "An Appeal to Italian Israelites in Regard to Zionism." In this article he points out that Italy is the only country where there is no anti-Semitism. There are about thirty thousand Jews in Italy, but they have lived there for centuries, and are so thoroughly and patriotically Italianized that they are not considered a different race, and are only differentiated as a religious faith. Only in Italy exists that fusion of Israelite citizenship with Christian which Theodor Mommsen declared the only remedy for anti-Semitism. Until the last Zionist congress at Basel, no Italian Jew had taken part in the movement. Then one Italian delegate appeared, and

there was much conjecture whether he represented his Italian co-religionists, or only himself. Senator Gabba feels sure of the latter, and he appeals to all Italian Jews not to allow the separatist idea to be taught in Italy, but to keep the present happy condition of no prejudice in either religion for the other. Zionism, he thinks, can only add bitterness where schism already exists, and, where there is none, it is a moral crime to introduce it.

**A New Way of Getting Rid of Nicotine.**—A German chemist suggests a simple means of purifying tobacco smoke. "Place a small wad of cotton wool

soaked in perchlorate of iron in the cigar or cigarette holder," says Dr. Thoms in *l'illustration*, "and sulphuric hydrogen, essential oil, empyreumatic oil, and nearly all the nicotine and its products by decomposition, cyanhydric acid, and ammonia are totally eliminated. The noxious qualities are taken from the smoke, and the smoker can enjoy his smoke knowing that it cannot hurt him. As the vapor of perchlorate is not noxious there is no danger in inhaling it, and as it is not carried in the filtered smoke it has no serious effect on the aroma." We do not vouch for this last statement, and the doctor himself intimates that he will leave that point to be decided by the smokers.

## SCIENCE IN THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

**The Only Gas That Will Not Liquefy.**—Not long ago, says Henri de Parville, writing in *Les Annales*, we said that all gas could be liquefied. Now we cannot say that, as no one has been able to liquefy helium. Helium was found first in the sun. We know that spectral analysis—or the study of the rays of the solar spectrum—permits us to determine the character of the bodies found in vapors in the sun, and by that means scientists have proved that spectral rays do not correspond to any body that has been found on or in the earth. But helium has been found as an earthly gas, and it has excited the curiosity of the astronomers. They know that it is a gas which was detached, or deduced, from metal or from mineral sources, that it was examined by the exceedingly thorough means furnished by the spectroscope, and that when thus tested it gave precisely the characteristic rays given by the body found in the sun. The gas so studied was helium. It was first seen in the sun, and, while still a creature of the sun and seen nowhere else, it was given its name (from the name of the sun). Then, some time after it had been classified as belonging to the sun, it was found in a natural product of the earth. Then the scientists fell upon it, analyzed it, and gave out the information that it was an emanation of the enigmatic metal, radium, which, after performing other feats, had, as a last resort, blown itself out in gas and been welcomed by science as helium. It is not necessary to linger on this point, as exhaustive studies made last year gave the lie to that theory. The true theory will be a product of the science of the future. It would be of great philosophical interest,—and of more or less practical interest, perhaps,—to find means to liquefy helium and place it in the category of the other gases, which have all been liquefied. The English doctor, James Dewar, took helium that came from the springs of Bath, and tried by every known means to accomplish its liquefaction. Professor Olszewski, of Cracow, extracted helium from a mineral (thorianite), compressed it under one hundred and eighty atmospheres, cooled it to the solidifying point in hydrogen, then suddenly relaxed it, and yet the gas remained gas, although by the means used he had obtained the lowest temperature known—271 degrees. Such resistance is the more notable because 271 degrees is absolutely zero temperature,—the point where, by all earthly calculation, the possibility to increase in frigidty ceases, or, in other words, the point where the excessive, almost unimaginable, cold touches this limit: 0. Is helium an irreducible gas? If so, it is an exceptional gas. No other gas known to science can resist the degree of cold applied by Prof. Olszewski to helium.

**A New Theory of the Cause of Appendicitis.**—Writing in the *Umschau* (Frankfort-on-Main), Dr. Lud. Mahler discusses the latest theories of appendicitis. The motives for the inflammation of the appendix are more and more attracting the attention of physicians as well as of laymen. Scarcely known ten years ago, it is now one of the most frequent and most dreaded diseases. The treatment of appendicitis was formerly part of the inner medicine, but belongs now to surgery. Professor Kremmer, of Hamburg, who has performed over one thousand operations for appendicitis, has come to the following conclusion concerning the disease: The theory particularly advocated by French physicians, that the use of enameled cooking-pans, particles of which entered the appendix, caused the inflammation, can no longer be held. This idea must be abandoned, as such particles were never found in the parts operated upon. There is no doubt an hereditary cause, as members of the same family oftentimes are affected one after the other. The enjoyment of too much meat appears to be one reason. The frequent occurrence of this disease in England, America, and in the city of Hamburg, where meat is used more than elsewhere, and the fact that well-to-do people are most exposed, speaks for this theory. The connection with contagious diseases is also startling. The relation between *la grippe* and appendicitis is proved by French physicians. In pointing out that the disease has occurred most frequently after epidemics of *la grippe*, and proving the existence of *la grippe* germs in the abscesses from the appendix, this connection can no longer be questioned.

**Hygienic Cure of Consumption.**—Dr. Evans, scientific editor of *Italia Moderna* (Rome), has in two numbers of that magazine given an exhaustive study of tuberculosis and the present means of combating it, of which he considers the sanatorium one of the chief. His conclusions are optimistic and rather novel. He says: "The various observations that we have developed show that tuberculous persons live long. Once it was thought that they generally died at between twenty and thirty years. Laennec was the first to make some reservations. He rather held that phthisis generally occurred between the ages of forty and fifty years. As for ourselves, we contend that tuberculosis preferably strikes men of from thirty to sixty years, and women of from twenty-five to forty-five years. In countries not yet overpopulated, especially in the mountains, many old tuberculous people can be found still vigorous. When there are many able-bodied

ks in a country who have passed thirty years  
ely be asserted that it is a healthy country,  
hunchbacks, peasants or laborers, have had  
vertebral tuberculous complaint cured without  
cular care. All this is encouraging, and it all  
that tuberculosis is far from incompatible with  
aw physicians say that tuberculosis is incur-  
that it offers simply a more or less long truce  
h. If our excellent colleagues wish to accord  
undred thousand tuberculous people of Italy  
at will permit them to live and work up to  
as, we can proclaim together that the truce of  
scovered, and with that we are content. The  
tuberculous patients prolong their existence  
, since it is easy to transform their force of  
ito regular energy. In wealthy tuberculous  
is is transformed into methodic idleness, and  
y have the mania of medication this can easily  
l to that of systematic hygienic surveillance  
g them record their temperature, their weight,  
p, etc. These patients not only are cured, if  
eginning of their malady they are carefully  
ut also, when the disease is overcome before  
without violent incidents. In two or three  
se tuberculous patients have recovered and  
er into active life."

#### Value of Sanatoria for Tuberculosis.—

inent feature of the *Lancet* (London) of Jan-  
; a series of seven letters from recognized  
as on pulmonary tuberculosis in answer to  
sent out by the editor of the paper. The  
e in reply to six questions in regard to the  
f the sanatorium method of treating the dis-  
se communications are interesting, not be-  
any new matter brought out, but because of  
most complete, one might say monotonously  
agreement. All agree upon the success of  
orium method of treatment, upon the greater  
y of recovery in well-to-do patients as com-  
h the poor, partly because they are taken in  
r stages, partly because of better after-treat-  
l upon the necessity of prolonged convalescent  
b. All emphasize the educational value of  
, both upon the patients and upon the com-  
The sixth question is, "What is a medical  
say when he is asked whether a county au-  
a private philanthropist is doing the best for  
culous by building a costly sanatorium?" In  
g this question all agree upon the desirability  
ig the sanatoria, but some deprecate the costly  
aying that inexpensive buildings are entirely  
. The series of articles is interesting as show-  
general agreement among our best physicians  
details of treatment of this disease.

loch on Tuberculosis.—In *Deutsche Medi-  
Wochenschrift* of January 18 the leading article  
bel Lecture by R. Koch, delivered in Stock-  
the 12th of December, last. The subject of the  
"On the Present Condition of the Fight  
tuberculosis." Inasmuch as the article itself  
ary, an abstract can but do it injustice. In a  
c way it states with great clearness the present  
of the organized attempt against this disease.  
gious character of tuberculosis is now gener-  
nized. It is communicated only from man to  
berculosis in cattle is not communicable to

human beings. In man, only those forms of tuberculo-  
sis are contagious which attack the respiratory organs,  
—the so-called "open" forms. Moreover, with proper  
care the danger of contagion in the "open" forms is  
very slight. The strong and almost sufficient weapons  
against the disease are the obligatory report of cases, the  
erection of hospitals where advanced and hopeless cases  
can have proper care with no danger to others, the  
building of sanatoria for the cure of incipient cases,  
and the establishment of dispensaries or "guardian in-  
stitutions" where advice and assistance can be given  
to those cases which are not likely to be benefited  
by sanatorium treatment and yet are not far enough  
along for the hospitals. While these are the principal  
means to be used in the fight, they must be supple-  
mented by aid in other ways, as in the education  
of the people, and in the formation of societies to aid in  
dissemination of information and in bringing material  
assistance to the sick and their families. The fight  
against tuberculosis demands large sums of money. At  
the bottom, it is simply a question of money. The State  
can aid by laws in regard to the report of cases, and  
especially by improving the condition of the dwellings.  
The battle is now not simply a scientific battle, but is a  
battle waged by the people themselves, who at last are  
recognizing the character of their enemy. If the work  
is carried on wisely, victory is certain.

#### The Male Argonaut and the Evolutionary Theories of the Ancients.—

In the *Revue Scientifique* of January 6 and 13, J. Constantin has an article  
of considerable interest entitled "The Ancestry of Man  
According to the Ancients." His thesis is that the polyp  
was regarded by the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans  
as the precursor, if not the ancestor, of man, and  
that, in connection with this idea, especial importance  
is attached to the discovery of the male argonaut. The  
male argonaut, as is now well known, has no shell, is  
very different in form from the female, and resembles  
in general a small polyp. Constantin gives an histor-  
ical sketch of what has been known of this male, show-  
ing that it had been known to the ancients, and had  
been worked in their poetry and mythology. His con-  
clusions are as follows: "The ancients knew the male  
of the argonaut, and thought it a small polyp. Accord-  
ing to them, so long as it is young the animal rests on  
the surface of the sea on its little boat, but when grown  
larger it abandons its shell. After having for a long  
time lived in the vicinity of the shores, the polyp ends by  
approaching the land, and even climbing upon the soil,  
to transform itself into a terrestrial animal. The meta-  
morphoses of this animal are so numerous, its intelli-  
gence so manifest, its ruses so strange, its resemblance  
to the human head so startling, that the idea of an ulti-  
mate evolution sprang up in the minds of some bold  
thinkers. Empedocles, the precursor of Darwin in  
antiquity, explains to us by the aid of his homely trans-  
formism how everything is born in the sea. At first  
one sees floating the isolated parts of animals,—heads,  
limbs, and trunks; then the parts come together  
by chance, forming mythological animals,—centaurs,  
sphinxes, heads of Medusa, etc.,—some of these being  
hybrids, but others existing still, like the hippocampus,  
with the head of a horse and the body of a fish, and  
the polyp, with the head of a man and the body of a  
serpent. Afterward, the parts really destined to be  
united are joined, and the animals leave the water and  
become actual beings.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

**M**R. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, M.P., is credited with the boast that the time would come when Lord Randolph Churchill, once a power in British politics, would be chiefly known as the father of Winston Spencer Churchill. The appearance of the two-volume biography of Lord Randolph Churchill, by his son, has led some people to inquire whether that time has not arrived. It is a matter of literary gossip in London that the house of Macmillan paid young Mr. Churchill for his work the generous sum of £40,000, and the English public seems inclined to take seriously all the work of the younger Churchill, apparently believing that he has before him a career of even greater luster than that of his distinguished father. Lord Randolph Churchill died in 1895, at the age of forty-six. It is significant that in the present work, which naturally deals far more fully with its subject's public career than with his private life, the whole story—with the exception of the first two chapters and the last—lies in a period of only ten years, from 1880 to 1890. During this period, Lord Randolph Churchill became leader of the House of Commons and the chief exponent of the so-called Tory democracy; attempted, unsuccessfully, the reform of the Conservative party from within, and finally broke with all his former leaders and colleagues. It was a very brief career, but an exceedingly stormy one. It could hardly have been duplicated in any other country than England. It will be remembered in America that the wife of Lord Randolph and the mother of Winston Spencer Churchill was Miss Jerome, of New York.

A very entertaining and graphic biography of General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, has been written by Thomas F. G. Coates, author of a life of Lord Rosebery and a number of other biographical works. The book is entitled "The Prophet of the Poor," and is published by the Duttons. It seems particularly appropriate that while his life-work is complete, but before he is taken off, the story of the great English religious leader should be written so sympathetically. The keynote of the life of General Booth, as Mr. Coates shows it, is devotion. "Everything—including family ties and interests—is subordinate to the supreme object of the Army, the reclamation of waste humanity." General Booth, says the biographer, is the man the Church missed. "In him the spirit of the dead



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Quaker's enthusiasm [referring to George Fox] experienced a joyful resurrection to a new lease of vigorous life." Emphasis is laid by this writer on General Booth's "Darkest England" project, which has finally developed into his agricultural colonies for the poor. The great world-scope of the Salvation Army is outlined, and the doctrines of the organization are set forth in detail. The work closes with a review by General Booth of his own life, in which he emphasizes the necessity for practical, material work on the part of all religious organizations.

The author of a new life of Walt Whitman (Dutton), Mr. Henry Bryan Binns, is an Englishman who never met the "good grey poet," but who has enjoyed an extensive correspondence with many of Walt Whitman's American friends and admirers. At the outset, Mr. Binns disclaims any attempt to fill the place either of a critical study or of a definitive biography. Recognizing the strong American flavor of Whitman's life,



WALT WHITMAN.

Mr. Binns looks to some American interpreter for the final biography, but in the meantime offers a study from the point of view of an Englishman,—"yet of an Englishman who loves the republic." He has sought to describe Whitman as a man, but as a man of special and exceptional character—"a new type of mystic or seer." The work is illustrated with many portraits of Whitman and his contempora-

ries. Characteristic passages from Whitman's writings are scattered through the text.

The two standard dictionaries of contemporary biography which are printed in English,—namely, "Who's Who" (Macmillan) and "Who's Who in America" (Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.), are now before us in new editions. The English "Who's Who" is an annual, now in its fifty-eighth year of issue. Naturally, its range is somewhat more restricted than that of its American namesake, perhaps owing to the greater regard paid in England to the conventionalities. The question of admission to the pages of the national biographical year-book is decided more generally by matters of official or social position than is the case with the Chicago publication. "Who's Who in America" is nothing if not democratic. It recognizes the official class, but is more free than the London "Who's Who" to seek its subjects in every rank and calling, having more regard to actual achievement than to mere "position." The present volume, the fourth biennial edi-

the series, edited by John W. Leonard, contains sketches than either of its predecessors,—in all, men and women. Altogether, it is now a bulky of more than two thousand pages, clearly printed, most convenient for purposes of reference. One merit of the publication from the beginning has been the fact that, with very few exceptions, the life-sketches have been written from data secured direct from the first hands, and that all the sketches have been subjected to personal revision, additions, and corrections. Persons engaged in commercial, financial, and literary pursuits are now more fully represented in the "Who in America" than ever before, while the work, educational, official, and professional classes likewise had excellent representation.

#### VOLUMES OF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

The second volume of "The History of the United States and Its People," by Elroy McKendree Avery and The Burrows Brothers Company, maintains the high standard set by its predecessor. The era of English colonization in America (1600 to 1660) is treated in this one volume of some four hundred and fifty pages. Great care has been exercised to secure accurate and pertinent illustrations. Many extremely interesting old maps and facsimiles are reproduced, and the portraits, so far as possible, are of contemporary persons.

As to the text of this history, while it has had the benefit of readings and suggestions by many historians and experts, it retains the great advantage of a continuous narrative written by a single hand, and thus conforms to a well-proportioned scheme. As a popular history, it is decidedly to be preferred to any work prepared on the monograph plan through the cooperation of independent scholars. The entire history will be completed in fifteen volumes.

The first volume of Dr. Henry Charles Lea's scholarly work, "The History of the Inquisition of Spain" (Macmillan), deals with the subject from the origin and establishment of the famous (or infamous) institution up to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Strangely enough, the institution which exercised such vast and significant influence on the fate of Spain, and indirectly on the fate of the civilized world, has been, in the popular sense, more or less taken for granted. This is the first English work in English on the Inquisition, though there is in French and French a library of books on the subject. Dr. Lea will be remembered as the author of one or eight other works on the religious influence of ecclesiastical systems and institutions, including a history of monasticism and indulgence, a history of sacerdotal celibacy, and a very interesting series of essays on superstition and force. The work is to be complete in four volumes, and in preparation Dr. Lea has spent many years. He has added a brief sketch of the Portuguese Inquisition,

which was at the height of its power during the union between the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. He also discusses the relations of the Jews and the Moors to the orthodox Catholicism of Castile and Aragon, and in the last chapter of this volume describes the popular hostility to what he calls one of the most remarkable organizations recorded in human annals.

It is seldom, perhaps, that a book of description combining history, geography, and travel is so entertainingly written as Mr. A. B. de Guerville's "New Egypt," published by Heinemann, in London, and imported by the Duttons. M. de Guerville has found that there really is a new Egypt, and that, moreover, it is

quite willing to be studied and analyzed. From Khedive to Nile porter, says this French writer, the Egyptians are awakening. "I have knocked at all doors, rich and poor, high and low, and everywhere a warm welcome has awaited me. 'Enter, observe, criticise. Here are our attempts. Here, alas! are our failures.'" This book is handsomely illustrated and printed. A brand-new portrait of the Khedive is the frontispiece.



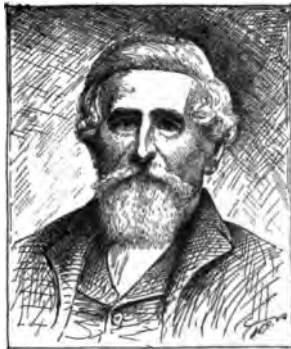
THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

We reproduce it in this connection.

The second volume of the "American Political History," by Alexander Johnston (Putnam's), deals with the slavery controversy, Civil War, and reconstruction. As in the case of the first volume, which was noticed in these pages several months ago, this portion of Professor Johnston's text has been edited and supplemented by Professor James Albert Woodburn, of Indiana University. Professor Johnston has for many years been recognized as one of the ablest of American political historians, and his treatment of political parties in the middle third of the nineteenth century is especially illuminating and useful.

A new edition of Ernest F. Henderson's "Short History of Germany," in one volume, has been issued by the Macmillans. This work, which has already been noticed in these pages, is a most excellent account of the evolution of the German people from the very earliest times to the present. The author assumes, as his starting-point, the preëminence of Germany as the guiding thread to lead the student through the intricacies of general European history. All the great international struggles, he points out, have been fought on German soil, from the Thirty Years' War to the great struggle against Napoleon. The two great ever-present factors of the entire medieval period—the Papacy and the Empire—fought out their differences on German soil and through German personages. Even the great, striking personalities of European history, thinks this writer, must be accorded to Germany rather than to France. This volume, which is excellently printed and provided with indexes and notes, is also supplied with several maps and bibliographical lists.

A very keen and informing study of the German



DR. HENRY CHARLES LEA.



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Justice Brown.

Justice Holmes.

Justice Harlan.

Justice Peckham.

Chief Justice Fuller.

Justice McKenna.

Justice Brewer.

Justice Day.

Justice White.

and the Japanese, and in this essay he does not attempt to curb his enthusiasm.

"The Age of the Earth" is the title of the main essay which gives the name to a collection of geological studies published by Dutton, by W. J. Sollas, of Oxford University. This volume is intended for rather advanced students of geology. It is illustrated.

#### BOOKS ABOUT PAINTINGS.

A sumptuously printed and illustrated two volume history of "Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" is the result of W. Holman Hunt's recent years in memoir-writing. The book is published by the Macmillans. It is really a history of the art-development in England for half a century, with much that is of fascinating interest in the way of biographical, reminiscent, and travel significance. Indeed, as Mr. Hunt himself says, it is a history "across whose stage must pass most of the masters of thought of the latter half of the nineteenth century." Mr. Hunt would call the attention of the British artists anew to all that was fine in the pre-Raphaelite movement, as a corrective for the rage for Continental training. Foreign training in art, indeed, he would have us believe, is for Englishmen "most pernicious and altogether to be shunned by students of the race to which Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and the great fathers of our own art belonged."

Reproductions of the great paintings of animals have been published in attractive typographical form, with a story written around them, as "a record of the good deeds and good qualities of what humanity is pleased to call the lower animals." The book is entitled "A Book of Mortals" (Macmillan), and has been compiled by F. A. Steel. Some appreciative interpretations of the artists' ideas complete the comment on the paintings.

#### A TREATISE ON PARK SYSTEMS.

"The First County Park System," by Frederick W. Kelsey (New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company), is the title of a history of the Essex County parks of New Jersey. The ten-year period covered by this history has been notable for the increased interest in park development in many parts of our country. Never before were park systems on so grand a scale conceived or undertaken in America. The publication of this book is itself an evidence of this growing interest. The Essex County system is not the only undertaking of like scope, but it is believed to be the first projected and carried out by an American county government. The book relates the history of the enterprise in detail, ex-

plaining many points likely to be subjects of discussion wherever similar park schemes are broached. The concluding chapter of the work is devoted to some of the experiences of other large park systems in various parts of the country.

#### OTHER NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Howard Pyle has written and illustrated in his own inimitable way "The Story of the Champions of the Round Table" (Scribners). Mr. Pyle writes as fascinatingly as he illustrates. This book would be an excellent one to put into the hands of a young boy or girl who wished to get the spirit of one of the finest old series of legends of English history.

A restatement of the Bible story of Christ in modern language, for young boys, has been written by William Byron Forbush and published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. It is entitled "The Boys' Life of Christ," and is illustrated with eight half-tone plates, chiefly from the Hofmann paintings.

A new collection and translation from the original Latin and Italian texts of "The Writings of Saint Francis of Assisi" has been prepared by the Rev. Paschal Robinson, of the Order of Friars Minor, and published by the Dolphin Press, Philadelphia. A reproduction of the della Robbia statue of Saint Francis serves as the frontispiece, and Father Robinson has added an introduction and a number of explanatory and historical notes.

The third volume in the new edition of the writings of Benjamin Franklin (Macmillan), edited by Albert Henry Smyth, covers the years 1750 to 1759, inclusive. No former edition of Franklin's writings has ever approached this in fullness. The letters deal with every conceivable subject, and many of them,—notably those devoted to Franklin's scientific discoveries,—are of the liveliest interest even at the present day.

A collection of "The Most Popular Home Songs," selected and arranged by Mr. Gilbert Clifford Noble, has been published by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. This includes many of the best-known songs, sacred and secular, in English, and the translations and adaptations of a number of "The Home Songs of Other Nations," including most of the national hymns of Europe.

"The Outlook to Nature," by Prof. L. H. Bailey (Macmillan), contains four lectures delivered last winter in Boston under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club. These lectures make a wholesome appeal for rational nature-study, and for a better adaptation of our country schools to their environment. Of special importance is the address on "The School of the Future."

Prof. George Edward Woodberry studies the literary career of the poet Swinburne in a small monograph, "Algernon Charles Swinburne" (McClure, Phillips), in the "Contemporary Men of Letters" series. A new portrait of Swinburne (by Frederick Hollyer) is the frontispiece.

Still another book by Charles Wagner,—this one entitled "The Gospel of Life" (McClure, Phillips). This is a series of sermons, translated from the French by Cleveland Palmer.



W. HOLMAN HUNT.



## OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Advanced Algebra. By Arthur Schultze, Ph.D. Macmillan.  
 Argumentation and Debate. By Craven Laycock and Robert L. Scales. Macmillan.  
 Back to Arcady. By Frank W. Allen. H. B. Turner & Co.  
 Bible and Spiritual Criticism, The. By Arthur T. Pierson. Baker & Taylor Company.  
 Bible History. By Pastor X. Koenig. McClure, Phillips & Co.  
 Billy Brackett's Frenzied Philosophy. By W. W. Brackett, 416 Sansome Street, San Francisco.  
 Boy from Missouri Valley, The. By Elbert Hubbard, E. Aurora, N. Y.  
 Child in the Church, The. By Horatio N. Ogden. Jennings & Graham.  
 Children's Letters. By Elizabeth Colson and Anna G. Chittenden. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York.  
 Choses de France. By C. Fontaine. William R. Jenkins, New York.  
 Cities of Paul. By William B. Wright. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.  
 City Government for Young People. By Charles D. Willard. Macmillan.  
 Class Struggles in America. By A. M. Simons. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.  
 Climbers, The. By Clyde Fitch. Macmillan.  
 Collected Poems of Wilfred Campbell, The. Revell.  
 Columns Upon Which to Support our Republic. By F. E. Cudell, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Competent Life, The. By Thomas D. West, Sharpsville, Pa.  
 Confessions of John Allen, The. Mandel & Phillips Co., Chicago.  
 Course of Study in the Eight Grades. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. Macmillan.  
 Dairy Chemistry. By Harry Snyder. Macmillan.  
 Dalmar, Daughter of the Mill. By Charles W. Cuno. Reed Publishing Company, Denver, Colo.  
 Davenport, Russell Wheeler. Putnams.  
 Deutsche Reden. By Rudolf Tombo. Heath.  
 Divine Man, The. By Joseph Ware. True Light Publishing Company, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.  
 Eminent Engineers. By Dwight Goddard. The Derry-Col-lard Company, New York.  
 Endless Life, The. By Samuel McChord Crothers. Houghton, Mifflin.  
 English Grammar for Beginners. By James P. Kinard, Ph.D. Macmillan.  
 Europe on Four Dollars a Day. By Charles N. Hood, Medina, N. Y.  
 Faithless Favorite, The. By Edwin Sauter, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Figure Skating. By H. R. Yglesias. Dutton.  
 Finite and Infinite. By Thomas Curran Ryan. Lippincott.  
 First Science Book. By Lothrop B. Higgins. Ginn.  
 Great Iniquity, A. By Leo Tolstoy. Macmillan.  
 Guide to the Ring of the Nibelung, A. By Richard Aldrich. Ditson.  
 Half Century Messages to Pastors and People. By D. W. C. Huntington. Jennings & Graham.  
 Health and the Inner Life. By H. W. Dresser. Putnams.  
 Her Memory Book. By Helen Hayes. Harper.  
 Heretics. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. The Bodley Head, New York.  
 Heritage of Youth, The. By David Watson. Jennings & Graham.  
 Herodes und Mariamne. Edited by Edward S. Meyer. Holt.  
 Historiettes et Poésies. By Marie M. Robique. William R. Jenkins, New York.  
 Hymn Treasures. By Grace M. Everett. Jennings & Graham.  
 In Our Convent Days. By Agnes Repplier. Houghton, Mifflin.  
 Island of Sunshine. By "Tropica." Putnams.  
 Jesus Christ and the Christian Character. By Francis G. Peabody. Macmillan.  
 Joke Book Note Book. By Ethel W. Mumford. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.  
 King Lear. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. Crowell.  
 Leontine Stanfield's Book of Verse. J. S. Oglivie Publishing Company, New York.  
 Letters from the Dead to the Dead. By Oliver Lector. Houghton, Mifflin.  
 Letters to Beany. By Henry A. Shute. Everett Press.  
 Lewis Carroll Birthday Book, The. By Christine T. Herrick. A. Wessels Company, New York.  
 Life and Light. By George D. Boardman. Griffith & Rowland, Philadelphia.  
 Life in the Eighteenth Century. By George C. Eggleston. Barnes.  
 Medical Features of the Papyrus Ebers. By Carl H. von Klein, M. D., Chicago.  
 Menhunes, The. By Emily F. Day. Paul Elder & Co.  
 Metamorphose. By Orlando K. Fitzsimmons. Progress Publishing Co., Buffalo.  
 My System. By J. P. Muller. Stechert, New York.  
 Nation Builders. By Edgar M. Bacon and Andrew C. Wheeler. Eaton & Mains, New York.  
 Only a Grain of Sand. By Charles M. Taylor. Winston, Philadelphia.  
 Oriental Studies. By Lewis D. Burdick. The Irving Co., Oxford, N. Y.  
 Prairie and the Sea, The. By William A. Quayle. Jennings & Graham.  
 Principles of Oral English. By Erastus Palmer and L. W. Sammis. Macmillan.  
 Real Electric Toy-Making for Boys. By Thomas M. St. John, 848 Ninth Avenue, New York.  
 Royalty of Jesus, The. By Naphtali Luccock, D.D. Jennings & Graham.  
 School House, The: Its Heating and Ventilation. By Joseph A. Moore, Roslindale, Boston.  
 Selections from the Poetry of John Payne. By Tracy and Lucy Robinson. The Bodley Head, New York.  
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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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Justice Day-  
Justice White.

Justice McKenna,  
Justice Brewer.

Justice Peckham,  
Chief Justice Fuller.

Justice Harlan.

Justice Holmes,  
Justice Brandeis.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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the operations of the coal-carrying roads which is about to be undertaken under a resolution adopted by both houses of Congress and signed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, the Democratic leader of the Senate, proposed an amendment which would prevent the suspension by the courts of rates made by the Interstate Commerce Commission pending litigation.

**Testimony in Anti-Trust Cases.** Another Supreme Court decision handed down last month has especial significance in view of the proceedings recently begun by the Government at Chicago against the packers' combination. Certain witnesses in this case against the packers and in similar proceedings brought by the Government under the anti-trust law have claimed immunity under an act passed by Congress in 1903. The Supreme Court concludes, however, that the immunity guaranteed to witnesses by that legislation is personal and individual, and that no person is excused from testifying against a corporation with which he may be connected, or against the officials of such a corporation. In two cases brought against the General Paper Company in Wisconsin and Minnesota the Supreme Court reached a similar conclusion, and the power of the courts to compel testimony in

the anti-trust cases seems to have been fully established. Protection of a corporation against unreasonable search and unlawful discriminations should, of course, be guaranteed, and what constitutes an unreasonable search or an unlawful discrimination will have to be left to the discretion of the court. Nevertheless, the hands of the Government in the prosecution of these trust cases have been greatly strengthened by this decision.

**Statehood— for Oklahoma?** Next to the rate bill, the most important measure before Congress last month was the Statehood bill, which had been passed by the House early in the session, and was amended by the Senate, on March 9, so as to strike out all reference to Arizona and New Mexico. As finally passed by the Senate, the bill provided for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a single State. The compromise suggested to the House involved an amendment providing for the submission of the question of admission to Arizona and New Mexico separately. This amendment had been passed by the Senate before the proposition to restrict the bill to Oklahoma and Indian Territory had been carried. It became clear before the bill had gone to a conference committee that the sentiment of the country, while divided as to the fitness of Arizona and New Mexico for Statehood under any conditions, was practically united on the desirability of speedily admitting Oklahoma, and the fear that a continued disagreement between the two branches of Congress would endanger Oklahoma's prospects of admission caused unusual pressure to be brought to bear on members of the House in favor of the bill as finally amended by the Senate.



SENATOR HEYBURN, OF IDAHO.  
(Author of the pure-food bill.)

**The Pure-Food Question.** The Heyburn pure-food bill, as passed by the Senate, provides, for the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines, or liquors in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the insular possessions of the United States similar penalties to those prescribed for the same misdemeanor in any of our States. It also prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another or to a foreign country. Thus, certain practices to which State laws do not apply will be done away with under this federal law. The chief administrative agency in the enforcement of this new law will be the Department of Agriculture. But this department will have no authority to set up arbitrary standards of purity in dealing with foods or liquors. All such questions will be determined by the courts, the Department of Agriculture serving merely



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PRESIDENT GEORGE F. BAER, OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

(Chairman of the anthracite operators in their negotiations with the mine workers.)

New York City bond sale during February was one sign of the relation of supply of investment capital to demand for it. All this lends peculiar interest to the question what the course of the markets will be when the heavy demand for money from the harvest districts begins, a few months from now. The problem is complicated by the fact that, both in this country and abroad, trade activity and industrial prosperity continue, with the normal absorption of capital in such directions.

*The Strike Situation in the Coal Fields.*

When our record closed for February a strike of the bituminous mine workers was believed by many to be inevitable. The Indianapolis conference had failed to reach any agreement, and there was no prospect of the reopening of negotiations, so far as the bituminous operators were concerned. A change in the situation took place early in March. One important factor in bringing about this change was a letter addressed by President Roosevelt to Mr. Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. In this letter the President strongly urged that a further effort should be made to avert a

strike. Almost simultaneously with the publication of this letter the United States Steel Corporation and several railroads which are large consumers of soft coal made an emphatic protest against the strike. These two factors, the moral weight of the President's request and the economic weight of the coal-consumers' protest, led to a partial reconsideration on the part of the bituminous operators, and a second conference was called to meet at Indianapolis on March 19. On that date Mr. Robbins, who was known to favor concessions to the miners, resigned the chairmanship of the operators and Mr. J. H. Winder, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected in his place. The predominant sentiment among the soft-coal operators was opposed to compromise.

*Position of the Anthracite Operators.*

In the meantime, the anthracite operators had under advisement the propositions made by the miners' union, the substance of which was stated in these pages last month. Their answer to these propositions was given to the public on March 12. All the demands of the miners were denied by the operators, and as a counter-proposal it was suggested that the awards made by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission three years ago, and the principles and the methods established by the commission for carrying out those awards, should be continued for a further term of three years.



A NEW TASK FOR THE ROUGH RIDER.

From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

tion of conditions on the Isthmus and of various matters concerning the undertaking of the canal enterprise by the United States was continued last month with apparently meager results. In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found some reference to sanitary conditions on the Isthmus and an estimate of the value of the work done there by Colonel Gorgas in overcoming the two greatest impediments of canal construction on the Isthmus,—yellow fever and malaria.

*The Recent Money Stringency.* Secretary Shaw's decision, last month, to assist in relieving the money stringency in New York through deposits of government funds in banks was eagerly welcomed in Wall Street. Import of gold in moderate amount from England to this country, and announcement that very large loans had been made by European markets to our bankers, mark an interesting turn in a financial situation which has been unusually perplexing. The striking phenomenon of the past season's money stringency was the existence of a strain, simultaneously, on almost all important money markets of the world. At New York, the bank reserve of cash had fallen, as early as November 9, below the legally required ratio of reserve to liability; in the last week of December, demand loans had touched 125 per cent. in Wall Street. At the same time, the Berlin market was undergoing the severest pressure experienced since the collapse of its industrial speculation in 1900. The president of the Imperial German Bank declared in December that this cash reserve was the lowest, and his liabilities much the highest, reached at that season in seven years, and the bank's official discount rate rose to the very unusual height of 6 per cent. At London, the Bank of England's ratio of reserve to liability fell that same week to the lowest figure reached in December for seventeen years. What made the movement more interesting was the fact that this strain on the money markets, instead of checking speculation on the stock exchanges, had been accompanied by violent further rise in prices. It was not at all clear what would be the end of this double movement, which at least suggested that stock speculation was absorbing capital which the money market could not easily spare. The higher prices go, in a speculative movement, the larger must be the bank loans obtained to support the speculation. This situation was on the present occasion aggravated by the use of enormous sums of money to "tie up" or partially corner certain important stocks, with a view to their subsequent manipulation on the market. Coming along with a probably

unprecedented demand for money for use in the legitimate channels of trade and industry, it was not strange that the situation should have caused some misgiving.

*Easing the Situation.* Starting the new year with the Wall Street money rate at 60 per cent.,—the highest figure for the month in twenty-eight years,—the strain at New York was eventually relieved in three different ways. Stock Exchange speculation had continued excitedly through January and a part of February, with the volume of daily sales, on the Exchange, reaching nearly 2,000,000 shares, or considerably more than double the normal figure. In six weeks, New York bank loans had expanded \$60,000,000, and by the middle of February,—a time when money rates usually fall to the lowest figures of the year,—call loans on the Stock Exchange went to 8 per cent., while two-months loans on the best collateral commanded 6 per cent. The first recourse, in the search for relief, was a collapse of inflated Stock Exchange prices. Many active stocks fell 20 and 30 points from the high level of January; in most of them, all the advances scored since last summer were canceled. Next, when the February money market reached its highest figures Wall Street bankers turned to London and Paris. On those markets, money had grown easier since the year began, and the bank position stronger. The amount of money borrowed by New York, under these circumstances, has been variously estimated at between twenty and fifty million dollars; it is certain, at all events, that New York banks were able to reduce their own loans \$21,000,000 in the four weeks during which this foreign capital was coming into the country.

*Prospective Demands.* Finally, in March, the New York money market was helped by a moderate return of currency from the interior to the East, and by deposit of \$10,000,000 government funds with the national banks. Apparently, the strain was relieved by these various expedients, and equilibrium restored. There remains, however, the test of the market's capacity to absorb the new issues of securities expected now to come upon it. Such applications for capital are always large at this time of year; they are likely to run much above the average during 1906, however, from the fact that numerous borrowings, notably for railway improvement and extension purposes, were postponed last autumn because of the tight money market. Upward of \$400,000,000 of such new issues have already been announced in the New York market. The very low prices brought at the



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A NEW TASK FOR THE ROUGH RIDER.

From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



from the termination of the present agreement on March 31. President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, thereupon addressed another communication to Chairman Baer, of the operators' committee, asking for a second conference between representatives of the miners and the operators in an endeavor to avert a strike. It had then been maintained by the operators that the wages demanded were higher than the wages paid for similar classes of labor in other coal-producing regions. Mr. Mitchell contends, on the other hand, that higher wages than those demanded are already paid in many of the bituminous mining districts. Mr. Mitchell gives full credit to the Coal Strike Commission for its efforts to bring about peace in the anthracite districts, but he points to the expressions of the commission itself implying doubt as to the permanency of its findings. Most of the grievances alleged by the miners are of a technical nature, and the public had only the remotest interest in them. They are all matters which, it would seem, can properly be determined by means of arbitration. The real difference of principle between the anthracite operators and their workmen is on the question of the "open shop." The miners in their first demands insisted on formal recognition of the union. The operators declared themselves unalterably opposed to such recognition, and the prospects of a strike seemed last month to hinge on the question whether or not the miners would insist on their original demand. No one who followed the course of the great strike of 1902 in its preliminary stages can have failed to notice the vastly improved position of the anthracite operators as respects public opinion. In 1902, the operators were reluctant to recognize the public as a party having any vital interest in the controversy. In 1906, the greatest care has been taken to place before the public the case of the operators in its most attractive light, and it is hardly to be denied that in all the earlier stages of the negotiations, last month, the sympathy of the public, which, while it believes in the miners' right to organize, really cares very little whether its coal is mined by a union or a non-union man so long as that man is well treated and fairly paid for his labor, was with the operators on the general issue. When these pages were closed for the press, on March 20, the operators had accepted Mr. Mitchell's overtures for a conference, to consider new propositions.

*The Philippine Situation.* Notwithstanding the convincing argument made by Secretary Taft for the Philippine tariff bill, that measure, after passage in the House by a large ma-

jority, was rejected last month by the Senate committee on the Philippines, and was not even reported adversely to the Senate. There is no doubt that the passage of this bill would have done much to smooth the path of those who are striving to establish more amicable relations between the United States and the Filipinos. At the provincial Philippine elections, held on March 1, it is stated that there was general freedom from disorder. Eight provincial governors were reelected. The battle of American troops with hostile Moros in the crater of the lava cone at the top of Mount Dajo was at first erroneously supposed to have some connection with a Philippine insurrectionary movement. As a matter of fact, these Mohammedans of Jolo were, as General Wood described them, "a band of outlaws who, recognizing no chief, had been raiding friendly Moros, and, owing to their defiance of the American authorities, had stirred up a dangerous condition of affairs." It is well understood by our War Department that the resistance offered by these fanatics bears no relation whatever to the general Philippine situation. Practically the entire band of 600 Moros was exterminated, while the loss to our troops was 15 men killed and about 65 officers and men wounded. The Moros used their own children as shields during the conflict, and among the 600 killed were many women, although the American officers made repeated efforts to save both women and children.

*The New York Insurance Report.* Investigating committees of one sort and another are appointed at every session of the New York Legislature. But seldom does their work command general notice, much less hearty and unreserved approval, within and without the State. This has been the experience of Senator Armstrong's insurance committee, which held public sessions in New York City during the last four months of 1905. It has now reported the results of its work to the Legislature, together with a series of recommendations designed to put an end to many of the abuses brought to light in the course of the investigation. Among the most radical of these propositions is the prohibition of syndicate operations on the part of insurance officials. The committee would also limit the writing of new business by any company in a single year to the sum of \$150,000,000, and would strictly limit the nature of investments of life insurance companies. Many other recommendations were derived from the various lines of testimony followed by the committee under the able direction of its counsel, Mr. Charles E. Hughes. On the much-discussed question of de-



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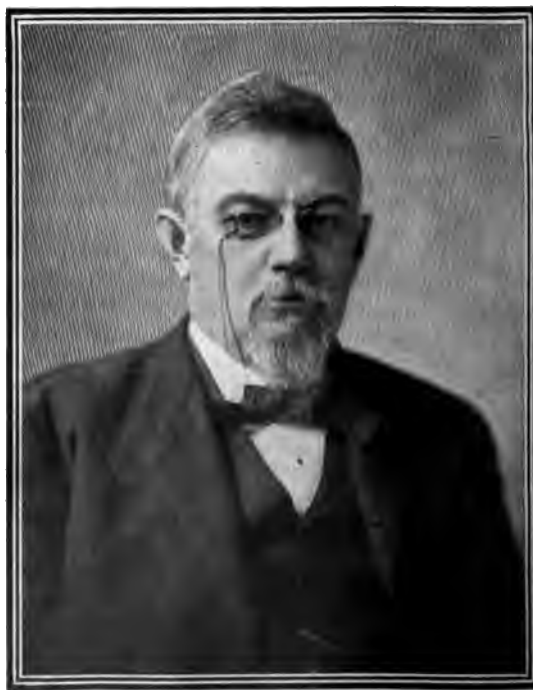
STATE SENATOR WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, OF NEW YORK.

(Chairman of the legislative committee which has completed the most exhaustive investigation of insurance management ever made.)

ferred dividends, the committee declares its opinion that such dividends should be prohibited, that there should be an annual distribution of surplus, to be applied in reduction of premiums, in purchase of additional insurance, or in cash payments, at the option of the insured. The *résumé* of the testimony taken at the public sessions of the committee is a remarkable piece of work, and renders effective for legislative purposes an immense amount of information which, but for the unique ability of the committee's counsel, must have remained undigested, and hence practically useless. The insurance companies have availed themselves of opportunities offered by the Legislature to present their objections to the several bills introduced in pursuance of the Armstrong committee's recommendations, and it seems quite probable that some modifications will be made in these bills in accordance with the representations made by the companies. These modifications, however, are in matters of detail only. In principle, the recommendations of the Armstrong committee are heartily indorsed by American public opinion, and their enactment into law is almost universally demanded. It was recently announced

that a royal commission had been appointed to investigate life insurance in Canada and make a report to be submitted at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament.

*The New Spirit of Pennsylvania.* The frequent and familiar declaration that the boss and the machine have deprived some American States and cities of self-government has had its abrupt, unexpected, and conclusive answer in the laws enacted at the special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, just adjourned. No State has been more boss-ridden than Pennsylvania. No cities have been more powerless in the hands of a local machine than Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A year ago, when the Legislature adjourned, boss and machine seemed supreme. With much salutary social legislation passed at the session with the advice and consent of the machine rulers of the State, on all political issues public interests and public morals were ruthlessly disregarded. The charters of both the great cities of the State were amended to perpetuate machine rule. Every demand for legislation, such as exists in other great States, for the registration of voters, uniform primaries, the suppression of corruption, the reform of the civil service, the abolition of lucrative fees, and the legislative reapportionment of the State was



GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Who has become the champion of civic reform in his State.)

y denied, but those urging these reforms created by the legislative committees before they appeared with an open derision untimely without parallel in the most illustrious annals of our State capitals.

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Rule.* For a brief season it seemed as if the late Senator Quay had established a permanent political tyranny to which no man could succeed and administer as desired. But it is now perfectly clear that it is not self-government that had been in abeyance, but the desire to exercise this power. There was consenting. For many and diverse classes,—the vast base of labor in an agricultural and manufacturing State, the small farmer and the corporation stockholder (in Pennsylvania equal in number to a tenth of the population), and the professional and corporate leadership of the State,—were all, by a majority, content to the machine and its supremacy.

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n.* When the election, last November, was held, and still more the reports made by the working politicians in the best order, it was clear that the machine in the land, and that these classes wanted a change, the machine and its leaders changed instantly. A governor was as prompt to call the Legislature in extra session as he had been to find fault for the vilest excess of the political leaders of the State. The same Legislature met, and in a brief session passed every measure for which reformers had been asking for twenty-five years,—two of them in drastic form than any one had yet proposed. Save that the Corrupt Practices Act is more precise and severe than any yet passed, in Connecticut, and the separation and reorganization of the civil service of Philadelphia more complete than has yet been enacted for any other city, the new legislation follows the trend of such measures in other States.

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ion.* But in Pennsylvania, where nothing had been done before, the new laws constitute a legislative revolution. It is an internal interest that a State apportionment was delayed in one particular for thirty years, and was carried out on fair lines. So was the revision of the Philadelphia charter to old lines, placing the responsibility of the mayor, the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny municipalities. It is a mere by-product of the New York insurance revelation that the Pennsylvania Insurance Superintendent, whose salary was \$50,000 a year, has been stripped of it. But it is of vital moment that in the

second State of the Union, where at least a tenth of its entire vote has been tainted by personation and padded lists, an efficient registration act has been adopted for all its cities, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and all lesser, holding a third of its population, now or in the near future. A corrupt practices act limits all political expenditure for nomination or election to organized channels (a candidate or committee treasurers), names the objects for which it can be expended, and requires the criminal courts on complaint of five electors to investigate any election, save for federal Senator, and provides for proceedings through *quo warranto* to oust any candidate against whom, not only corrupt expenditure, but outlays not authorized by law, can be proved. All this machinery for registration and corrupt practices applies to the uniform primaries which after November 1 become the only method of party government and party nomination, primaries which have an Australian ballot and enable a voter to bind his delegate to a designated nomination. No one of the greater States has as yet so hedged about corrupt politics and corrupt voting with equal safeguards, penalties, and publicity, or so summary a legal process.

*Philadelphia's  
Rejuvenation.* Nor has any great American city save Philadelphia had its entire civil service, from laborer upward, not only made subject to appointment on competitive examination, but protected from removal except on charges and a hearing, forbidden to enter a polling-place or to approach it within one hundred feet save to vote, to serve on a political committee or in a convention or attend either to take any "active part in political management," or to suggest, solicit, collect, receive, or urge political contributions. Even the police cannot enter a polling-place save to make an arrest, though their presence at the count is permitted under another act. If personal registration twice a year, uniform primaries, an efficient corrupt practices act, and a thorough civil-service reform can make political action honest and free, Philadelphia is about to pass, in its elections, from the worst to the best position among our large cities. Its February election, in which the City party beat the machine by 10,000 votes on a light poll in a canvass without excitement, gives very nearly the first instance in our municipal history of a citizens' reform party with a permanent division organization and a capacity for polling its vote in an "off election" equal to the machine. If maintained, this alone is as important an advance in civic reform and responsibility as that marked by the reform legislation just enacted in Pennsylvania.



**Municipal Notes.** A substantial reduction in the price of gas to private consumers was secured last month in New York, where the State commission appointed under the legislation of 1905, after a series of exhaustive hearings and inquiries, fixed upon 80 cents per thousand feet as a price that would yield a fair return to the gas companies on their actual investment. Meanwhile, Philadelphia is not the only American city where the local legislature shows itself responsive to the demands of the public. One unexpected outcome of the recent outbreak of crime in the city of Chicago was the raising of the saloon licenses from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. The ordinance making this increase in the license fee was introduced into the City Council for the purpose of providing the cost of an increased police force, but it is noteworthy that when the liquor interests combined to defeat the proposition they were outvoted in the Council. A movement for bettering local conditions in an American city which has no self-government is especially deserving of support at this time from Americans everywhere who are interested in the welfare of their national capital. It will be remembered that more than a year ago President Roosevelt called upon Congress for legislation that would help make Washington a model city. There are now before Congress bills to improve housing and health conditions in Washington, and to protect childhood in the national capital by requiring compulsory education, by opening playgrounds, by providing a juvenile court, and by prohibiting child labor. These efforts at municipal and civic betterment, which in other American cities are initiated by the people, can succeed in the District of Columbia only through the action of Congress, since residents of the District have no vote. There are certain conditions and needs in the capital city which the casual visitor would never imagine could exist there. These matters should be brought to the attention of every Senator and Representative, and we especially commend to our readers the special March number of *Charities and the Commons*, of New York City, which contains full information and outlines certain reforms in housing and sanitation which those best qualified to form opinions have deemed essential to the city's truest welfare.

**Protection of Niagara.** Later events of the last month emphasize the belief, developed elsewhere in this issue, that an international treaty with Great Britain is the surest protection for Niagara Falls. Recently has come to light an attempt to revive the only "unlimited" charter for Niagara water rights,



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MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

(For twenty-five years principal of Tuskegee.)

long thought to be dormant. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is now deciding whether the Niagara Irrigation and Water Supply Company has earned its charter privilege. If it has, and if capital is forthcoming to its projected open canal from the La Salle, the falls to the Devil's Hole below, the school-teacher lover may well feel hopeless, since even the strictly "limited" rights of the power companies now operating are conservatively estimated to contain in themselves a serious menace to the beauty of the falls. By referring such matters not to New York State or Ontario Provincial Councils, but to the executors of international river regulations, fair and final consideration would be insured both to sentiment and to commerce. Just now the path is puzzling. Four bills passed last month by the New York Senate repealing as many moribund charters for Niagara water. Instant outcry against favorable legislation by the Assembly came from some quarters on the ground that the bills were aiding the operating power companies to kill off their rivals and to form a "Niagara Trust"! The successful issue of the State Department's negotiations with England and Canada would raise Niagara affairs to a clear plane. At present, only the publication of an expected authoritative report from the International Waterways Commission bars further progress toward the treaty.

**Tuskegee's  
Quarter-  
Centennial.**

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., on April 4, 5, and 6, will commemorate much more than the completion of a quarter-century in a single institution's life. The occasion really marks an epoch of progress in the development of the negro race in America. Principal Booker T. Washington and the board of trustees of the institute, fully realizing the broad significance of this anniversary, have planned, not only to offer a display of the growth and present status of their school (including the growth of Hampton Institute, Tuskegee's parent), but to exhibit, so far as may be possible, the history, progress, and present condition of the American negro. On this occasion eminent men of both the white and the colored races of North and South will come together and exchange views on the subject of negro education and training. The record of Tuskegee for the past twenty-five years is certainly one of which any institution, North or South, might well be proud. The distinctive aims and services of the institute have been described more than once in the pages of this magazine. In the near future we hope to present a comprehensive survey of the characteristic training of the negro race conducted by Hampton and Tuskegee.

**International  
Athletic  
Contests.**

The Olympic Games, successfully revived ten years ago, are among the most stirring of international arrangements. Enthusiasm marks the departure of the thirty athletes chosen to bear the American shield on their breasts at Athens, April 22 to May 2. That they will bear it to victory seems doubtful. Few college undergraduates could obtain leave of absence between the dates appointed, and since the American Athletic Association wisely deferred to faculty wishes in every case, only three present intercollegiate stars could be taken.—Schick, of Harvard (runs); Friend, of Chicago, and Levitt, of Williams (hurdles). The remainder, however, are the pick of our athletic clubs, from New York to Portland, from Boston to New Orleans, and among them are such former college champions as Prinstein, of Princeton (jumps), and Sheldon, of Yale (weights). Perhaps they will accomplish the prophecy of Mr. James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the association, "I think we will come away with the most points when the whole thing is over at Athens." Mr. Sullivan has been appointed special commissioner to the games by President Roosevelt. They are really an important international event. The

Crown Prince of Greece is president. The Greek committees at Athens subscribed about fifteen hundred dollars toward the sum raised by American sportsmen to pay the team's expenses. The readiness with which the association obtained this amount shows the American feeling.

**Obituary  
Notes.**

Gen. John M. Schofield, who died on March 4, had long been retired from active service in the army, but was well remembered by the American public for his useful and honorable career during and after



THE LATE GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

the Civil War. A West Point graduate in the same class with Sheridan, Hood, and MacPherson, General Schofield had reached the highest position of command in our army, and had also enjoyed the distinction, exceptional for an American army officer, of holding the civil post of Secretary of War. Two other American public men whose deaths have occurred since the last number of the REVIEW went to press were ex-Speaker David B. Henderson, of the House of Representatives, who a few years ago played an important part in national legislation, and the Hon. James Stephen Hogg, of Texas, who had served his State for two terms as governor. The death of Professor Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, caused a shock to many scientific men throughout the country, by whom Professor Langley's achievements were held in the highest regard. A sketch of the long career of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the eminent advocate of woman suffrage, appears elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



SIR EDWARD GREY, GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*The British Parliament in Session.* In King Edward's speech opening Parliament (February 19), which is really the programme of the new ministry, are set forth the measures for discussion and legislation during the next two years. The address announced the granting of representative government to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and the postponement of the colonial conference. Measures were promised for improving the government of Ireland, "associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs;" to amend the Education Act; to deal with trade disputes, workmen's compensation, the equalizing of trade rates in London, the unemployed, merchant shipping, Scottish crofters, Irish laborers, commercial corruption, and colonial marriages; to abolish the property qualification of county justices, and to prevent plural voting at elections. The references to Ireland in the King's speech plainly indicate a determination on the part of the government to refrain in the future from the coercion heretofore possible under the terms of the Crimes Act. The long-vexed question of education for England and Wales is also to be fully considered, and a number of the subjects mentioned indicate the strength of the Labor contingent in the new Parliament. The policy of the late government is to be reversed in three

particulars. (1) The colonial conference, which was to take place during the present year, is to be postponed until next year; (2) the importation of Chinese workmen into the Transvaal, which is the pet scheme of the mining magnates in the Rand, is to be stopped provisionally, the final settlement of the question being left with the Transvaal legislature about to be elected; (3) the form of government for the two South African colonies is to be changed. The Balfour ministry had proposed to treat the two territories as crown colonies, only one branch of their legislature being elective. In accordance with the plans of the new Liberal ministry, however, each of these territories is to be absolutely self-governing, as much so as Cape Colony or the Dominion of Canada.

*British Progress During Forty Years.* In general, the Liberal government finds the empire in prosperous, progressive condition. The annual financial statement of the London *Times* declares that British trade centers report improvement all over the world. In this connection, also, it is interesting to note the appearance of the imperial Blue Book, just issued, recording forty years' growth of the British Empire as revealed by the census of 1901. Since 1861, this document shows, the area of the empire has increased from 8,500,000 to 12,000,000 square miles, and the population from 250,000,000 to 400,000,000. Of these, 54,000,000 are white. While there are not wanting critics who believe that, internationally as well as nationally, England will lose in prestige by the Liberal triumph, and who point to the campaign in favor of army reduction and the razing of defenses in the United Kingdom in support of their contention, it is nevertheless a fact that the present Parliament stands higher in public esteem than that body has done for years, and that St. Stephen's has once more become the center of the empire.

*The Liberals and Foreign Relations.* The Liberal government will, without doubt, hold strictly to the letter of the international obligations incurred by the preceding ministry. How much of the spirit it will observe is another matter. Throughout the Morocco conference the support of England has been steadily and effectively given to France. On the general question of Anglo-French relations the advent of a Liberal government to power in Great Britain seems, indeed, to have made no difference, either of sentiment or of policy. The British representative at Algieras has rendered France all the "diplomatic assistance" stipulated for in the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 as zealously

the instructions of Sir Edward Grey as possibly have done under those of Lord Rosebery. That was only to be expected, not merely because the continuity of policy is a doctrine that is now very generally accepted by both the great English parties, but also because the Liberals have always maintained the friendliest relations with France. The Frenchophile long before friendship became, as it is now, the popular guiding policy of all England.

Toward the Anglo-Japanese alliance their attitude is one of unemotional endorsement. They will strictly observe its obligations, and they appreciate its importance and its expediency; but they are weary of Campbell-Bannerman's references to it, hitherto been somewhat markedly tepid, and it appears to be a feeling in England that the new government will rather fall behind than lead the national enthusiasm in its favor. And so, it is probably because the responsibility has been thrown upon Great Britain by the alliance, and because it has been used by Lord Roberts and the Conservatives as an argument for imposing conscription in England. The reserve that is noticeable in the tone adopted by the Liberal leaders toward the Japanese alliance does not, however, show any change in the Far-Eastern policy of Britain. In an abstract sort of way they still regard the original agreement of 1902 as a mistake, but they accept and abide by its consequences, and acknowledge themselves bound both by honor and the force of events, to maintain the alliance as one of the cardinal points of British policy. If their Far-Eastern policy is found to differ in any way from Lord Rosebery's, the difference will perhaps take the form of a greater readiness to help along the pathway of reform from within. Liberal government that first abolished territoriality in Japan. It may be a Liberalism that will lead in the same direction in the case of China.

But while there is a certain lukewarmness in their sympathies for Japan and the Japanese alliance, the leaders are wholeheartedly in favor of the *entente cordiale*. It is a policy they do more than inherit and subscribe to. It is one of the comparatively few ideals in politics toward which the Liberalism of the last thirty years has consistently pressed. It is extremely likely that, in the hands of Sir

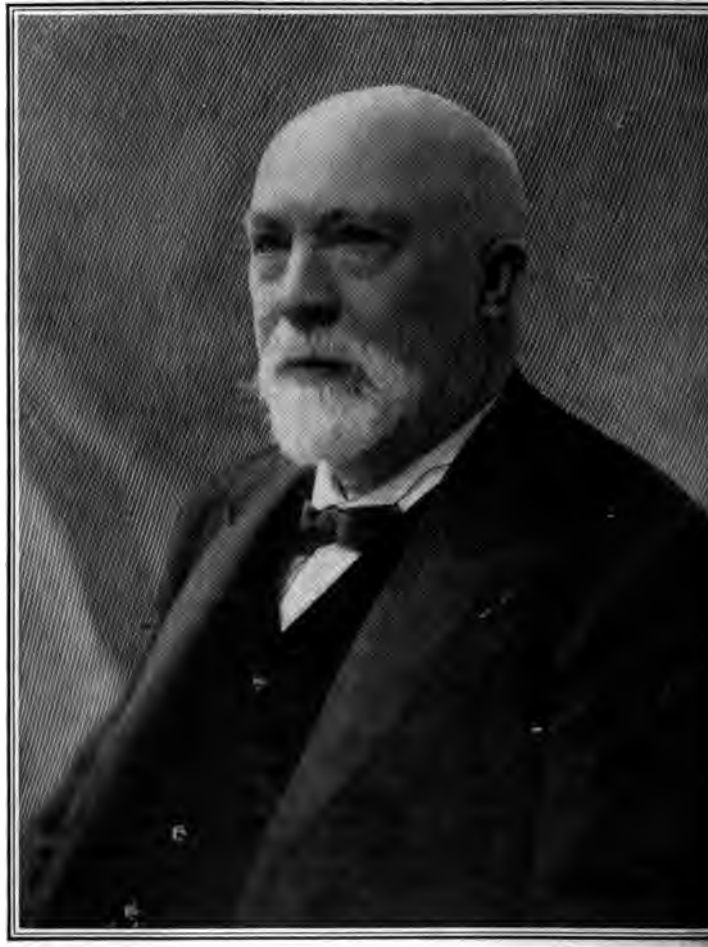
Grey the *entente* with France will not remain the pivot of Great Britain's Euro-

pean policy, but will be considerably extended. There is much for it still to do. In China, in Siam, in Abyssinia, and in the New Hebrides questions are still outstanding between France and England that must be disposed of before the colonial feud that has so long separated the two countries can be considered at an end. The Liberals are believed to be anxious to take them in hand while both nations are in a negotiating mood, and when, as now, they have got rid of the notion that the ordinary give-and-take of a comprehensive settlement means either humiliation on the one side or victory on the other. In its European, which are, of course, its most important, aspects, the directors of Liberal policy are sincerely desirous of emphasizing the fact that the *entente cordiale* is a league for peace, not a preparation for war, and that it marks the burial of Anglo-French animosities, and not the beginnings of a coalition against any third power. At the same time, they recognize that Anglo-French relations cannot be considered apart from the general situation in Europe, and without constant reference, in particular, to the policies of Germany. On this point Sir Edward Grey, shortly before the general election, laid down with candor and clearness the lines of the Liberal programme. If, he said, there were any desire in Germany for an improvement of Anglo-German relations, that desire would meet with no obstacle in England, "provided it be clearly understood that nothing we do in our relations with Germany is in any way to impair our existing good relations with France." From this memorable proviso he deduced, in the next sentence, the not less memorable inference that the condition of any improvement in Anglo-German relations must be that "the relations of Germany with France, on all matters that come under the Anglo-French agreement, should be fair and good also." In other words, the Liberals place France above Germany in the scale of British interests on the European Continent.

As to Anglo-German Relations. That does not, however, imply any hostility to Germany. On the contrary, unless liberally coerced into it by the actions of the Wilhelmstrasse itself, the Liberals are resolved not to give an anti-German point to their diplomacy, and are not less resolved to do what they can to dissipate the irrational distrust which has for too long poisoned Anglo-German relations. They do not believe in the facile and foolish talk that war between England and Germany is "inevitable." Except for the suspicion that Germany is only awaiting her opportunity to pounce upon France, there is no point at which English and German interests

are in actual disagreement. Elsewhere Anglo-German differences are differences of tendencies merely, and of tendencies that have not, and perhaps never will, come to a head. There is no intention among the Liberals of abandoning France for the sake of conciliating Germany. That, it is realized, would mean only the loss of one friend without the gain of another. But there is every intention of trying to formulate Anglo-German relations on a basis of reason if not of cordiality.

As to Russia and the United States Very much the same may be said of the Liberal attitude toward Russia. The common sense of England does not understand a friendship with France that leaves the ally of France out in the cold. It desires an agreement with Russia, not only as a practical corollary to the Anglo-French *entente*, but also because it is convinced that a dispassionate examination of English and Russian interests, as a whole and point by point, will prove accommodation to be feasible, mutually advantageous, and fully reconcilable with the general scheme of Russo-German and Anglo-German relations. With this movement, which has already been officially initiated, the Liberals have every sympathy; and if the moment for such an accommodation arrives during Sir Edward Grey's tenure of office he may be depended upon not to let it slip by. Toward the United States the policy of Liberalism is indistinguishable from the policy of Conservatism. To maintain the friendliest possible relations with ourselves is now one of the axioms of British foreign policy in which the Liberals will find it easiest to concur. The general disposition toward foreign problems we should judge to be essentially of a pacific and harmonizing character. Without forfeiting any of the advantages gained by Lord Lansdowne's enterprise, and without forgetting that the power of England is one of the buttresses of the European *status quo*, they will seek



M. JEAN MARIE FERDINAND SARRIEN.  
(Who succeeds M. Rouvier as Premier of France.)

to round off his work by a gradual and considered policy of reconciliation.

A New  
Ministry  
in France.

The Rouvier ministry, after a little more than a year, fell on 7. The Combes ministry, it is remembered, resigned on January 15, 1905, the result of a vote of no confidence, precipitated by the rupture between the Church and State. Premier Rouvier also resigned because his ministry could not carry a vote of confidence in the face of an opposition on this question made up, rather oddly, of Clericals and Socialists. The first blamed him because he so drastically applied the provision of the congregation law requiring an inventory of church property. Socialists, on the other hand, found fault with him because he had not applied the law fully enough. After some hesitation, M.

Marie Ferdinand Sarrien formed (on March 12) a new ministry, composed as follows :

Premier and Minister of Justice—M. Sarrien.  
 Minister of the Interior—Senator Clémenceau.  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Léon Bourgeois.  
 Minister of War—M. Eugène Etienne.  
 Minister of Marine—M. Gaston Thomson.  
 Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. Aristide Briand.  
 Minister of Commerce—M. Doumergue.  
 Minister of Public Works—M. Jean Barthou.  
 Minister of Finance—M. Raymond Poincaré.  
 Minister of the Colonies—M. George Leygues.  
 Minister of Agriculture—M. Joseph Ruau.

*The Agitation Over the Separation Law.* The immediate occasion of the fall of the Rouvier ministry will, of course, be the deciding issue in the

effectiveness and the life of the new government. It is significant of the determination of France to follow out the policy of separation to the end that Senator Clémenceau, under whose direction the inventory of church property will proceed, is in favor of energetic action. Serious rioting has continued to mark the work of the government in listing the church property in different portions of the republic. It ought to be said, however, that, in the great majority of churches, this listing has been done without protest, and that the effort to make a national demonstration in favor of the opposition has not been much



M. FALLIÈRES, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, AND MME. FALLIÈRES.



M. LÉON BOURGEOIS.

(French Foreign Minister in the new cabinet.)

of a success. Thoughtful Frenchmen recognize that there has been no intention on the part of the government to desecrate the churches or to confiscate their valuables. The Vatican, however, realizes that there is to be no hesitancy (although, perhaps, less offensive zeal) on the part of the new ministry in carrying out the provisions of the separation law. Although Pope Pius X. has not yet given definite instructions as to how the French clergy are to act in reference to the new conditions brought about by the separation law, he has forbidden violent resistance to the law. In a long encyclical to the French bishops, "as well as to the whole French clergy and French people," his Holiness severely condemned the overthrow of the Concordat by the French State, and inveighed against the injustice of withdrawing government support of the Church. The abrogation of the Concordat is a breaking of treaties, the Pontiff claims. He proceeds then to utter his official reproof in the following anathema :

We reprove the law ; we condemn it as injurious as concerns our attitude to God, whom it officially denies by setting forth the principle that the republic does not recognize any form of religious worship. We reprove and condemn the law as violating the natural right of the people and as violating the public faith, the public fidelity due to treaties. We condemn it as contrary to

the divine constitution of the Church, to her essential rights, and to her liberty, as overthrowing justice and trampling under foot the rights of the property acquired by the Church, to which property she is entitled by a multitude of rights, and to which she has a right,—aside from all her other rights to it,—by virtue of the Concordat. We reprove the law of separation and we condemn it as gravely offensive to the dignity of the Apostolic See, and to our person, to the episcopate, to the clergy, and to all French Catholics. We affirm that it would never be possible to plead the law of separation against the imprescriptible and immutable rights of the Church, or to weaken them.

Pope Pius, however, has not lost his faith in France. In a recent interview at Rome he declared :

France will never finally separate from the Church, to which she has always remained faithful, nor will the Church forsake her. The separation law is a treacherous one, full of snares and pitfalls. Some of these are already apparent ; others will be discovered later.

*No Change  
in French  
Foreign Policy.*

Aside from the agitation over the separation law, France is in a generally prosperous and peaceful state. The new President was quietly inaugurated on February 18, and M. Loubet as quietly retired to private life. The figures of the republic's foreign trade for the year 1905 show that period to have been the best trade year in her history. Industrially, there have been some danger spots. A terrible mining disaster in the northwest of the republic, early in March, resulted in the death of more than one thousand coal miners. This was followed by a rather serious strike of all the miners in Normandy and Brittany against the coal operators, whom they accused of criminal carelessness. A government investigation is in progress. There had been some apprehension on the part of friends of France throughout the world at the fall of the Rouvier ministry at the critical moment when the fate of the Morocco conference was still in doubt. It is now known that Premier Rouvier tendered his resignation in February, when M. Fallières was inaugurated President. At the request of the new chief magistrate, however, the minister remained in office a little longer. A statement in the Chamber of Deputies on behalf of the new ministry by Premier Sarrien conveyed to the world the assurance that the new cabinet would continue M. Rou-



THEIR MAJESTIES THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.  
(Who have just celebrated their silver wedding anniversary.)

vier's line of action already laid down at the Algeciras conference. In M. Sarrien's words :

We shall continue the policy of our predecessors as regards Morocco, convinced that the normal development of our interests there can be assured without encroaching upon those of any other power, and remaining faithful to the alliance between France and Russia and the friendships of which we have been able to gauge the security and price.

The new Premier's name and that of M. Léon Bourgeois, who is now to be Foreign Minister, are sufficient guarantees that the French policy will be maintained without change toward Morocco, Germany, the Vatican, and England. It is significant of the gravity attached in France as to the possible outcome of the conference over Morocco that the French foreign department has seen fit to warn our consul-general at Paris that registration and passports will be advisable, if not necessary, in France for an indefinite time hereafter.

*The Kaiser's  
Silver  
Wedding.*

On February 27 the German Emperor and Empress celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. On this day, also, Prince Eitel Fritz, their second son, was married to the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. This double wedding celebration was made the occasion of much ceremony and rejoicing throughout the empire. The enthusiasm of the people was really remarkable, and must certainly have been gratifying to this brilliant, remarkable ruler of sixty millions of Europeans. Excellent likenesses of the imperial pair are presented on the silver-wedding souvenir post-cards, from which



reproduced the accompanying illustration adjustment of tariff relations with the United States (the bill granting us the most-favored nation tariff rates until June, 30, 1907, passed the Reichstag on February 22), a subscription in America of \$25,000 as a permanent endowment, to be known as the Emiliam Fund, for the maintenance of the Museum in Harvard University, emphasize the cordial relations existing between Germany and the American people.

By the forced dissolution of the Hungarian Diet (on February 19) the Austro-Hungarian parliamentary system was brought to its most serious stage. When the message of the Emperor-King to the Diet a resolution was passed not to receive a rescript. A military officer then entered the hall, read the royal will, and declared the Diet dissolved. With the exception of a few enthusiastic shouts and the singing of the national hymn, there was no resistance or display; but feeling runs deep. On another issue we give the wording of the rescript and quote some of the more representative Hungarian opinion. It is expected the Emperor-King will now order a new election with universal suffrage as the campaign draws on. Meanwhile, the government's attitude toward the Hungarians has taken more and more the character of absolutism, a number of newspapers have been suppressed and public meetings forbidden. The Council of Ministers has even decreed dissolving the executive committee of the coalition party, on the charge of having incited "public resistance to the laws and ordinances of government." There is an ominous silence on the Hungarian side, which may portend the future. With their army, their people and all the people agreed, the Hungarians are not likely to endure very long the measures of operation by the crown which destroy liberties they have long enjoyed. It is unfortunate that this tension should have arisen at the time (March 1) when the new treaties between Austria-Hungary and Italy, Russia, and Belgium became effective.

These will hold for a period of twelve years in the countries named, trade with the United States continuing for an indefinite period under the treaty of 1829, giving American products the benefit of the most-favored-nation tariff. It was announced late in March that the recent trouble between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria regarding the latter's secret customs had been adjusted, with the result that Bulgaria and largely in conformity



THE GERMAN KAISER'S SECOND SON, PRINCE EITEL FRITZ, AND HIS BRIDE, THE DUCHESS SOPHIE CHARLOTTE OF OLDENBURG.

with Austria's desires. This adjustment will not be imperiled by the fall of the Servian cabinet and its immediate return to power slightly altered in personnel.

The topic of most interest in Spain during the month of March was not the Morocco conference, the resignation of the Moret ministry, nor the serious bread riots throughout the province of Andalusia, but the approaching marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Ena of Battenberg. The date set for the royal marriage is June 2, and after her coronation the new queen will be known as Victoria Eugenia. Before the formal announcement of her betrothal the princess was formally received into the Catholic Church and received the blessing of the Pope. It is an interesting historical fact, recently called to the world's attention by the London *Times*, that King Alfonso is the only monarch who has been King from the moment of his birth, all other rulers having passed at least a few years of their infancy under the rule of their parent or a regent.

*The  
Algieras  
Conference.*

Although it was more than once reported, during late February and early March, that, on the one hand, the German Government had accepted a Russian proposal regarding the policing of Morocco, which meant a virtual triumph for the claims of France, and, on the other hand, that the French Foreign Office had accepted in principle the plan of Austria, believed to be officially inspired from Berlin, it became evident upon the resignation of the Rouvier cabinet (March 7) that until the hand of the new French ministry had been shown there would be no definite settlement of issues at Algieras. When the incoming Premier, M. Sarrien, announced his government's intention to follow out to the letter the Moroccan policy of M. Rouvier (and M. Sarrien's personality is such that he is even less likely to yield than his predecessor) the matter seemed to return to the old deadlock over the question of policing Moroccan towns. The new French Foreign Minister, M. Léon Bourgeois, although firmly contending that France has reached the limit of her concessions, has expressed his confidence in a peaceful solution of the difficulty. M. Bour-

geois, it will be remembered, besides being Foreign Minister, is also the senior French permanent delegate to the Hague tribunal. His protestations of belief in a peaceful issue of the conference are reinforced by repeated assertions by the German Emperor, the German Government, and the German delegates.

*Factors for a  
Peaceful  
Settlement.*

During the past few weeks the world has also had unmistakable indication from the German financial interests and the masses of the German people that they are consulted a war with France over Morocco will be an impossibility. Another factor for peace has been the splendid work done by the German salvage corps from the Westphalia coal mines in helping to rescue the imprisoned and injured coal miners in Normandy. The advent of this salvage corps is reported to be due to the personal initiative of the German Emperor, who, it is being reported also, has finally determined to yield to France in the matter of Morocco, in return for certain as yet unknown concessions regarding disputed claims in other parts of the world. In fact, despite the mass of newspaper reports as to the unyielding stand taken by both nations over the policing of certain small Moroccan towns, students of international politics had begun to suspect (when no positive agreement had been reached by the end of March) that perhaps the main subjects of discussion at Algieras have not, after all, been the financing and policing of Morocco, but the settlement of much more far-reaching issues concerning China and the Near East.



WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL OUTCOME?

The pipe of peace is being smoked so energetically at the Morocco conference that there is a possibility of a general explosion.—From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

*Progress of  
Universal  
Suffrage  
in Europe.*

While in Prussia, Hamburg, and other sections of the German Empire legislation is being enacted which will result in closely restricting the popular franchise, electoral rights in Russia are being bestowed for the first time, universal suffrage has almost become the law in Austria-Hungary, and a sweeping franchise-reform bill has been introduced in the Swedish parliament. It is a matter of politics in the dual monarchy. In Austria, under the present curial electoral law a German minority has long been able to outvote a Slav majority, while in Hungary a Magyar minority has been able to outvote a majority composed of many diverse elements. The Vienna government has determined to readjust electoral conditions, which, happily for them while increasing popular representation in Austria proper, bids fair to take from the Magyars their control in Hungary. The government plan, presented in several bills introduced on the same day in the Reichsrath by the Premier

Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn, provides that every Austrian citizen of the age of twenty-four, resident of a district for at least a year, shall be entitled to vote. Plural voting is prohibited, and a redivision of electoral districts is so managed as to give the Germans 205 representatives, the Slavs (Poles, Bohemians, Dalmatians, and others) 229, the Italians 17, and the Roumanians 4. The Emperor-King's plans in Hungary having been upset by the refusal of the Magyar parliament to abate its demands as to the language in the army, the Diet at Budapest was dissolved, and in the appeal to the country a suffrage scheme almost universal, on apparently the same terms as in Austria, has been offered to the people. In Sweden, the reform bill for the extension of the franchise, already promised in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Riksdag, early in February, was brought forward on February 24 in both houses. It practically establishes universal suffrage for every male citizen of the age of twenty-four or over, and provides that the second chamber shall consist of 230 members, 165 to be elected by the country districts and 65 by the towns. It is believed that the bills will pass both houses.

*The Progress  
of Reform  
in Russia.*

In the midst of the universal gloom in Russia over the continuance of the policy of repression and the execution of many of the reform leaders two facts stand out as signs of advance and encouragement,—an imperial ukase appoints May 10 for the opening of the Duma, and the Czar himself has expressed horror at the treatment of the Russian Jews and directed that relief legislation be drafted for them. The stamping out of the embers of armed revolt goes on steadily and mercilessly in the Baltic provinces, and in other sections of the empire. Martial law prevails in most of the great centers of population, and there is an increasing clamor for the reestablishment of unlimited autocracy. In the Baltic provinces alone, from December 14 to February 14, the military hanged 18 persons and shot 621. Three hundred and twenty were killed in armed encounters, and 251 were flogged. Ninety-seven farmhouses, 22 town dwellings, 4 schools, 2 town halls, and 3 clubhouses were burned. Czar Nicholas has received more than one petition for the repeal of the manifesto of October 30. He refuses, however, to listen to any talk even of the postponement of the Duma, and the elections, farcical as they may seem to Westerners, are proceeding slowly. Many of the organized bodies have refused to participate in the elections. But by the middle of March the peasants and workmen had held their elections in

twenty-eight provinces, with the general result that Reform candidates won in 72 districts, against 48 Conservatives. There seems to be no doubt, however, that, with the police and military grip on the electorate, the Duma, when it actually meets, will be overwhelmingly Conservative. In other ways it is evident that the bureaucracy has not really abdicated, and that the government purposes keeping a check on the new popular body.

*How the  
Duma is to Be  
Constituted.*

The ukase announces that the Russian parliament will be composed of two bodies,—namely, the Council of the Empire and the Duma, or National Assembly. Only bills passed by both bodies may be submitted for the Emperor's sanction; bills rejected by the Emperor cannot be brought forward again at the same session; bills rejected by one of the bodies will require imperial assent before being reintroduced. It is significant of the purpose of the government to remain supreme that among the subjects "beyond the competence of the Duma" are: (1) Discussion of the finance minister's reports upon the state of the treasury; (2) charges of malfeasance against members of the Council of the Empire, ministers, governors-general, and military and naval commanders; (3) the establishment of stock companies with special privileges; and (4) questions relating to entailed estates, titles of nobility, and so forth. In the Council of the Empire, or upper house, there is to be an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Emperor. It is this body to which is intrusted consideration of the four subjects not coming under the jurisdiction of the Duma. Since the Council is to be composed of 1 member from each of the zemstvos, 6 from the Holy Synod, 6 from the universities, 12 from the chambers of commerce and industry, 18 from the nobility, and 6 from the landed proprietors of Poland, it is evident that the Conservative forces of the empire will be well represented. Despite these restrictions and reservations, however, the mere fact of the existence of a legislature which can in the least degree represent the will of the Russian people is a cause for rejoicing.

*Gloomy  
Political and  
Economic  
Outlook.*

The political and economic outlook in general seems very dark. The peasants are dying of famine, the exchequer is empty, and, despite the reports of French loans, gold continues to leave the country in large quantities, and the leading Berlin banking houses have met with no success in attempting to float a Russian bond issue in Germany. The revolutionaries threaten the life of Count Witte, and

the Premier himself has repeatedly offered his resignation to the Czar. Emperor Nicholas, however, although he has not agreed to the minister-president's demand for the retirement of the reactionary Durnovo, clings to his first constitutional minister, and persists in his determination to summon the National Assembly. A phase of the contest rather ominous for the Liberals is the resignation of several of the progressive members of Count Witte's ministry, including Mr. Kutler and Mr. Timiriazev, Minister of Commerce, and, also, the triumph of the reactionaries in the zemstvo organizations, resulting in a number of resignations of Liberal leaders, including the progressive Mr. Petrunkevich (of the St. Petersburg Duma). Lieutenant Schmidt, leader of the naval revolt at Sevastopol, in November last, was shot on March 19, crying, "I die for the Russian people and the Fatherland!"

*A Russian  
View of the  
Situation.*

What does the comparative calm of to-day in Russia indicate? Does it mean the eventual permanent triumph of reaction, or is it only the calm before the storm,—a storm more terrible than Russia has heretofore experienced? This is what the world is thinking about; and that intelligent Russia itself is also alive to the significance of the present moment is indicated by the impressive words of Dr. Gessen, one of the best-known and most influential Russian Moderate Liberal editors. In his review, the *Pravo*, the organ of the Russian legal profession and widely known for the breadth and moderation of its views, he discusses the present revolutionary movement, and refers to the course of the government in these words:

The government, in its desire to inspire foreign bankers with a sense of its stability, loudly—too loudly—proclaims its victory. Its enemies, maddened by the shamelessness of the existing reaction, deny this victory just as loudly and threaten a new revolutionary upheaval.

What, asks Dr. Gessen, is the real cause of the present reaction? On this point he is severe.

The evil inclinations of the powers that be cannot be denied. Notwithstanding the seas of blood already shed, notwithstanding the officially acknowledged fruitlessness of the old system of savage repression, our Russian Government to-day has not made a single step of its own accord tending toward the establishment of normal relations between itself and the people for whose sake it exists. The edict of December 25, the rescript of March 3, and the manifestoes of August 19, October 30, and November 16 were all forced concessions. Each of them required terrible pressure, and new concessions call for constantly increasing pressure. The government, like the people, has become accustomed to the shedding of blood. . . . An Asiatic contempt for

human life and human dignity,—such is the disgusting feature of the struggle of our government liberal and revolutionary movements, as compared with similar struggles in other European countries. Prussia was horror-struck at the death of 198 men who fell at the barricades in Berlin on the 18th and 19th of May, 1848. Our victims are numbered by the tens of thousands, yet the "energy" of our government officials is not diminishing. Like Genghis Khan, they are a European sentimentality.

The problem, according to this Russian leader, is to save the Russian people and the Russian Empire without the present Russian Government, and even in spite of it. This is a terrible problem, and it will become more terrible still

Since the issue of the manifesto of October 30, the general condition of the country has become much worse. Thanks to the insane policy of the government the feeling of suspicion and hatred and the wild desire for revenge are growing with terrible rapidity. When the storm breaks forth, as break forth it must, more terrible days will come than have yet been seen. In its part, the reaction has already proven that it will hesitate at civil war, even though this should mean the complete exhaustion, not only of the material, also of the spiritual, forces of the people for many years to come.

Who, he asks, will save Russia from the brutal despotism of the government and the deep anarchy of the mob?

*"China  
for the  
Chinese."*

A recent speech of the Chinese minister to this country, Sir Chen Liang-Cheng, set forth the basic lines along which the Chinese Empire is moving toward modern political and economic life. The excellency the minister announced that China intends to give no further concessions for industrial or transportation enterprises to foreign capital but to undertake works of this kind with her own resources and for her own profit. On the other hand, the minister emphatically, and most angrily, denounced those Chinese in the south who, by violation of the rights of foreigners, are seeking to embroil the imperial government with Western nations, hoping to precipitate the overthrow of the ruling dynasty. Well-informed students of Chinese affairs are now maintaining that the present agitation of the empire is much more anti-dynastic than anti-foreign. This would explain the opposition of the powerful viceroy of Pechili, Yuan-Shih-kai, who, while progressively inclined, is loyal to the dynasty, and also, it is believed, would throw light on the recent riots at Nanchang, during which six French Catholic missionaries and a number of English mission workers were killed and much property destroyed. The anti-Man elements, which were the backbone of the Be-

rebellion in 1900, have always endeavored to use outrages upon foreigners, with the consequent probability of European intervention, to convince the people of the necessity for doing away with the present dynasty. The government at Peking, however, has declared its intention of prosecuting those responsible for the massacre. Indeed, the governor of the province in which Nanchang is situated has already been degraded, and, it is announced, will be executed.

*Chinese Progress in the Military Art.* There is no doubt that the anti-foreign feeling is widespread, and, perhaps, increasing. As yet, however, the bulk of the Chinese population seems to be untouched by the agitation, although the senti-

press, toward a better understanding of China and the Chinese by the people of the United States. In the face of reports that Russia is quietly making her preparations to absorb Mongolia, that England has decided not to give up Wei-Hai-Wei (which was to be held by the British Government only so long as Russia held Port Arthur), it is significant to note that an imperial edict has been issued transforming the famous historic literary examination halls in Peking into a military school. At this, as well as at other smaller institutions throughout the empire, Japanese drillmasters are preparing the Chinese youth for an army career.

*Japan's Economic Problems.*

The severe famine in northern Japan, to which President Roosevelt has recently called the sympathetic attention of the American people (with the result that several hundred thousand dollars has already been transmitted to Tokio for the benefit of the sufferers), has emphasized one danger that always threatens a people who depend for their sustenance on one or more agricultural crop, which may fail. It is evident that the Japanese people are learning to depend more and more on their manufacturing and other industrial activities, which will not only permit of a larger population in their own country, but will open up profitable enterprises abroad and opportunities for a Japanese emigration. With a present population of 47,000,000, and an annual increase of half a million, there is great danger of congestion in a small country which is already overpopulated. Since the close of the war with Russia, however, Korea and parts of Manchuria have been added to Formosa as fields for the overflow of Japanese population. That the Diet at Tokio realizes the necessity for intelligent supervision of this expansion overseas is evident from the economic projects now being discussed. Chief among these is the bill just introduced in the lower house providing for the nationalization of all the railways of the empire. The bill authorizes the government to compel the railroad companies to sell, at a price based on the cost of construction plus twenty times the average profits of the past three years,—a sum aggregating about \$250,000,000. The imperial government is also bracing itself to meet European and American competition in Manchuria. Russia is actively engaged in enterprises to enlarge and control her trade in northern Manchuria, and has already begun to develop Vladivostok as a port of outlet. The Japanese merchant marine, however, is conscious of its opportunity, and Japanese steamers are already listed for the Vladivostok trade.



MR. T. Y. CHANG, A REPRESENTATIVE CHINESE STUDENT IN AMERICA.

(See article on page 423 this month.)

ment in favor of boycotting goods from Europe and America is apparently spreading. A clear statement of the situation in China is printed on another page this month. It is from the pen of a young Chinese student at the University of California, who, despite his apparent youth, should be credited with having already contributed much, by his writings in the American

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 17 to March 20, 1906.)



MR. CHARLES S. FRANCIS.

(Appointed American ambassador to Austria-Hungary.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 19.—The House passes bills prohibiting gambling in the Territories, providing work for the Census Bureau, and for the purchase of coal lands in the Philippines.

February 21.—The Senate passes the pure-food bill, by a vote of 63 to 4....The House begins debate on the army appropriation bill.

February 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Knox (Rep., Pa.) introduces a railroad-rate bill containing a court-review feature....The House continues debate on the army appropriation bill.

February 23.—The House passes the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for the investigation of railroads in relation to the carrying and production of coal and oil.

February 26.—In the Senate, the Hepburn railroad-rate bill is favorably reported by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.)....In the House, the bill for the construction of the Lake Erie & Ohio River ship canal is discussed.

February 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) speaks against the government regulation of railroad rates....The House continues consideration of the army appropriation bill.

March 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) speaks in support of the Hepburn railroad-rate bill....

The House passes the army appropriation bill and a bill providing for marking the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the North.

March 2.—The Senate passes the bill regulating the affairs of the five civilized Indian tribes....The House passes twenty-five private-claim bills.

March 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) speaks in favor of joint Statehood....The House passes a bill providing for a Delegate from Alaska and a resolution of inquiry as to criminal prosecutions in the Northern Securities case.

March 6.—The Senate debates a bill to reorganize the medical corps of the army....In the House, discussion of the Indian appropriation bill gives rise to a general debate on the tariff.

March 7.—In the Senate, the railroad-rate question is discussed by Messrs. Clapp (Rep., Minn.), Scott (Rep., W. Va.), Bailey (Dem., Texas), and Tillman (Dem., S. C.)....The House considers the Indian appropriation bill.

March 8.—In the Senate, general debate on the Statehood bill is closed....The House passes the Indian appropriation bill.

March 9.—The Senate passes the Statehood bill, after



MR. CHANDLER P. ANDERSON.

(Trusted with important duties in connection with the settlement of boundary differences between the United States and Canada.)



SOUVENIR PORTRAITS OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY ISSUED ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE.

all reference to Arizona and New Mexico has been cut out, by a vote of 37 to 35.... The House passes over four hundred private-pension bills.

March 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) speaks on the railroad-rate bill, and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) replies to the President's criticism of the coal-oil inquiry resolution.... The House considers bills affecting the District of Columbia.

March 14.—In the Senate, the railroad-rate question is discussed by Messrs. Rayner (Dem., Md.), Knox (Rep., Pa.), Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), Lodge (Rep., Mass.), Spooner (Rep., Wis.), Dolliver (Rep., Iowa), and Tillman (Dem., S. C.); most of the speakers favor a court-review provision.... In the House, Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.) speaks against the joint Statehood bill.

March 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) presents his report on the railroad-rate bill.

March 19.—In the Senate, the railroad-rate question is discussed by Messrs. Bailey (Dem. Tex.), McCreary (Dem., Ky.), and Heyburn (Rep. Idaho).... The House passes the consular-reform bill and the bill abolishing the rank of lieutenant-general.

March 20.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill.... The House discusses the legislative appropriation bill.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 19.—The United States Supreme Court renders an important decision on the subject of common carriers dealing in commodities.... President Roosevelt sends to Congress the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the board of consulting engineers, with a recommendation in favor of a lock canal at Panama.... Officials of the Western Federation of Miners

are charged with being directly responsible for the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

February 20.—George W. Guthrie (Dem.) is elected the first mayor of Greater Pittsburgh.

February 22.—The report of the Armstrong insurance investigating committee is submitted to the New York Legislature.

February 23.—The New York State Gas Commission orders 80-cent gas for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

February 27.—The United States Circuit Court decides that the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to compel witnesses to answer questions.

March 5.—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, urges the construction of fortifications in our new possessions, at the entrance to the Panama Canal, and at a number of home ports.

March 6.—Representative Griggs, of Georgia, is elected chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

March 8.—The New York Legislature passes the bill for 80-cent gas in New York City.

March 10.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of F. J. H. Kracke to succeed Robert A. Sharkey as naval officer of the port of New York.

March 12.—The United States Supreme Court decides that in proceedings under the anti-trust law witnesses may be compelled to testify and books and papers subpoenaed must be produced.

March 14.—The New York State Senate passes a bill for an investigation of the State banking department through a commission.

March 16.—In a speech at Charlotte, N. C., ex-Judge



Alton B. Parker, of New York, suggests the nomination of a Southern man as Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

March 19.—A special grand jury at Toledo, Ohio, reports 26 indictments for violation of the Valentine anti-trust law.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 17.—Through the Czar's influence, a temporary truce is brought about between Premier Witte and Minister Durnovo, of the Russian cabinet.

February 18.—M. Fallières assumes the duties of President of France.

February 19.—The Hungarian Parliament is dissolved by a show of force....The British Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne by King Edward.

February 20.—A message from President Fallières is read in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

February 21.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 406 to 88, sustains the views of James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the subject of self-government for Ireland.

February 23.—The Austrian manhood-suffrage bill is introduced in the Reichsrath by Baron Gautsch....The British House of Commons debates the question of coolie labor....The French Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, passes the bill providing for workmen's pensions.

February 26.—An imperial ukase fixes May 10 as the date of opening the Russian National Assembly.

February 27.—A J. Balfour, the former British Premier, is returned to Parliament for the city of London by a majority of 11,340 over Thomas Gibson Bowles....The Czar of Russia rejects measures providing

more severe methods of checking disorder in the empire.

February 28.—The British naval estimates provide for a net total expenditure of \$159,347,500....The French Chamber of Deputies votes to reduce the period of service of reserves.

March 5.—An imperial ukase fixes dates for elections to the National Assembly in forty-seven provinces of Russia.

March 7.—The Rouvier ministry is defeated by 33 votes in the French Chamber of Deputies on the question of church inventories; the ministry at once resigns....The British House of Commons votes by a majority of 238 in favor of a motion for the payment of \$1,500 a year to each member, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister, opposing the motion....The bill for general, equal, and direct suffrage is taken up in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament.

March 12.—Debate on the motion against protective duties is begun in the British House of Commons....A new ministry is formed in France by M. Jean M. F. Sarrien (see page 401).

March 13.—A motion opposing protective duties is carried in the British House of Commons by a vote of 474 to 98.

March 15.—The Chilean ministry resigns.

March 16.—The bill for the government ownership of railways in Japan is passed by the House of Representatives.

March 19.—President Palma, of Cuba, is formally reelected....Ex-Lieutenant Schmidt, who commanded the mutinous Black Sea fleet at Sevastopol, is executed.

March 20.—It is announced that the Spanish cabinet, headed by Premier Moret, has resigned.



A SITTING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MOROCCO CONFERENCE AT ALGECIRAS.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 17.—The Pope issues an encyclical strongly condemning the French separation law....Guzman Carbarras is appointed Venezuelan minister to the United States.

February 18.—Emperor William of Germany, while at Copenhagen, receives the French special ambassador.

February 20.—Japan calls the attention of China to the advisability of taking steps to prevent an anti-foreign uprising.

February 22.—The German Reichstag passes the government's proposal to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907.

February 28.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, by a party vote, orders a favorable report on the Santo Domingo treaty after making important amendments....President Roosevelt issues a proclamation making tariff concessions to Germany.

March 1.—United States Minister Morgan presents his credentials to President Palma, of the republic of Cuba.

March 3.—A partial agreement on the Moroccan state bank is reached in the conference at Algieras.

March 12.—Emperor William of Germany orders the withdrawal of the German forces from China, leaving 700 men as guards for the legation at Peking.

March 15.—Chandler P. Anderson, of New York, is selected to prepare for negotiation the issues between the United States and Canada left unsettled by the Joint High Commission of 1898-99.

March 19.—President Roosevelt nominates Charles S. Francis, of New York, as ambassador to Austria-Hungary, to succeed Bellamy Storer.

## OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 17.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, and representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, are married in the East Room of the White House, at Washington.

February 18.—The funeral of King Christian of Denmark takes place.

February 27.—The Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg and Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the German Emperor, are married at Berlin on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress.

March 6-7.—Six hundred hostile Moros are killed by American troops operating near Jolo; official dispatches place the American losses at 18 killed and 52 wounded.

March 8.—John P. Haines, of New York, resigns as

president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

March 10.—More than twelve hundred miners are killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Courrières, near Bethune, in the French coal region.

March 14.—In the foundering of the steamer *British King*, off the Massachusetts coast, 27 men are lost.

March 15.—The United Mine Workers of America meet in convention at Indianapolis.

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March 13.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, 86 (see page 416).

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March 19.—Gen. John M. Thayer, formerly United States Senator and governor of Nebraska, 86.



THE LATE PROFESSOR SAMUEL P. LANGLEY.

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



"If the quarrel continues, how long will it be possible to keep apart the dogs of war?"

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica, N. Y.).



"Is Miss Morocco worth it?"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

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THEN AND NOW.  
From the Post (Washington).

PROMINENT among the subjects for the pencils of the cartoonists during the past month were the decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming that officials of corporations can be compelled to testify as to the scope and character of their business and the Statehood fight in Congress. We reproduce on this page four of the best cartoons on this subject, the art-



ONLY ONE CHICK FROM THE STATEHOOD NEST.  
THE HOUSE: "Only one chicken out of the batch! I wonder if it's worth raising?"  
From the Journal (Minneapolis).

ist of the Washington Post recalling the fact that while in 1889 Congress cut Dakota Territory in two, making two States of it, it is now proposed to make two States out of four Territories. On the following page we present some of the best efforts of our own and European cartoonists on a few of the more important international situations.

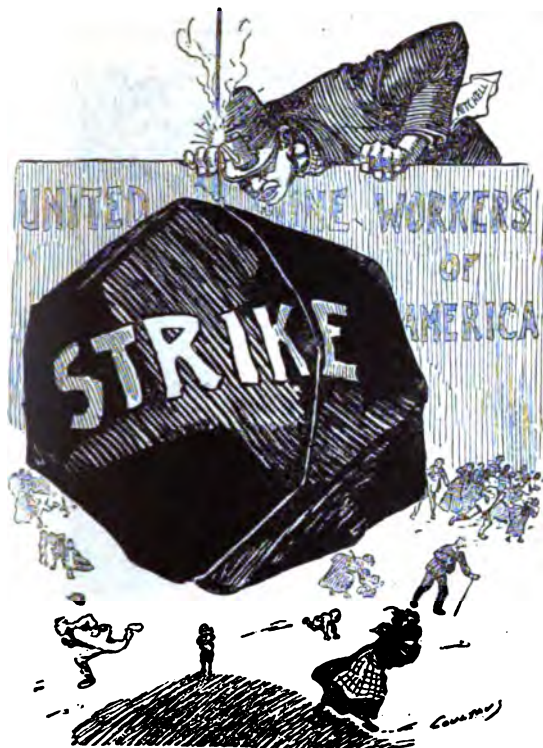


OPEN!—From the North-American (Philadelphia).



CURE FOR A BAD CASE OF LOOKJAW.  
"Uncle Sam now holds the key to the situation in a Supreme Court decision which says the great American trust magnate must talk."  
From the Journal (Minneapolis).





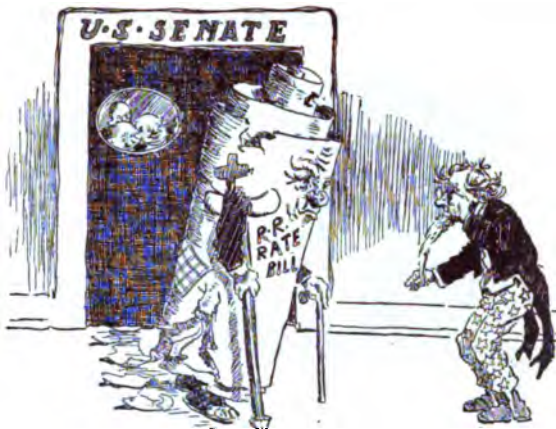
LOOK OUT!

From the *Evening Telegram* (New York).



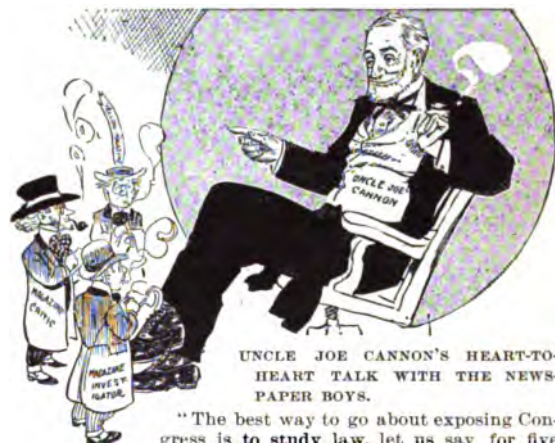
THE SPIRIT OF 1906.

With President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, and Senator Tillman marching in harmony, the national spirit of 1776 is recalled.—From the *Herald* (New York).



LEAVING THE SENATE.

UNCLE SAM (to Railroad-Rate Bill): "Why, Bill, I hardly recognized you!"—From the *Blade* (Toledo).



UNCLE JOE CANNON'S HEART-TO-HEART TALK WITH THE NEWS-PAPER BOYS.

"The best way to go about exposing Congress is to study law, let us say, for five years; then get elected to Congress and serve ten years. Then go ahead and write your article. Be careful to get in all the facts. Then tear it up."—From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).



IF THE ROUVIER CABINET HAD NOT FALLEN — ?

M. ROUVIER (the fallen French Premier): "Now, if my cabinet hadn't gone to pieces under me, I was ready to knock that chip off his shoulder."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

the Premier himself has repeatedly offered his resignation to the Czar. Emperor Nicholas, however, although he has not agreed to the minister-president's demand for the retirement of the reactionary Durnovo, clings to his first constitutional minister, and persists in his determination to summon the National Assembly. A phase of the contest rather ominous for the Liberals is the resignation of several of the progressive members of Count Witte's ministry, including Mr. Kutler and Mr. Timiriazev, Minister of Commerce, and, also, the triumph of the reactionaries in the zemstvo organizations, resulting in a number of resignations of Liberal leaders, including the progressive Mr. Petrunkevich (of the St. Petersburg Duma). Lieutenant Schmidt, leader of the naval revolt at Sevastopol, in November last, was shot on March 19, crying, "I die for the Russian people and the Fatherland!"

*A Russian  
View of the  
Situation.*

What does the comparative calm of to-day in Russia indicate? Does it mean the eventual permanent triumph of reaction, or is it only the calm before the storm, —a storm more terrible than Russia has heretofore experienced? This is what the world is thinking about; and that intelligent Russia itself is also alive to the significance of the present moment is indicated by the impressive words of Dr. Gessen, one of the best-known and most influential Russian Moderate Liberal editors. In his review, the *Pravo*, the organ of the Russian legal profession and widely known for the breadth and moderation of its views, he discusses the present revolutionary movement, and refers to the course of the government in these words:

The government, in its desire to inspire foreign bankers with a sense of its stability, loudly—too loudly—proclaims its victory. Its enemies, maddened by the shamelessness of the existing reaction, deny this victory just as loudly and threaten a new revolutionary upheaval.

What, asks Dr. Gessen, is the real cause of the present reaction? On this point he is severe.

The evil inclinations of the powers that be cannot be denied. Notwithstanding the seas of blood already shed, notwithstanding the officially acknowledged fruitlessness of the old system of savage repression, our Russian Government to-day has not made a single step of its own accord tending toward the establishment of normal relations between itself and the people for whose sake it exists. The edict of December 25, the rescript of March 3, and the manifestoes of August 19, October 30, and November 16 were all forced concessions. Each of them required terrible pressure, and new concessions call for constantly increasing pressure. The government, like the people, has become accustomed to the shedding of blood. . . . An Asiatic contempt for

human life and human dignity,—such is the distinguishing feature of the struggle of our government with liberal and revolutionary movements, as compared with similar struggles in other European countries. Prussia was horror-struck at the death of 198 men who fell at the barricades in Berlin on the 18th and 19th of March, 1848. Our victims are numbered by the tens of thousands, yet the "energy" of our government officials is not diminishing. Like Genghis Khan, they are above European sentimentality.

The problem, according to this Russian leader, is to save the Russian people and the Russian Empire without the present Russian Government, and even in spite of it. This is a terrible problem, and it will become more terrible still.

Since the issue of the manifesto of October 30, last, the general condition of the country has become much worse. Thanks to the insane policy of the government, the feeling of suspicion and hatred and the wild desire for revenge are growing with terrible rapidity. When the storm breaks forth, as break forth it must, more terrible days will come than have yet been seen. For its part, the reaction has already proven that it will not hesitate at civil war, even though this should result in the complete exhaustion, not only of the material, but also of the spiritual, forces of the people for many years to come.

Who, he asks, will save Russia from the brutal despotism of the government and the despotic anarchy of the mob?

*"China  
for the  
Chinese."*

A recent speech of the Chinese minister to this country, Sir Chentung-Liang-Cheng, set forth the broad lines along which the Chinese Empire is moving toward modern political and economic life. His excellency the minister announced that China intends to give no further concessions for industrial or transportation enterprises to foreigners, but to undertake works of this kind with her own resources and for her own profit. On the other hand, the minister emphatically, and almost angrily, denounced those Chinese in the south who, by violation of the rights of foreigners, are seeking to embroil the imperial government with Western nations, hoping to precipitate the overthrow of the ruling dynasty. Well-informed students of Chinese affairs are now maintaining that the present agitation in the empire is much more anti-dynastic than anti-foreign. This would explain the opposition to the powerful viceroy of Pe-chi-li, Yuan-Shi-Kai, who, while progressively inclined, is loyal to the dynasty, and also, it is believed, would throw light on the recent riots at Nanchang, during which six French Catholic missionaries and a number of English mission workers were killed and much property destroyed. The anti-Manchu elements, which were the backbone of the Boxer



rebellion in 1900, have always endeavored to use outrages upon foreigners, with the consequent probability of European intervention, to convince the people of the necessity for doing away with the present dynasty. The government at Peking, however, has declared its intention of prosecuting those responsible for the massacre. Indeed, the governor of the province in which Nanchang is situated has already been degraded, and, it is announced, will be executed.

*Chinese Progress in the Military Art.* There is no doubt that the anti-foreign feeling is widespread, and, perhaps, increasing. As yet, however, the bulk of the Chinese population seems to be untouched by the agitation, although the senti-

press, toward a better understanding of China and the Chinese by the people of the United States. In the face of reports that Russia is quietly making her preparations to absorb Mongolia, that England has decided not to give up Wei-Hai-Wei (which was to be held by the British Government only so long as Russia held Port Arthur), it is significant to note that an imperial edict has been issued transforming the famous historic literary examination halls in Peking into a military school. At this, as well as at other smaller institutions throughout the empire, Japanese drillmasters are preparing the Chinese youth for an army career.

*Japan's Economic Problems.*

The severe famine in northern Japan, to which President Roosevelt has recently called the sympathetic attention of the American people (with the result that several hundred thousand dollars has already been transmitted to Tokio for the benefit of the sufferers), has emphasized one danger that always threatens a people who depend for their sustenance on one or more agricultural crop, which may fail. It is evident that the Japanese people are learning to depend more and more on their manufacturing and other industrial activities, which will not only permit of a larger population in their own country, but will open up profitable enterprises abroad and opportunities for a Japanese emigration. With a present population of 47,000,000, and an annual increase of half a million, there is great danger of congestion in a small country which is already overpopulated. Since the close of the war with Russia, however, Korea and parts of Manchuria have been added to Formosa as fields for the overflow of Japanese population. That the Diet at Tokio realizes the necessity for intelligent supervision of this expansion oversea is evident from the economic projects now being discussed. Chief among these is the bill just introduced in the lower house providing for the nationalization of all the railways of the empire. The bill authorizes the government to compel the railroad companies to sell, at a price based on the cost of construction plus twenty times the average profits of the past three years,—a sum aggregating about \$250,000,000. The imperial government is also bracing itself to meet European and American competition in Manchuria. Russia is actively engaged in enterprises to enlarge and control her trade in northern Manchuria, and has already begun to develop Vladivostok as a port of outlet. The Japanese merchant marine, however, is conscious of its opportunity, and Japanese steamers are already listed for the Vladivostok trade.

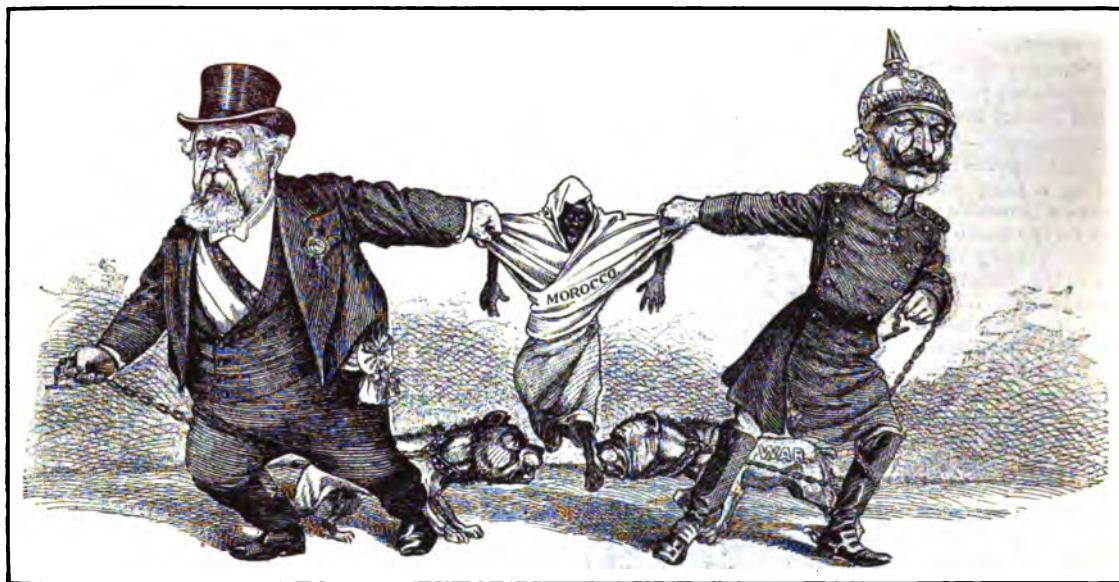


MR. T. Y. CHANG, A REPRESENTATIVE CHINESE STUDENT IN AMERICA.

(See article on page 423 this month.)

ment in favor of boycotting goods from Europe and America is apparently spreading. A clear statement of the situation in China is printed on another page this month. It is from the pen of a young Chinese student at the University of California, who, despite his apparent youth, should be credited with having already contributed much, by his writings in the American

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



"If the quarrel continues, how long will it be possible to keep apart the dogs of war?"

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica, N. Y.).



"Is Miss Morocco worth it?"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



SOUVENIR PORTRAITS OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY ISSUED ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE.

all reference to Arizona and New Mexico has been cut out, by a vote of 37 to 35.... The House passes over four hundred private-pension bills.

March 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) speaks on the railroad-rate bill, and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) replies to the President's criticism of the coal-mining bill inquiry resolution.... The House considers bills affecting the District of Columbia.

March 14.—In the Senate, the railroad-rate question is discussed by Messrs. Rayner (Dem., Md.), Kuox (Rep., Pa.), Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), Lodge (Rep., Mass.), Spooner (Rep., Wis.), Dolliver (Rep., Iowa), and Tillman (Dem., S. C.); most of the speakers favor a court-review provision.... In the House, Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.) speaks against the joint Statehood bill.

March 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) presents his report on the railroad-rate bill.

March 17.—In the Senate, the railroad-rate question is discussed by Messrs. Bailey (Dem. Tex.), McCreary (Dem., Ky.), and Heyburn (Rep. Idaho).... The House passes the consular-reform bill and the bill abolishing the rank of lieutenant-general.

March 20.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill.... The House discusses the legislative appropriation bill.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 19.—The United States Supreme Court renders an important decision on the subject of common carriers dealing in commodities.... President Roosevelt sends to Congress the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the board of consulting engineers, with a recommendation in favor of a lock canal at Panama.... Officials of the Western Federation of Miners

are charged with being directly responsible for the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

February 20.—George W. Guthrie (Dem.) is elected the first mayor of Greater Pittsburg.

February 22.—The report of the Armstrong insurance investigating committee is submitted to the New York Legislature.

February 23.—The New York State Gas Commission orders 80-cent gas for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

February 27.—The United States Circuit Court decides that the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to compel witnesses to answer questions.

March 5.—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, urges the construction of fortifications in our new possessions, at the entrance to the Panama Canal, and at a number of home ports.

March 6.—Representative Griggs, of Georgia, is elected chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

March 8.—The New York Legislature passes the bill for 80-cent gas in New York City.

March 10.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of F. J. H. Kracke to succeed Robert A. Sharkey as naval officer of the port of New York.

March 12.—The United States Supreme Court decides that in proceedings under the anti-trust law witnesses may be compelled to testify and books and papers subpoenaed must be produced.

March 14.—The New York State Senate passes a bill for an investigation of the State banking department through a commission.

March 16.—In a speech at Charlotte, N. C., ex-Jud-

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THE KEYBOARD OF THE SYSTEM OF TELHARMONY.

(With which the performer plays upon the bank of alternators.)

## THE TELHARMONIUM: ELECTRICITY'S ALLIANCE WITH MUSIC.

BY THOMAS COMMERFORD MARTIN.

**I**N the new art of telharmony we have the latest gift of electricity to civilization. an art which, while abolishing every musical instrument, from the jew's-harp to the 'cello, gives everybody cheaply, and everywhere, more music than they ever had before. There are so many fundamental and revolutionary ideas embodied in the invention that it will be a long time before we grasp or grow accustomed to them all; and only one or two can now be accentuated. Electricity has been the greatest centralizing, unifying, force these hundred years, and the "tie that binds" is distinctively made of wire. The art of telharmony pushes one degree further the dominant principle of current-production embodied in the telegraph office, the telephone exchange, the electric-light plant, and the trolley power-house; and it emphasizes just a little bit more the practice of drawing out from the circuit, at the point of consumption, just what is

needed for intelligence, communication, illumination, heat, traction, and what not. For such service the American people spent, last year, one billion dollars, and now it is going to add it to that modest sum, because there will be economy and gain in it.

### ELECTRIC WAVES OF MUSICAL SOUND.

That the sounds of music can be transmitted over a line wire is nothing novel. In a rudimentary way, the systems of harmonic telegraphy based on tuned "reeds" point the way; and the very earliest work in telephony in Europe and America dealt rather with music than with speech. Many of us have laid our ear-flaps over a telephone receiver and listened to music transmitted from a distant opera house or concert hall or church; and some of us have even seen a rollicking phonograph cylinder, in New York, sing coon songs and "A Life on the Ocean

with the purpose of dispelling the dull in distant Philadelphia. All of this was *not* well; but in each instance the music *was* and delivered came, triturated and *not* related by the trip, from an instrument.

Cahill telharmonium we have changed all and we enter a pure democracy of musical *cal* waves from among which, at will, *that* please us best can be selected, to give *tune* or tone or timbre that we want.

*all* reads wildly extravagant, but it is the *statement* of a bald fact. The new system *harmony* has need neither of sounding *nor* of twanging string. Whether piano, *pipe* organ, or flute, all are alike and *in* to it, because along the lines that Helm- *said* down, and that the foremost electrical *ion* of our time has been following, Dr. *eus* Cahill has devised a mechanism which *on* to the circuits, manipulated by the *mer* at the central keyboard, the electrical *t* waves that, received by the telephone *agm* at any one of ten thousand subscrib- *itions*, produce musical sounds of unpre- *ed* clearness, sweetness, and purity. In

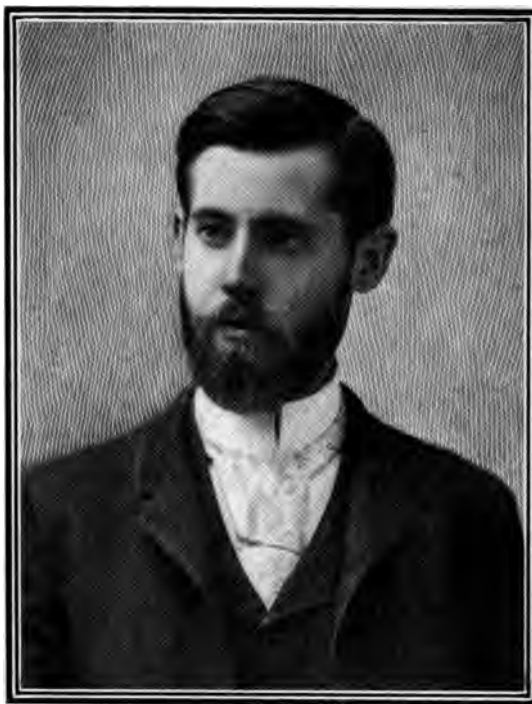
ture, Paderewskis will not earn their liv- *occasional* appearances in isolated halls.

central-station operators, probably in ob- *and* seclusion, but charming a whole city- *the* same instant. Edison once said to the

that the world was coming to a time *everything* would be done automatically. *electricity*, and when "eight hours" would *the* depth of slavery. Then the world *be* run from one keyboard; but while all *loafed* and invited their souls he wanted *he* man at the switch. In this wise, when *or* Rubinstein is at the telharmonium, what *come* of the second-rates?

#### PLAYING UPON THE CURRENT.

Cahill telharmonium may be compared *pipe* organ. The performer at its key- *instead* of playing upon air in the pipes, *upon* the electric current that is being gen- *in* a large number of small dynamo-elec- *achines* of the "alternating-current" type. *little* "inductor" alternators are of quite *construction*, from the mechanical stand- *though* it is needless to say that the *ind* did not find out at once all he wanted to *about* them. That took a good ten years. *a* alternator the current surges to and fro *fferent* frequency or rate of speed,—thou- *and* thousands of times a minute; and *rrrent* as it reaches the telephone at the *r* the distant station causes the diaphragm *instrument* to emit a musical note char-



DR. THADDEUS CAHILL.

(The inventor who has perfected the telharmonium in his laboratory at Holyoke, Mass.)

acteristic of that current whenever it is gen- *erated* at just that "frequency" or rate of vibra- *tion* in the circuit. The rest is relatively easy. *The* revolving parts of the little alternators are *mounted* upon shafts, which are geared together. *Each* revolving part, or "rotor," having its own *number* of poles, or teeth, in the magnetic field *of* force, and each having its own angular velo- *city*, the arrangement gives us the ability to pro- *duce*, in the initial condition of musical electrical *waves*, the notes through a compass of five *octaves*.

When an organ is played, a boy, or now quite *often* an electric motor, pumps the bellows. *When* the telharmonium is played, a motor simi- *larly* sets it going, so that all the little interlocked *rotors* are revolved at once and offer their plas- *tic* currents to the facile touch of the performer *to* whose keyboard the wires from the alternators *lead*. This keyboard is shown in one of the en- *gravings*, and has two banks of keys to accommo- *date* all the notes thus made available. If one *key* is depressed, the circuit is closed on a ground *tone* and one or more allied circuits that will *give* the harmonics corresponding to that tone. *But* the currents, before they go to the exterior *circuit* containing the subscriber's telephone, are



THE SOURCE OF POWER OR MUSICAL WAVES THAT ARE THE BASIS OF TELHARMONY.  
(This bank of alternators can supply music to over 5,000 stations.)

not left in their primitive simple form. On the contrary, they are passed, as they might be in ordinary lighting and power service, through transformers, where they are blended; and in these "tone mixers" the simple sinusoidal wave of the alternator current becomes too complex to know itself. In this manner highly composite vibrations are built up which fall upon the ear as musical chords of great beauty and purity of tone. This process of interweaving of currents can be pushed very far, and the complex vibrations from different keyboards can be combined into others even more subtly superposed and wedded, so as to produce in the telephone receiver the effect of several voices or instruments. Within the range of such an equipment appear possible some sounds never before heard on land or sea.

The performer at this keyboard has a receiver close at his side, so that he can tell exactly how he is playing to his unseen audience; and it is extraordinary to note how easily and perfectly the electric currents are manipulated so that with their own instantaneity they respond to

every wave of personal emotion and every nuance of touch. It is, indeed, this immediateness of control and the singular purity of tone that appeal to the watchful listener. A musician will readily understand how the timbre is also secured from such resources, for with current combinations yielding the needed harmonics, string, brass, and wood effects, etc., can be obtained simply by mixing the harmonics,—that is, the currents,—in the required proportions.

#### THE EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED.

The first plant in the world of this kind is at Holyoke, Mass., in the laboratory of Dr. Cahill, and the second is being built for regular work over telephone circuits in New York City, where anybody can tap on. The initial or experimental outfit, weighing about 200 tons and costing a thousand dollars a ton, embodies 145 of the inductor alternators, each mounted on an 11-inch shaft and the heavy steel girder

bed-plate of the machine is over 60 feet long. The alternators are grouped in 8 sections, and the switchboards are in 10 sections, including nearly 2,000 switches; and the controlling keyboard operates electro-magnetically. Then there are the inductorium "tone mixers." Altogether, quite a dainty little pile of steel, copper wire, and other metal out of which to extract soft music! But it does not follow that later equipments will necessarily be so ponderous. Moreover, the current-consumption in each telephone receiver of the megaphone style is infinitesimal. A single incandescent lamp takes twenty times as much; so that a very few horse-power go a long way in the new art of telharmony.

Such music can obviously be laid on anywhere,—in homes, hospitals, factories, restaurants, theaters, hotels, wherever an orchestra or a single musician has served before, or wherever there is a craving for music. The dream of Bellamy in "Looking Backward" is thus realized, and beautiful music is dispensed everywhere for any one who cares to throw the switch. The music from these electric pipes of

receive the necessary financial support, and after two years and a half it had to be given up. No one of the many disappointments in Miss Anthony's life was so keen as this, and the saddest chapter in her biography is the one describing this period.

#### THE LONG CAMPAIGN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In 1869, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and others formed, in New York City, the National Woman Suffrage Association, the first national organization of women. In this Miss Anthony always held official position, and was president after Mrs. Stanton's retirement, in 1892, until she resigned in 1900, at the time of her eightieth birthday, and became honorary president. She missed only two of the thirty-seven annual conventions, and then was lecturing in the Far West. Committees of every Congress from 1869 to 1906 were addressed by her for the purpose of obtaining action which would lead to the enfranchisement of women.

In 1872, acting under legal advice, Miss Anthony voted at Rochester under what was believed to be the sanction of the Fourteenth Amendment. For this she was arrested and tried; the judge, Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, refused to allow the jury to be polled, and imposed a fine of \$100. It was one of the greatest judicial outrages ever perpetrated, and when Miss Anthony appealed to Congress to redress this wrong of denying her constitutional right to a trial by jury the response was that Congress had no jurisdiction!

#### MISS ANTHONY AS A SPEAKER AND WRITER.

There is scarcely a State or Territory in which Miss Anthony did not lecture, and in many of them scores of times. An audience was all the inspiration she needed, and she spoke without manuscript or notes. She conducted campaigns for woman suffrage from Maine to California, raising always the money for her own expenses and putting back into the work all that she earned. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that she sent out millions of documents to further her cause.

Miss Anthony made her first public address, as has been stated, on March 1, 1849, at a temperance meeting in Canajoharie, N. Y. She spoke from the platform for the last time at the celebration of her eighty-sixth birthday in Washington, February 15, 1906. During this period of almost exactly fifty-seven years she made thousands of speeches, every one in the interest of some great reform,—temperance, abolition of slavery, woman suffrage, social purity. She had

a rich contralto voice, and without effort could make herself heard by an audience of several thousand. She spoke without notes, in a strongly argumentative style, and carried conviction by her clear reasoning and intense earnestness. The limitations of writing were irksome to Miss Anthony, but she realized so fully the power and permanence of written words that she considered no time and labor too much to put upon anything that was to go into print. Her speeches which have been thus preserved, her magazine articles, and her letters and other documents contained in her books are unsurpassed in thought and diction.

Miss Anthony left her concrete monument in the four large volumes—"History of Woman Suffrage"—a record of the whole evolution of women in educational, legal, civil, and political rights. The future student of this important question can get his information in these books alone. Had they never been written, all the valuable data upon the subject would have been lost forever. While other women helped in the preparation, it is due entirely to Miss Anthony's care and foresight in collecting and preserving the materials, and her determination and persistence in having them put into available shape, that this history is now in existence.

#### AN OPTIMISTIC OLD AGE.

The most persecuted of all women in her early days, Miss Anthony was the most honored of all in the closing years of her life. In her own country she long has stood without a peer. At the great International Council of Women in London, in 1899, and again at the one held in Berlin, in 1904, she was welcomed by representatives of all nations as leader of the women of the world. None ever has received such recognition because of service rendered to humanity. In history she will be known as the Liberator of Woman, and endless generations will read the story of her life with gratitude and reverence. It will be always a matter of the keenest regret that she did not live to see the entire realization of her three-score years of heroic effort, but she died in the perfect faith that in the not distant future women will surely be protected by the law in their political rights as they are to-day in all others. She found her deepest pleasure in the thought of the millions now in the fullest enjoyment of the new world which has been opened to them. All the vast army who are carrying forward her work to completion, all who shall hereafter take it up, will receive as a blessed inheritance something of her indomitable will, splendid courage, limitless patience, perseverance, optimism, faith.

ber of other enlightened statesmen, while the provincial governments are headed by Viceroys Yuan Shih Kai, Chang Tse Tung, Tuan Fang, and other far-sighted viceroys and governors. Almost all these men powerful at present were strongly opposed to the Boxer movement in 1900. Some of these were the very men who disobeyed the hostile decrees of the Empress Dowager and forcibly maintained the peace in southern China at the risk of their own lives, while others were well-known protectors of missionaries, Viceroy Chang being one of the former and Viceroy Tuan (one of the high commissioners who have recently visited this country) one of the latter. It is absurd to suppose, as the newspaper reports declared, that these men, who really control the policies of the Celestial Empire to-day, would be so foolish as to imitate what the ignorant Boxers did.

In reality, the future trouble in China, if there is to be any, will assume an entirely different aspect; that is, a dynastic contention rather than an uprising against foreigners. This answers the question why the Peking government has placed an order for arms from Germany. The government is trying hard to make its imperial army as effective as possible, in order to be able to suppress any revolt or riot that might occur in any part of the empire. It is a preparation for maintaining a permanent peace in the country, and not "for war against all the Western powers." On the contrary, to maintain the peace means to promote commerce and to protect missionaries and all foreign residents.

The recent Shanghai riot has been taken as a symptom of Chinese national feeling against foreigners. This is a mistake. To make any inference trustworthy, we must first understand the facts upon which the inference is based. The facts of the Shanghai riot may be briefly stated as follows: According to the Regulations for Foreign Settlements issued by the Peking government several years ago, any Chinese woman arrested in a foreign settlement must be kept in a Chinese prison. A Cantonese lady, the wife of a government officer, was arrested and tried in the Mixed Court. Before the case could be finally decided, the Chinese magistrate ordered, as usual, the prisoner to be kept in the prison of the court-house. The British appraiser, who sits on the bench with the Chinese magistrate, but who has, according to the treaty between Great Britain and China, no judicial power over cases involving Chinese only, opposed the order, and, without the consent of the Chinese magistrate, gave a contrary order to carry the Chinese woman to the British police prison. The British appraiser's order was forcibly carried out. The

next day, while the Chinese authorities were trying to secure redress diplomatically, the riot occurred; but the mob was composed of only a few laborers and rascals, the Chinese gentlemanly mercantile class of Shanghai having nothing to do with this outrage. From these facts several points should be observed: first, the action of the Chinese magistrate was perfectly lawful according to the long-observed regulations; second, the British appraiser had no right to interfere with the Chinese judicial order in the matter of Chinese persons within the Chinese territory; third, the riot was simply a mob gathering which took this occasion as a chance for revolt and was clearly not the action of the majority of Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai, although the general feeling was strongly against the interference of the British appraiser. It is evident that the riot itself was merely a local incident.

As to the boycott against American goods, there is, however, a certain amount of national feeling in the movement. No doubt the boycott was solely due to the stringency of the exclusion law; but the paramount object of the movement is to raise the Chinese people to an equality with any other people in relation with the United States, and not for securing the economic advantage of exporting labor to America. It is for national right and honor, rather than for anything else. There are, however, more important points regarding the boycott that should be carefully examined; first, the boycott has never been authorized by the government; second, the boycott has been carried out with any forcible or illegal means. The government has done nothing toward promoting the boycott. On the contrary, the Peking authorities have tried hard to persuade the merchants to modify their disposition toward no government in the world, however absurd it may be, has power to compel its subjects to give up goods from a certain country unless they are willing to do so. No doubt this disagreement movement has been started by those who personally suffered maltreatment under the exclusion law, or, rather, under the regulations of the Chinese Immigration Service Office. There has been no least sign of violence or coercion as the boycott has spread through several provinces. It is purely a voluntary action of individuals. So long as there is no disturbance of peace, "boycott" is considered a legitimate movement by any civilized country of the world. It is a commercial design, and not a revolutionary scheme. It is an individual action, and not a national policy. There is, therefore, no ground upon which the recent alarming movement could be supposed to have been based.



# SINGLE TARIFF OR DUAL TARIFF—WHICH?

BY THE HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY.

(Representative of the Second Minnesota District in Congress; member of the Ways and Means Committee.)

LAST October, a meeting of prominent German exporters was held in Berlin to discuss American tariff conditions. It was a secret meeting, and its proceedings were never published. But the speech of the chairman was issued for confidential circulation, and copies of it have found their way to this country. The speech may later be published in full. It would make interesting reading for our people. Only one sentence of the speech will be quoted here. After referring to the American market, its enormous value and the great care with which it is guarded by our laws, the chairman made this very significant and suggestive statement: "But with a government that can be changed every four years, it is equally an easy matter to change the tariff laws and customs regulations." Change them how? Through what agency? The chairman's statement gives special significance to the announcement in the press reports from Berlin that the German Government extends to the United States its lowest tariff rates under its new law for only a limited time—namely, until June 30, 1907—simply long enough "to afford time to conclude more permanent arrangements."

Why cannot the "more permanent arrangements" be concluded sooner, if at all? Why wait until the middle of next year? What "change" related to this matter can possibly take place in the meantime? It is obvious that into the Congressional campaign this fall will be projected the question of the tariff, especially that phase of it involving the relative merits of single and dual tariffs. To decide wisely in this "government of the people" it is vitally important that every American citizen seek the fullest possible information. During the coming months much will be heard about "maximum and minimum rates," "autonomous and conventional tariffs," and such things. To contribute something toward a righteous conclusion on a momentous question is the purpose of this article.

## NO SUCH THING AS INTERNATIONAL FREE TRADE.

There is no such thing as free trade among nations,—that is, there is no nation in the world that admits free of duty all articles of foreign production. Almost every nation, however, admits certain classes of foreign articles duty-free.

the enumeration of such articles in the tariff law constituting its "free list." For instance, in the calendar year 1905 the United States admitted into this country absolutely free of duty foreign goods to the value of \$530,464,135.

On the other hand, every country charges duties on certain classes of imported articles. Thus, in its fiscal year ending March 31, 1904, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland raised from duties on imports the enormous sum of £33,921,323 sterling, or about \$169,000,000. Having a population of about forty millions, her customs collections amounted to about \$4.25 *per capita*.

During our corresponding fiscal year, ending June 30, 1904, the United States collected from duties on imports \$261,274,565. Our population then being over eighty millions, we raised from tariff duties only about \$3.25 *per capita*, or a dollar less *per capita* than the United Kingdom.

From this will appear the absurdity of saying that the United Kingdom has free trade, or even low rates of duty compared with ours.

## PROTECTIVE AND NON-PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

In both the United States and the United Kingdom, then, duties on imports constitute the chief source of national revenue. The difference in the tariff policies of the two countries is really found in the articles each puts on its "dutiable" list and on its "free" list. In this country, we lay the duties on articles such as we ourselves do or can produce economically in sufficient quantities to supply our own market,—that is, on such articles as compete in our market with our own products. Non-competing articles we admit free of duty. In the United Kingdom, the policy is exactly the reverse of ours. There, duties are laid on non-competing articles, and nearly all competing articles are admitted duty-free. Thus, tea, which is not produced in either country, is on our free list and on Great Britain's dutiable list; while steel, which is produced in both countries, is on our dutiable list and on her free list. In other words, each of these countries admits free the articles that the other makes dutiable.

Countries which, like the United States, lay their duties on competing articles are said to have a "protective" tariff; while countr

which, like the United Kingdom, lay their duties on non-competing articles are said to have a tariff "for revenue only."

Almost every nation in the world except the United States may lay duties on exports also. But export duties are forbidden by our Constitution.

In this paper, only methods of laying duties on imports will be discussed. Although each country has certain minor peculiarities in its mode of levying such duties, all the systems fall broadly into three classes or groups.

#### THE AMERICAN, OR "SINGLE-TARIFF," SYSTEM.

The system that may properly be considered first, because it is in use in the largest number of countries, may be called the American, or "single-tariff," system. Under this system, each article on the dutiable list bears only one rate of duty,—that is, the duty on any article is the same no matter what country it comes from.

Throughout our entire national history, whatever party may have from time to time made the tariff law, the single-tariff system has, in the main and with only minor exceptions, been the one followed in the United States. In the main, this system has also been the one obtaining in the United Kingdom, and in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Turkey, in Europe, and in most of the countries of the world outside of Europe except Japan and Brazil.

In the other countries of Europe, and in Japan and Brazil, the so-called "dual-tariff" system is in vogue. Of these dual tariffs there are two general types, one of which may be called the French type and the other the German type.

#### THE FRENCH TYPE OF DUAL TARIFF.

Under the French type of dual tariff—which should, perhaps, be called the Spanish type, as it was first used in Spain—the tariff law itself definitely prescribes two sets of duties,—two rates on each article on the dutiable list, except as to a few articles on which there may for special reasons be only one rate. The higher rates are called the "maximum," and the lower the "minimum." The important thing to observe is that both the maximum and the minimum rates are fixed and determined by the legislative authority of the country using this system. Then, through the executive branch of the government, countries granting concessions in their tariff rates that are satisfactory to the country having this French type, or which have a "most favored nation" treaty with it, are granted its minimum rates. All other countries are required to pay its maximum rates, except that concessions may be granted as to part of the imports from any country.

The French type of dual tariff is in vogue in France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece, and in Brazil. Until less than fifty years ago, France used the single-tariff system. But in 1860 France entered into a treaty with the United Kingdom under which each country granted the other reduced rates on certain articles. Thus began in France what grew to be a system of dual tariff somewhat like the German type, to be described shortly. In 1892, however, France abandoned that system and adopted the Spanish method, which she has since maintained.

#### THE GERMAN TYPE OF DUAL TARIFF.

Under the German type of dual tariff there is only one set of tariff duties prescribed in the tariff law as enacted by the legislative authority of the country,—one rate on each article. This entire set of schedules is therefore called the "autonomous" tariff, meaning significantly the tariff made by the independent action of the nation's legislative authority, free from dictation or intervention by any other country. This law prescribes, however, rates of duty which in the main are higher than are needed, or even desired in some cases, by the country enacting it. The rates are thus purposely placed high, with the view of their being reduced, by "concessions," through treaties with other countries. The set of duties thus arranged by treaty or convention constitutes what is aptly and significantly called the "conventional" tariff.

As a rule, the conventional tariff covers only a part of the items in the general, or autonomous, tariff. Thus, in the new German tariff law, which became operative March 1, there are 946 sections, but to only 243 of these do the conventional rates apply.

Under this system, the autonomous tariff is avowedly enacted largely as a basis for "dickering" with other countries as to mutual tariff rates. In most countries having this system, the conventional rates must be ratified by the legislative branch before becoming operative.

The German type of dual tariff is in vogue in Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Roumania, and Servia, and in Japan.

#### SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It may be remarked in passing that in each of these systems slight modifications are sometimes made for special reasons. Scarcely one of the countries keeps its chosen type absolutely unbroken. Thus, in the new German tariff law there is a minimum fixed in the law itself (after the French type) on rye, wheat and spelt, malted barley, and oats, below which minimum—and

high one—the duties cannot be reduced by treaty. And France has occasionally, in stress of tariff wars, reduced by treaty (the German type) certain rates below those of the law as the minimum.

A glance at the map of Europe will show that the single-tariff system has, in the main, its own place on the continent. Thus, the single-tariff is in use in northwestern Europe—in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland—with Turkey added. The type of dual tariff is used in southwestern Europe—in France, Spain, and Portugal—Greece added. And the German type of tariff is in use in central Europe, with the various countries in the southern and eastern part of the continent added.

Switzerland has been placed among the nations having the single-tariff system. And this is correct, though not in form. Norway's idea is unique, and is well worthy of special consideration.

Norway's law carries two rates of duty, the French system. But, unlike France, Norway gives to every country her best rates of duty unless she is discriminated against. She reserves the higher rates of duty, to apply to the goods of any country that may discriminate against the goods of Norway.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH SYSTEM.

The single-tariff system is built on the principle of "equal opportunity for all, special privilege for none." Under this system, the goods of the smallest country are admitted on exactly the same terms as the goods of the largest country. All countries are treated alike. There is no country so weak that it need fear being discriminated against; there is no country so strong that it can compel discrimination in its favor. Under the single-tariff system, every country gets "a square deal."

A country having the single-tariff system meets every country on equal terms, and voluntarily to every country it gives the best terms that it gives to any country. It has a right to demand in return from every country the best terms that are given to any country. And, in support of that reasonable demand for the impartial treatment which it gives, it may consistently and properly hold in reserve a set of higher duties, as Norway, to apply to the goods of any country which discriminates against its goods.

Two types of dual tariff are built on the principle of "giving to him that hath and taking from him that hath not." Under the dual-tariff system, the powerful are given what they want, the weak must be satisfied with what they get. The dual tariff is based on power, not

on justice; on favor, not on equity. It is the very opposite of "the square deal." It is but the application among nations of the very principle that the people of the United States are fighting in the form of dual railway rates and the discriminations shown therein.

#### DUAL-TARIFF SYSTEMS PROVOKE WAR.

In a public address at Pittsburg, recently, a distinguished gentleman from Boston advocated what he chose to call "reciprocity." In neither form nor spirit was it the reciprocity advocated by Blaine and practised by McKinley. What he advocated as "reciprocity" was simply and only the German type of dual tariff. He urged his views on the ground that the policy advocated would cultivate international peace and good-will, something that everybody desires.

The plea is not a new one. It is probably the most seductive argument in favor of so-called "reciprocity." The very word "reciprocity" has an attractive and persuasive sound. It suggests friendliness, mutual consideration, neighborly kindness. Even the dual tariff, if advocated as "reciprocity," may be made to seem attractive. But it is well to remember in this connection that the only real tariff wars that have ever taken place have been between countries having dual tariffs. Among recent examples may be cited the tariff wars between Germany and Russia, 1893-94, between France and Switzerland, 1892-95, and the eleven-year conflict between France and Italy from 1888 till 1899.

The reason for such wars is not hard to find. A nation having the dual-tariff system stands before other nations with a whip in one hand, as it were, and a wisp of hay in the other. The country of the dual tariff virtually says to other countries: "Give me what I want and I'll give you something good—that I don't want. Deny me what I want and I'll strike you." The country of the dual tariff neither needs nor desires its higher rates of duty; they are enacted simply as a club to be held over the heads of other countries. The very attitude of such a country is a challenge to conflict. No wonder that every real tariff war in history has been between countries having dual tariffs.

Conversely, there has never been a tariff war between two countries having the single-tariff system. Under that system there is neither necessity nor opportunity for such a war.

Whether among persons or among nations, there is nothing so provocative of anger and resentment as "showing favors" to some that are not accorded to others. On the other hand, there is nothing so promotive of peace and good-will as evenhanded justice to all.

ber of other enlightened statesmen, while the provincial governments are headed by Viceroys Yuan Shih Kai, Chang Tse Tung, Tuan Fang, and other far-sighted viceroys and governors. Almost all these men powerful at present were strongly opposed to the Boxer movement in 1900. Some of these were the very men who disobeyed the hostile decrees of the Empress-Dowager and forcibly maintained the peace in southern China at the risk of their own lives, while others were well-known protectors of missionaries, Viceroy Chang being one of the former and Viceroy Tuan (one of the high commissioners who have recently visited this country) one of the latter. It is absurd to suppose, as the newspaper reports declared, that these men, who really control the policies of the Celestial Empire to-day, would be so foolish as to imitate what the ignorant Boxers did.

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The recent Shanghai riot has been taken as a symptom of Chinese national feeling against foreigners. This is a mistake. To make any inference trustworthy, we must first understand the facts upon which the inference is based. The facts of the Shanghai riot may be briefly stated as follows: According to the Regulations for Foreign Settlements issued by the Peking government several years ago, any Chinese woman arrested in a foreign settlement must be kept in a Chinese prison. A Cantonese lady, the wife of a government officer, was arrested and tried in the Mixed Court. Before the case could be finally decided, the Chinese magistrate ordered, as usual, the prisoner to be kept in the prison of the court-house. The British appraiser, who sits on the bench with the Chinese magistrate, but who has, according to the treaty between Great Britain and China, no judicial power over cases involving Chinese only, opposed the order, and, without the consent of the Chinese magistrate, gave a contrary order to carry the Chinese woman to the British police prison. The British appraiser's order was forcibly carried out. The

next day, while the Chinese authorities were trying to secure redress diplomatically, the riot occurred; but the mob was composed of only a number of laborers and rascals, the Chinese gentry and the mercantile class of Shanghai having nothing to do with this outrage. From these facts, three points should be observed: first, the action of the Chinese magistrate was perfectly lawful according to the long-observed regulations; second, the British appraiser had no right to interfere with the Chinese judicial order in the matter of Chinese persons within the Chinese territory; third, the riot was simply a mob gathering, which took this occasion as a chance for robbery, and was clearly not the action of the majority of Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai, although their general feeling was strongly against the interference of the British appraiser. It is clear that the riot itself was merely a local incident.

As to the boycott against American goods, there is, however, a certain amount of national feeling in the movement. No doubt the boycott was solely due to the stringency of the exclusion law; but the paramount object of the movement is to raise the Chinese people to an equal footing with any other people in relation with the United States, and not for securing the actual economic advantage of exporting laborers to America. It is for national right and dignity rather than for anything else. There are, however, more important points regarding this question that should be carefully examined; that is—first, the boycott has never been authorized by the government; second, the boycott has never been carried out with any forcible or violent means. The government has done nothing toward promoting the boycott. On the contrary, the Peking authorities have tried hard to advise the merchants to modify their disposition. But no government in the world, however absolute it may be, has power to compel its subjects to buy goods from a certain country unless they are willing to do so. No doubt this disagreeable movement has been started by those who had personally suffered maltreatment under the exclusion law, or, rather, under the regulations of the Chinese Immigration Service Office. But there has been no least sign of violence or force as the boycott has spread through several provinces. It is purely a voluntary action of individuals. So long as there is no disturbance of peace, "boycott" is considered a legitimate movement by any civilized country of the world. It is a commercial design, and not a warlike scheme. It is an individual action, and not a national policy. There is, therefore, no good ground upon which the recent alarming news could be supposed to have been based.



THE COLORADO RIVER IN FLOOD.

and railroads extended branches to transport the harvests to market.\* Recent floods brought about marked changes in the delta, changes which gravely concern the future welfare of some 10,000 people who have located homes in the Imperial Valley. The artificial waterway constructed to supply the irrigable land has now become the main channel of the river, and instead of flowing into the Gulf of California, the whole volume of the Colorado is discharging into the Salton Sink, the lowest point of which is 300 feet below sea level and yet lower than the river channel. A great inland sea, covering 400 square miles, has been created, which is growing larger daily. The land has been forced to seek higher ground, the roadbed being submerged under several feet of water. Strenuous efforts are being put forth to turn the Colorado back into its old channel and hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended by the railroad company which has undertaken the task. The engineers are confident of ultimate success, though the task is mighty one. Both countries are interested in the outcome,—

the United States because property of its citizens valued at several million dollars is involved, and Mexico because the lower portion of the delta is Mexican territory, and if present conditions are permanent a very large area of fertile land will be rendered valueless.

Twelve miles above Yuma the Reclamation Service is constructing the Laguna Dam, which is to be utilized in irrigating 100,000 acres of land in California and Arizona. This dam is of the East India weir type, and is the first of its kind to be built in this country. It will be 4,780 feet long, 19 feet high, with a maximum width of 267 feet, and will cost about \$1,000,000. Its contents will be 356,000 cubic yards, and its weight, approximately, 600,000 tons. In connection with the dam, levees of the same type used on the Lower Mississippi are being built to provide against the annual inundation of the bottom-lands.

The Colorado levees are the first perfect levees ever built. At base they are six or seven times as wide as their height,—a necessary requisite to insure absolute resistance to the water. Their construction is complicated and enormously expensive because of the fact that the areas protected are in the drainage basins of two streams, the Gila and Colorado rivers, both of which

*"Desert Irrigation in the Far West,"* by L. R. Freeman, *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for March, 1904.



CONSTRUCTION WORK ON LAGUNA DAM.

are subject to sudden and tremendous floods. The main canal of the project will cross the valley of the Gila in a pressure pipe, passing under the river. The Gila is normally dry, but when in violent flood frequently changes its course. It is therefore necessary to confine the river between artificial embankments; otherwise it might change its channel and leave the crossing to one side. The nature of the problem here involved will be appreciated when it is known that since the initiation of the work the Gila has twice so changed its channel and the topography of the country by cutting out in places and building up in others that surveys and plans of structures have been made over and over again. As there is urgent need of haste in construction, the work will be done by the government engineers, and not by contract.

The economic importance of the full development of the resources of the valley of this American Nile grows with the tremendous increase in the population of our country and with the insatiable demand for homes. A million immigrants are flocking to our shores every year, and during the same period two million of our own citizens reach the age of majority.

In climate, soil, and agricultural conditions, the delta of the Colorado is singularly like that of the great valley of Egypt. Here the date palm grows in all its tropical luxuriance, and our Agricultural Department has imported more

than two hundred varieties which it proposes to transplant on the rich bottom-lands as soon as the irrigation works are completed. The valley of the Nile supports its tens of thousands, while that of the Colorado, though equally fertile, is scarcely inhabited. To adjust the physical conditions of this region so that the desert's resources shall be developed to the fullest extent, providing homes for the surplus of our population, is a problem well worthy the careful attention which is being given to it by Uncle Sam's engineers. One factor involved,—the most important of all, for upon its successful solution depends the ultimate rejuvenation of a million acres of desert,—is the conservation and utilization of the annual floods which now menace the homes of thousands of people. Somewhere in its mountain drainage the floods of the Colorado and its great tributaries must be stored.

Fully realizing the importance of a wide knowledge of the topography of the region drained by this stream, the Secretary of the Interior has wisely ordered a continuation of examinations, surveys, and studies preliminary to taking up the stupendous work involved in the development of a great Colorado River project.

Early reconnoissances have shown that below the Grand Canyon no reservoir sites exist, and storage therefore must be in Colorado and Wyoming. Large storage reservoirs examined at the sites known as Brown's Park, on Green



River, and Kremmling, on Grand River, are, in the light of present information, essential features of any comprehensive Colorado River irrigation project that would cover all areas susceptible of irrigation from this river, including lands lying in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and California. The magnitude of a general irrigation project for this stream will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that these reservoir sites are located nearly 1,000 miles away from the most distant of the lands which it is proposed to irrigate.

The area of lands not now irrigated, but which are so located that Colorado River water can be utilized thereon, together with 275,000 acres of land, 100,000 acres of which are now partially irrigated or under ditch in the Imperial Valley, has been preliminarily estimated at 1,300,000 acres. The quantity of water required by this area when the river is at its annual low stage would greatly exceed the river's discharge. Stor-

age of flood waters is necessary to supply the deficiency.

Owing to the present status of the reclamation fund, it is not probable that the Government can take up the actual construction of a general project for the reclamation of the fertile lands of the Colorado for a number of years.

No doubt exists in the minds of the government engineers that the entire project eventually will be constructed in pursuance of the provisions of the Reclamation Act. The order of the Secretary to continue the examinations and surveys is in accordance with the policy of the department. The important and valuable data thus obtained will be immediately available whenever the actual construction of the project is decided upon. Meanwhile, the Government will jealously safeguard its rights and properties in the Colorado Valley,—a region of potential greatness, and destined to be America's garden-spot.



HARVESTING THE THIRD CROP OF HAY, YUMA VALLEY, ARIZONA.

(Six and seven crops annually. Yields from ten to fifteen tons per acre.)

# SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER.

(Author of the "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony.")

**I**N the death of Susan B. Anthony, on March 13, the world lost its greatest woman reformer. There never will be another of equal rank, because conditions never will demand one. When she began her work for women they were legally in a position not far removed from slavery; industrially, they had no acknowledged place; educationally, they were only beginning to be considered; socially, they occupied a most contracted sphere; politically, they scarcely were thought of. It is not possible to put into words the inferior status of women in the middle of the last century, when Miss Anthony, a young woman of thirty, stood forth as a leader of the most forlorn and hopeless cause that ever called for recognition and assistance. She started out to move the world without a spot on which to rest her lever. Those she wished to regenerate were for the most part an inert mass, who, when roused to action, only protested against being disturbed. There was no homogeneity, no *esprit de corps*, among women; each lived her narrow, isolated life, reaching out feebly to help those within immediate reach, but utterly unconscious of responsibility to the community in general or the world at large. They suffered from many wrongs, but they had been taught for countless generations that to protest was rebellion against the Divine Will. Church, State, and Society combined to rivet their chains, and when one came who would set them free the oppressors crucified her and the oppressed gave sanction to the act. To face this situation, to stand almost single-handed against the tyranny, bigotry, prejudice, ignorance, and deep-seated

customs of the ages, to have no precedent for a guide, no past victories for an inspiration, no present sympathy or gratitude,—this was what it meant to wage the battle for the rights of women half a century ago. Now practically all

of these hard conditions have been met and conquered, so there never will be, there never can be, another Susan B. Anthony. She will forever stand alone and unapproached, her fame continually increasing as evolution lifts humanity into higher appreciation of justice and liberty.

The paternal ancestors of Miss Anthony, who belonged to the Society of Friends, came from England in 1634 and settled in Rhode Island. Her father was born in Adams, Mass., and this also was the place of her own birth, February 15, 1820, the second in a family of eight children. Her mother's ancestors had lived in Massachusetts for generations; her maternal grandfather, Daniel Read, served



MISS ANTHONY AT THIRTY-SIX.

with honor through the entire War of the Revolution, and was afterward a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, so that Miss Anthony's martial and law-making qualifications were directly inherited. Her two brothers fought for the Union in the Civil War. One of these, Col. D. R. Anthony, made a brilliant record, and afterward settling in Leavenworth, Kan., was conspicuous in the business and political life of the State until his death, in 1904, at the age of eighty. The father, Daniel Anthony, who was a prosperous cotton manufacturer in Adams, removed his mills to Battenville, N. Y., in 1826. After the commercial panic of 1837-38, the family went, in 1845, to Rochester, N. Y., which

receive the necessary financial support, and after two years and a half it had to be given up. No one of the many disappointments in Miss Anthony's life was so keen as this, and the saddest chapter in her biography is the one describing this period.

#### THE LONG CAMPAIGN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In 1869, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and others formed, in New York City, the National Woman Suffrage Association, the first national organization of women. In this Miss Anthony always held official position, and was president after Mrs. Stanton's retirement, in 1892, until she resigned in 1900, at the time of her eightieth birthday, and became honorary president. She missed only two of the thirty-seven annual conventions, and then was lecturing in the Far West. Committees of every Congress from 1869 to 1906 were addressed by her for the purpose of obtaining action which would lead to the enfranchisement of women.

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The most persecuted of all women in her early days, Miss Anthony was the most honored of all in the closing years of her life. In her own country she long has stood without a peer. At the great International Council of Women in London, in 1899, and again at the one held in Berlin, in 1904, she was welcomed by representatives of all nations as leader of the women of the world. None ever has received such recognition because of service rendered to humanity. In history she will be known as the Liberator of Woman, and endless generations will read the story of her life with gratitude and reverence. It will be always a matter of the keenest regret that she did not live to see the entire realization of her three-score years of heroic effort, but she died in the perfect faith that in the not distant future women will surely be protected by the law in their political rights as they are to-day in all others. She found her deepest pleasure in the thought of the millions now in the fullest enjoyment of the new world which has been opened to them. All the vast army who are carrying forward her work to completion, all who shall hereafter take it up, will receive as a blessed inheritance something of her indomitable will, splendid courage, limitless patience, perseverance, optimism, faith.

ment. The education of women in those days was much neglected, but he employed the best of teachers in his own home, and when she was seventeen placed her in a Friends' boarding-school near Philadelphia. He believed not only in the equal rights of women in every respect, but also in their economic independence, so he encouraged her, first, in her teaching, which she followed until she was thirty, and afterward in her platform work. She was principal of the girls' department in the academy at Canajoharie, N. Y., from 1846 until the summer of 1849, when the narrow life of the schoolroom became intolerable and she left it forever.

#### A WORKER IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Women at this time were timidly doing their first semi-public work in the cause of temperance through small organizations called Daughters' Unions, whose duties consisted mainly in giving suppers to raise money for assisting the men in this movement, which was wholly in their hands. When at one of these suppers in the town hall at Canajoharie Miss Anthony mounted the platform and made an address, it was an innovation which women resented even more than men. This was her first speech, March 1, 1849. When she returned to Rochester she organized the women there, and, scorning the idea of being merely an annex to the men's societies, she arranged to have women delegates sent to the temperance conventions, and went herself in that capacity. The almost incredible story of their treatment at these meetings may be read in her biography, and it resulted in the determination of Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and other progressive women to form a State Woman's Temperance Association, which should be entirely independent. This was done in 1852, and it was the first State organization of women for any purpose. Two very successful conventions were held in Rochester, but there was so much opposition to Mrs. Stanton's radical opinions, in which Miss Anthony sustained her, that finally both turned to other fields of work.

#### HER PART IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

Miss Anthony attended her first Woman's Rights convention in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1852, and from that time she never wavered in her belief that the right of suffrage was infinitely more important than any other, that if it could be secured all others could be easily obtained, but that without this women were fighting their battles unarmed and helpless. During fifty-three years of her life she devoted her splendid mentality and personality to the one object of the enfranchisement of women. Once only did

she turn aside, and that was to assist in the urgent work for the abolition of slavery. The Anthony home was a meeting-place for that group of reformers known as the Garrisonians, and here came often Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, Douglass, Channing, May, the Fosters, and many other leading Abolitionists, with whom Mr. Anthony was in close sympathy. Naturally, this woman, the keynote of whose life was individual liberty, became a valuable factor in this great movement. She arranged and managed public meetings, spoke herself from one end of the State to the other, and more than once, in the dark days preceding the Civil War, fearlessly faced an angry mob when even the men fled.

In 1863, when it became evident that the Emancipation Proclamation would have to be reinforced by Congressional action, leaders in the Republican party appealed to Miss Anthony to assist in the vast undertaking of gathering petitions to this body. Going at once to New York, she joined forces with Mrs. Stanton, and they called a meeting of women for May 14, in the Church of the Puritans. An immense audience was present, and the Women's National Loyal League was formed that day, with Mrs. Stanton president and Miss Anthony secretary. Headquarters were opened in Cooper Institute, and, assisted by many prominent women, the work of securing petitions was continued without cessation for a year and a quarter. Miss Anthony superintended all this work and raised every dollar of the fund of over five thousand dollars that was required. More than four hundred thousand names were obtained, and Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson wrote repeatedly that these formed the bulwark of the authority by which the Thirteenth Amendment was submitted.

#### RELATIONS WITH MRS. STANTON.

The strong and beautiful friendship between Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was referred to at length in an article which appeared after Mrs. Stanton's death (REVIEW OF REVIEWS, December, 1902). It began in 1851, and continued without interruption for over half a century. Each possessed certain qualities lacking in the other, and the two formed an invincible combination, which history shows was the most powerful agency in revolutionizing the status of woman. In 1868 a weekly paper, appropriately called *The Revolution*, was established in New York, with Mrs. Stanton as editor and Miss Anthony as business manager. Nothing ever had appeared so bold, radical, and outspoken on all matters relating to women, and it attracted the attention of the entire country. It was, however, so far ahead of the time that it did not

receive the necessary financial support, and after two years and a half it had to be given up. No one of the many disappointments in Miss Anthony's life was so keen as this, and the saddest chapter in her biography is the one describing this period.

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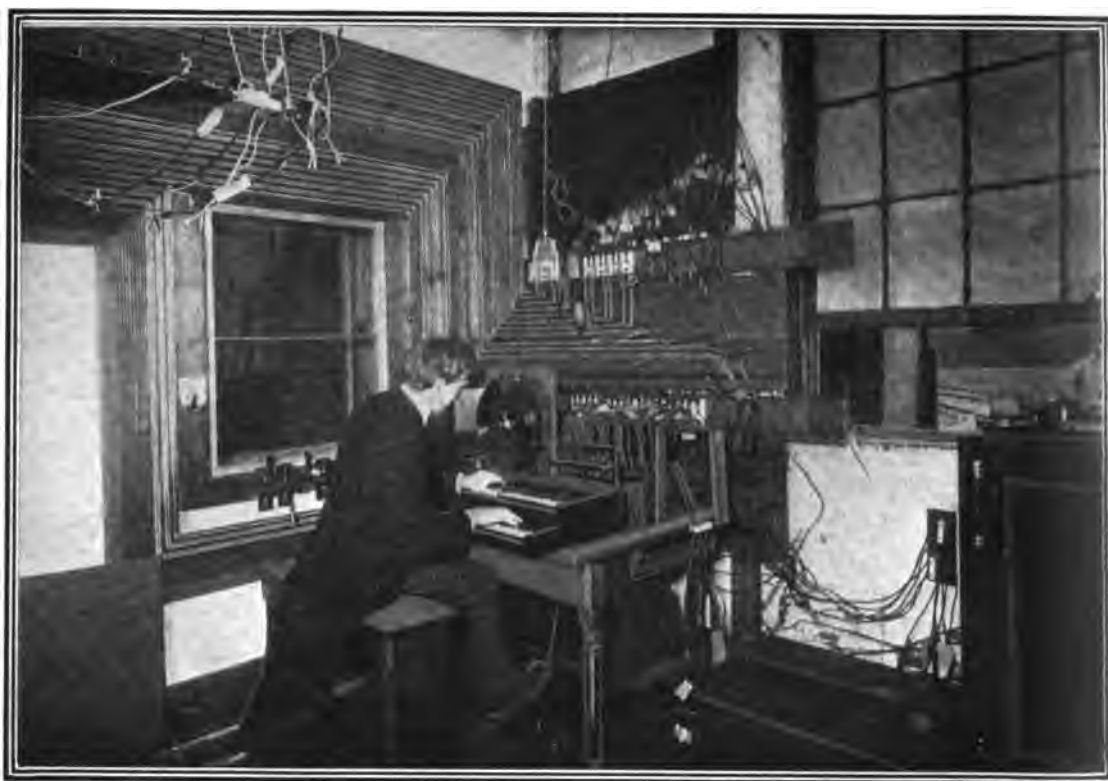
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THE KEYBOARD OF THE SYSTEM OF TELHARMONY.

(With which the performer plays upon the bank of alternators.)

## THE TELHARMONIUM: ELECTRICITY'S ALLIANCE WITH MUSIC.

BY THOMAS COMMERFORD MARTIN.

**I**N the new art of telharmony we have the latest gift of electricity to civilization, an art which, while abolishing every musical instrument, from the jew's-harp to the 'cello, gives everybody cheaply, and everywhere, more music than they ever had before. There are so many fundamental and revolutionary ideas embodied in the invention that it will be a long time before we grasp or grow accustomed to them all; and only one or two can now be accentuated. Electricity has been the greatest centralizing, unifying, force these hundred years, and the "tie that binds" is distinctively made of wire. The art of telharmony pushes one degree further the dominant principle of current-production embodied in the telegraph office, the telephone exchange, the electric-light plant, and the trolley power-house; and it emphasizes just a little bit more the practice of drawing out from the circuit, at the point of consumption, just what is

needed for intelligence, communication, illumination, heat, traction, and what not. For such service the American people spent, last year, one billion dollars, and now it is going to add its music bill to that modest sum, because there will be economy and gain in it.

### ELECTRIC WAVES OF MUSICAL SOUND.

That the sounds of music can be transmitted over a line wire is nothing novel. In a rudimentary way, the systems of harmonic telegraphy based on tuned "reeds" point the way; and the very earliest work in telephony in Europe and America dealt rather with music than with speech. Many of us have laid our ear-flaps over a telephone receiver and listened to music transmitted from a distant opera house or concert hall or church; and some of us have even seen a rollicking phonograph cylinder, in New York, sing coon songs and "A Life on the Ocean



Wave" with the purpose of dispelling the dull gloom in distant Philadelphia. All of this was excellently well; but in each instance the music received and delivered came, triturated and emasculated by the trip, from an instrument. In the Cahill telharmonium we have changed all that, and we enter a pure democracy of musical electrical waves from among which, at will, those that please us best can be selected, to give us any tune or tone or timbre that we want.

This all reads wildly extravagant, but it is the cold statement of a bald fact. The new system of telharmony has need neither of sounding brass nor of twanging string. Whether piano, violin, pipe organ, or flute, all are alike and indifferent to it, because along the lines that Helmholtz laid down, and that the foremost electrical invention of our time has been following, Dr. Thaddeus Cahill has devised a mechanism which throws on to the circuits, manipulated by the performer at the central keyboard, the electrical current waves that, received by the telephone diaphragm at any one of ten thousand subscribers' stations, produce musical sounds of unprecedented clearness, sweetness, and purity. In the future, Paderewskis will not earn their living by occasional appearances in isolated halls, but as central-station operators, probably in obscurity and seclusion, but charming a whole cityful at the same instant. Edison once said to the writer that the world was coming to a time when everything would be done automatically, by electricity, and when "eight hours" would seem the depth of slavery. Then the world would be run from one keyboard; but while all others loafed and invited their souls he wanted to be the man at the switch. In this wise, when Liszt or Rubinstein is at the telharmonium, what will become of the second-rates?

#### PLAYING UPON THE CURRENT.

The Cahill telharmonium may be compared with a pipe organ. The performer at its keyboard, instead of playing upon air in the pipes, plays upon the electric current that is being generated in a large number of small dynamo-electric machines of the "alternating-current" type. These little "inductor" alternators are of quite simple construction, from the mechanical standpoint, though it is needless to say that the inventor did not find out at once all he wanted to know about them. That took a good ten years. In each alternator the current surges to and fro at a different frequency or rate of speed,—thousands and thousands of times a minute; and this current as it reaches the telephone at the near or the distant station causes the diaphragm of that instrument to emit a musical note char-



DR. THADDEUS CAHILL.

(The inventor who has perfected the telharmonium in his laboratory at Holyoke, Mass.)

acteristic of that current whenever it is generated at just that "frequency" or rate of vibration in the circuit. The rest is relatively easy. The revolving parts of the little alternators are mounted upon shafts, which are geared together. Each revolving part, or "rotor," having its own number of poles, or teeth, in the magnetic field of force, and each having its own angular velocity, the arrangement gives us the ability to produce, in the initial condition of musical electrical waves, the notes through a compass of five octaves.

When an organ is played, a boy, or now quite often an electric motor, pumps the bellows. When the telharmonium is played, a motor similarly sets it going, so that all the little interlocked rotors are revolved at once and offer their plastic currents to the facile touch of the performer to whose keyboard the wires from the alternators lead. This keyboard is shown in one of the engravings, and has two banks of keys to accommodate all the notes thus made available. If one key is depressed, the circuit is closed on a ground tone and one or more allied circuits that will give the harmonics corresponding to that tone. But the currents, before they go to the exterior circuit containing the subscriber's telephone, are

# THE DELTA OF THE COLORADO RIVER AND ITS PROBLEMS.

BY C. J. BLANCHARD.

(Statistician of the United States Reclamation Service.)

THE Colorado River, its watershed, and its wonderful delta are subjects of engrossing interest to the engineers of the West. The desert of this river is the distinctive feature in a region full of natural wonders. A large portion of it lies below sea level, and in recent geologic period was the bed of the ocean. From earliest time this great stream, rising on the western slope of the Rockies, has been carving out a canyon through the mountains more than a mile deep in places, and unrivaled anywhere in the world in scenic grandeur. Incalculable quantities of rock and soil are being ground to powder in the process, changing the character of the stream from one of pellucid clearness at its head waters to that of the muddiest river in the world.

The gradient of the Colorado lessens rapidly after it leaves the Grand Canyon, and the topography changes from mountainous to that of the plain. The broad valley is built up of sedimentary deposits, gathered from distant mountain areas and spread out in successive layers by recurring inundations. The stream itself rides above its valley for many miles upon a dike which it has built, and over which it spills its floods every year. In building this dike an arm of the Gulf of California, which formerly extended into California as far north as Indio, was cut off. Under conditions almost tropical, with an average annual evaporation of eight feet, the inclosed waters evaporated, leaving exposed a bed of the sunken desert, now known as Imperial Valley. Successive floods of the Colo-

rado deposited over portions of the old sea-bed layers of rich sediment and carried the salts to the lowest part of the depression, known as Salton Sink.

A few years ago men came and viewed the sunken desert, and realizing its possibilities when watered they constructed an elaborate system of canals and ditches, and turned a portion of the stream flow upon 100,000 acres of arid land, all below sea level. Irrigation wrought its usual miracle. Settlers flocked in, towns sprang



RELIEF MAP OF THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER, SHOWING IRRIGABLE LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

(Black line shows present course of the Colorado River.)



THE COLORADO RIVER IN FLOOD.

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 REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, 1904.

# THE DELTA OF THE COLORADO RIVER AND PROBLEMS.

BY C. J. BLANCHARD.

(Statistician of the United States Reclamation Service.)

THE Colorado River, its watershed, and its wonderful delta are subjects of engrossing interest to the engineers of the West. The desert of this river is the distinctive feature in a region full of natural wonders. A large portion of it lies below sea level, and in recent geologic period was the bed of the ocean. From earliest time this great stream, rising on the western slope of the Rockies, has been carving out a canyon through the mountains more than a mile deep in places, and unrivaled anywhere in the world in scenic grandeur. Incalculable quantities of rock and soil are being ground to powder in the process, changing the character of the stream from one of pellucid clearness at its head waters to that of the muddiest river in the world.

The gradient of the Colorado lessens rapidly after it leaves the Grand Canyon, and the topography changes from mountainous to that of the plain. The broad valley is built up of sedimentary deposits, gathered from distant mountain areas and spread out in successive layers by recurring inundations. The stream itself rides above its valley for many miles upon a dike which it has built, and over which it spills its floods every year. In building this dike an arm of the Gulf of California, which formerly extended into California as far north as Indio, was cut off. Under conditions almost tropical, with an average annual evaporation of eight feet, the inclosed waters evaporated, leaving exposed a bed of the sunken desert, now known as Imperial Valley. Successive floods of the Colo-

rado deposited over portions of the old layers of rich sediment and carried it to the lowest part of the depression, the Salton Sink.

A few years ago men came and viewed the sunken desert, and realizing its possibilities watered they constructed an elaborate system of canals and ditches, and turned a portion of the stream flow upon 100,000 acres of land, all below sea level. Irrigation was a usual miracle. Settlers flocked in, towns



RELIEF MAP OF THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER, SHOWING IRRIGABLE LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

(Black line shows present course of the Colorado River.)



THE COLORADO RIVER IN FLOOD.

up, and railroads extended branches to transport the harvests to market.\* Recent floods have brought about marked changes in the delta, —changes which gravely concern the future welfare of some 10,000 people who have located their homes in the Imperial Valley. The artificial waterway constructed to supply the irrigable lands has now become the main channel of the stream, and instead of flowing into the Gulf of California, the whole volume of the Colorado is now discharging into the Salton Sink, the lowest portion of which is 300 feet below sea level and 400 feet lower than the river channel. A great inland sea, covering 400 square miles, has been created, which is growing larger daily. The railroad has been forced to seek higher ground, its old roadbed being submerged under several feet of water. Strenuous efforts are being put forth to turn the Colorado back into its old channel, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended by the railroad company which has undertaken the task. The engineers are confident of ultimate success, though the task is a mighty one.

Two countries are interested in the outcome.—

\* "Desert Irrigation in the Far West," by L. R. Freeman, in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for March, 1904.

the United States because property of its citizens valued at several million dollars is involved, and Mexico because the lower portion of the delta is Mexican territory, and if present conditions are permanent a very large area of fertile land will be rendered valueless.

Twelve miles above Yuma the Reclamation Service is constructing the Laguna Dam, which is to be utilized in irrigating 100,000 acres of land in California and Arizona. This dam is of the East India weir type, and is the first of its kind to be built in this country. It will be 4,780 feet long, 19 feet high, with a maximum width of 267 feet, and will cost about \$1,000,000. Its contents will be 356,000 cubic yards, and its weight, approximately, 600,000 tons. In connection with the dam, levees of the same type used on the Lower Mississippi are being built to provide against the annual inundation of the bottom-lands.

The Colorado levees are the first perfect levees ever built. At base they are six or seven times as wide as their height,—a necessary requisite to insure absolute resistance to the water. Their construction is complicated and enormously expensive because of the fact that the areas protected are in the drainage basins of two streams, the Gila and Colorado rivers, both of which

# SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER. .

(Author of the "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony.")

IN the death of Susan B. Anthony, on March 13, the world lost its greatest woman reformer. There never will be another of equal rank, because conditions never will demand one. When she began her work for women they were legally in a position not far removed from slavery; industrially, they had no acknowledged place; educationally, they were only beginning to be considered; socially, they occupied a most contracted sphere; politically, they scarcely were thought of. It is not possible to put into words the inferior status of women in the middle of the last century, when Miss Anthony, a young woman of thirty, stood forth as a leader of the most forlorn and hopeless cause that ever called for recognition and assistance. She started out to move the world without a spot on which to rest her lever. Those she wished to regenerate were for the most part an inert mass, who, when roused to action, only protested against being disturbed. There was no homogeneity, no *esprit de corps*, among women; each lived her narrow, isolated life, reaching out feebly to help those within immediate reach, but utterly unconscious of responsibility to the community in general or the world at large. They suffered from many wrongs, but they had been taught for countless generations that to protest was rebellion against the Divine Will. Church, State, and Society combined to rivet their chains, and when one came who would set them free the oppressors crucified her and the oppressed gave sanction to the act. To face this situation, to stand almost single-handed against the tyranny, bigotry, prejudice, ignorance, and deep-seated

customs of the ages, to have no precedent for a guide, no past victories for an inspiration, no present sympathy or gratitude,—this was what it meant to wage the battle for the rights of women half a century ago. Now practically all

of these hard conditions have been met and conquered, so there never will be, there never can be, another Susan B. Anthony. She will forever stand alone and unapproached, her fame continually increasing as evolution lifts humanity into higher appreciation of justice and liberty.

The paternal ancestors of Miss Anthony, who belonged to the Society of Friends, came from England in 1634 and settled in Rhode Island. Her father was born in Adams, Mass., and this also was the place of her own birth, February 15, 1820, the second in a family of eight children. Her mother's ancestors had lived in Massachusetts for generations; her maternal grandfather, Daniel Read, served



MISS ANTHONY AT THIRTY-SIX.

with honor through the entire War of the Revolution, and was afterward a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, so that Miss Anthony's martial and law-making qualifications were directly inherited. Her two brothers fought for the Union in the Civil War. One of these, Col. D. R. Anthony, made a brilliant record, and afterward settling in Leavenworth, Kan., was conspicuous in the business and political life of the State until his death, in 1904, at the age of eighty. The father, Daniel Anthony, who was a prosperous cotton manufacturer in Adams, removed his mills to Battenville, N. Y., in 1826. After the commercial panic of 1837-38, the family went, in 1845, to Rochester, N. Y., which

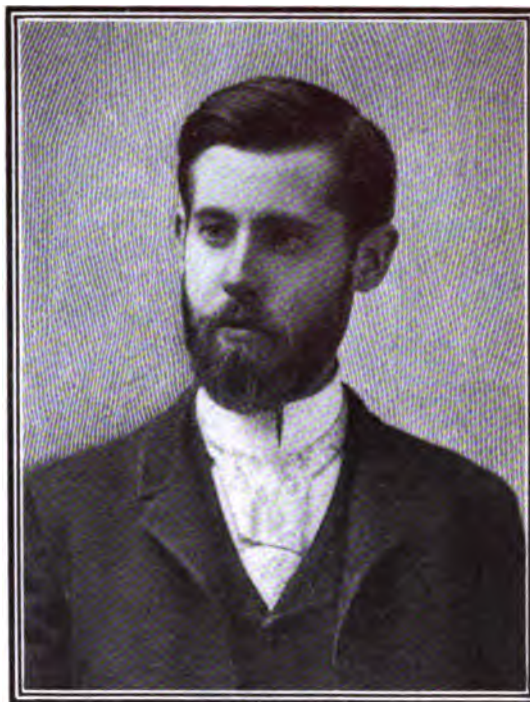


Wave" with the purpose of dispelling the dull gloom in distant Philadelphia. All of this was excellently well; but in each instance the music received and delivered came, trituated and emasculated by the trip, from an instrument. In the Cahill telharmonium we have changed all that, and we enter a pure democracy of musical electrical waves from among which, at will, those that please us best can be selected, to give us any tune or tone or timbre that we want.

This all reads wildly extravagant, but it is the cold statement of a bald fact. The new system of telharmony has need neither of sounding brass nor of twanging string. Whether piano, violin, pipe organ, or flute, all are alike and indifferent to it, because along the lines that Helmholtz laid down, and that the foremost electrical invention of our time has been following, Dr. Thaddeus Cahill has devised a mechanism which throws on to the circuits, manipulated by the performer at the central keyboard, the electrical current waves that, received by the telephone diaphragm at any one of ten thousand subscribers' stations, produce musical sounds of unprecedented clearness, sweetness, and purity. In the future, Paderewskis will not earn their living by occasional appearances in isolated halls, but as central-station operators, probably in obscurity and seclusion, but charming a whole cityful at the same instant. Edison once said to the writer that the world was coming to a time when everything would be done automatically, by electricity, and when "eight hours" would seem the depth of slavery. Then the world would be run from one keyboard; but while all others loafed and invited their souls he wanted to be the man at the switch. In this wise, when Liszt or Rubinstein is at the telharmonium, what will become of the second-rates?

#### PLAYING UPON THE CURRENT.

The Cahill telharmonium may be compared with a pipe organ. The performer at its keyboard, instead of playing upon air in the pipes, plays upon the electric current that is being generated in a large number of small dynamo-electric machines of the "alternating-current" type. These little "inductor" alternators are of quite simple construction, from the mechanical standpoint, though it is needless to say that the inventor did not find out at once all he wanted to know about them. That took a good ten years. In each alternator the current surges to and fro at a different frequency or rate of speed,—thousands and thousands of times a minute; and this current as it reaches the telephone at the near or the distant station causes the diaphragm of that instrument to emit a musical note char-



DR. THADDEUS CAHILL.

(The inventor who has perfected the telharmonium in his laboratory at Holyoke, Mass.)

acteristic of that current whenever it is generated at just that "frequency" or rate of vibration in the circuit. The rest is relatively easy. The revolving parts of the little alternators are mounted upon shafts, which are geared together. Each revolving part, or "rotor," having its own number of poles, or teeth, in the magnetic field of force, and each having its own angular velocity, the arrangement gives us the ability to produce, in the initial condition of musical electrical waves, the notes through a compass of five octaves.

When an organ is played, a boy, or now quite often an electric motor, pumps the bellows. When the telharmonium is played, a motor similarly sets it going, so that all the little interlocked rotors are revolved at once and offer their plastic currents to the facile touch of the performer to whose keyboard the wires from the alternators lead. This keyboard is shown in one of the engravings, and has two banks of keys to accommodate all the notes thus made available. If one key is depressed, the circuit is closed on a ground tone and one or more allied circuits that will give the harmonics corresponding to that tone. But the currents, before they go to the exterior circuit containing the subscriber's telephone are

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Nature has done her part. Here are the volume of water and the drop for about seven million horse-power. Given charters and cash, American engineering ingenuity can hitch the power to wheels—somehow. Witness the waste-tunnel built for a Canadian company by Mr. Beverly R. Value. There was no room on the bank, so he drilled out the very vitals of the cataract itself. Having extended a 2,000-foot dam from the shore, "unwatering" a slice of Niagara above the falls, in the dry rock river-bed he sunk the great wheel-pit some 150 feet down. From its bottom he burrowed out the largest tunnel in the world, 158 feet deep in the solid rock, shooting diagonally across the river until it debouches directly behind the plunging V of the Horseshoe Fall. (Its size is shown by the picture on page 437.)

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(Falling a treaty, the power companies may permanently reduce it to such a ghost of itself.)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 17.—The Pope issues an encyclical strongly condemning the French separation law....Gusman Carbiras is appointed Venezuelan minister to the United States.

February 18.—Emperor William of Germany, while at Copenhagen, receives the French special ambassador.

February 20.—Japan calls the attention of China to the advisability of taking steps to prevent an anti-foreign uprising.

February 22.—The German Reichstag passes the government's proposal to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907.

February 28.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, by a party vote, orders a favorable report on the Santo Domingo treaty after making important amendments....President Roosevelt issues a proclamation making tariff concessions to Germany.

March 1.—United States Minister Morgan presents his credentials to President Palma, of the republic of Cuba.

March 3.—A partial agreement on the Moroccan state bank is reached in the conference at Algeciras.

March 12.—Emperor William of Germany orders the withdrawal of the German forces from China, leaving 700 men as guards for the legation at Peking.

March 15.—Chandler P. Anderson, of New York, is selected to prepare for negotiation the issues between the United States and Canada left unsettled by the Joint High Commission of 1898-99.

March 19.—President Roosevelt nominates Charles S. Francis, of New York, as ambassador to Austria-Hungary, to succeed Bellamy Storer.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 17.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, and representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, are married in the East Room of the White House, at Washington.

February 18.—The funeral of King Christian of Denmark takes place.

February 27.—The Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg and Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the German Emperor, are married at Berlin on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress.

March 6-7.—Six hundred hostile Moros are killed by American troops operating near Jolo; official dispatches place the American losses at 18 killed and 52 wounded.

March 8.—John P. Haines, of New York, resigns as

president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

March 10.—More than twelve hundred miners are killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Courrières, near Bethune, in the French coal region.

March 14.—In the foundering of the steamer *British King*, off the Massachusetts coast, 27 men are lost.

March 15.—The United Mine Workers of America meet in convention at Indianapolis.

March 16.—Over 30,000 French miners are on strike in the Pas de Calais field....More than 20 people are killed in a railroad collision near Adobe, Colo.

OBITUARY.

February 18.—John A. McCall, formerly president of the New York Life Insurance Company, 57....John B. Stetson, the hat manufacturer, of Philadelphia, 76.

February 19.—Vice-Admiral Sir H. B. Grenfell, K.C.B., 60....Representative George A. Castor, of Pennsylvania, 51.

February 21.—Supreme Court Justice John F. Parkhurst, of New York, 64....Christopher C. Shayne, the well-known New York fur merchant, 62....Henry M. Moore, well known in Y. M. C. A. work, 75.

February 23.—John Stanton, of New York, an authority on copper, 76.

February 25.—Ex-Speaker David B. Henderson, of the House of Representatives, 66....Ex-Judge Peter Van Voorhees, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, 64....Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U.S.A. (retired), 83.

February 26.—Dr. John Williamson Palmer, poet, author, and editor, 80.

February 27.—Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 73....Prof. B. F. Hayes, of Bates College and Cobb Divinity School, 76....John Treat Irving, of New York, a nephew of Washington Irving, 93.

March 1.—Rev. Charles H. Poole, D.D., secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church, 66.

March 2.—José Maria de Pereda, the Spanish novelist, 73.

March 3.—Ex-Gov. James S. Hogg, of Texas, 55....Dr. W. T. Campbell, founder of Des Moines, Iowa, 80.

March 4.—Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A. (retired), 74.

March 6.—Maj.-Gen. Sir William Forbes Gatacre, of the British army, 63.

March 9.—Dr. Charles Lindsley, of the Connecticut State Board of Health, 80.

March 10.—Eugen Richter, Radical leader of the German Reichstag, 68.

March 11.—Dr. Manuel Quintana, President of the Argentine Republic, 71.

March 13.—Miss Susan B. Anthony, 86 (see page 416).

March 14.—Dr. John J. Anderson, author of school histories, 84.

March 15.—S. H. Kauffman, president of the Evening Star Newspaper Company, of Washington, D. C., 77.

March 18.—Rev. Joseph Howland Coit, rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 75.

March 19.—Gen. John M. Thayer, formerly United States Senator and governor of Nebraska, 86.



THE LATE PROFESSOR SAMUEL P. LANGLEY.

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Real danger faces the American fall. Rights have been granted to half-a-dozen power companies to suck away from above the great cataract about 48,000 feet of water-flow per second,—nearly one-quarter of the whole volume of the river (224,000 feet per second). This is enough to reduce our fall permanently to such a ghost of itself as is pictured on page 434,—an abnormal condition produced by ice and by easterly winds, which piled Lake Erie's waters higher at its upper end and lowered the Niagara outlet.

Although four of the six operating power companies are on the Canadian side, the Canadian, or "Horseshoe," fall, because of its several times greater volume, would not ebb appreciably until ours had quite faded from sight.

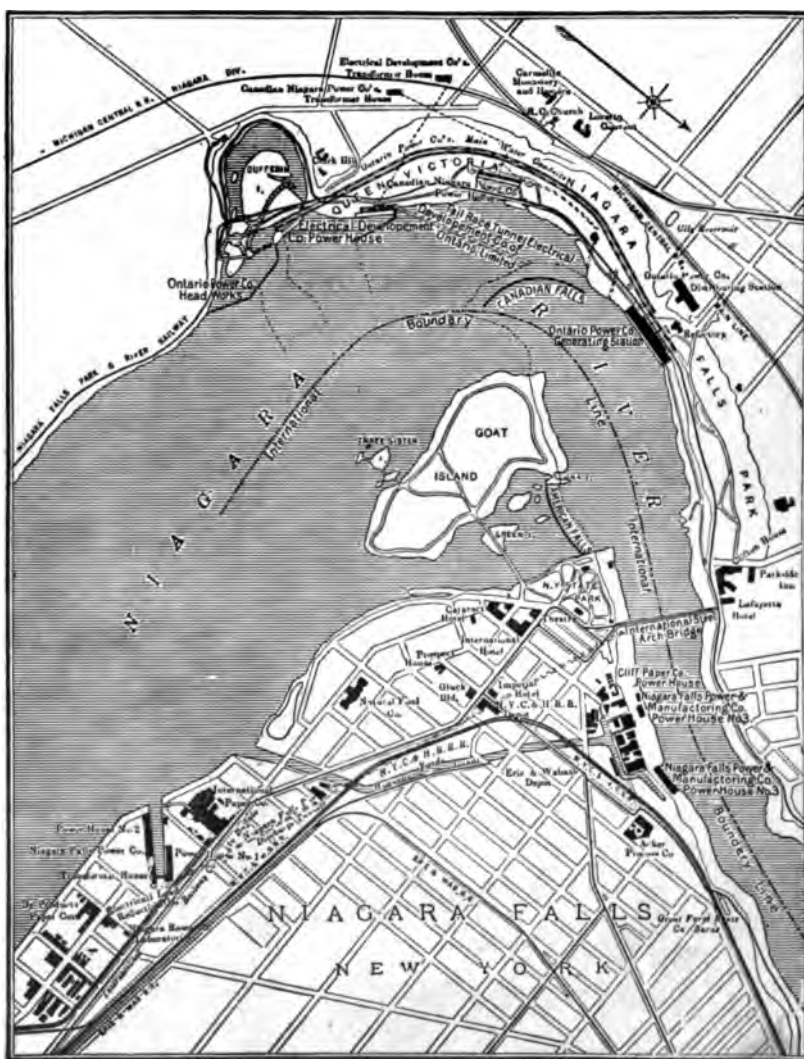
#### THE MISCHIEF DONE.

Defense is being prepared by Niagara's natural guardians. The New York State Legislature has given favorable view to bills with the general purpose of prohibiting further water-abstraction along the American bank. In this they have the enthusiastic support of the American Civic Association, the Merchants' Association of New York, several leading magazines, most of the daily press,—last, and amusingly in earnest, the operating power companies themselves, which, being in, are only too glad to keep all others out. But if these very companies, with the Canadian plants, increase their water-consumption to 40,000 feet per second, the American fall will be ruined as a spectacle, according to the careful and unchallenged statistics of Dr. John M. Clarke, the New York State geologist, and the power companies will still be well within their total authorization of 48,000 feet. Not to rest

at precaution, but to cut off even these vested rights in so far as they endanger the magnificence of the falls, has been the cry of nature-lovers throughout the country. Who are the supreme rulers of Niagara Falls? they have asked. To whom shall we appeal?

#### SUPREMACY OF A TREATY.

On this subject, three Attorneys-General of the United States agree. Considered as a national boundary, the Niagara River can be regulated by a treaty between the federal government of the United States and the government of Great



from the *Engineering Magazine*.

#### MAP OF ELECTRIC-POWER DEVELOPMENTS AT NIAGARA—TWO INCHES TO ONE MILE.

(The drain of these canals, pipes, and tunnels threatens the American fall first because, as shown, it is only one-third as wide as the Canadian and runs only about one-eighth as strong.)



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THE CURLING GREEN FLOOD OF THE CANADIAN FALL WILL REMAIN LONG AFTER OURS IS RUINED.

Contrast with the picture on the facing page, also taken from Goat Island, but looking in the opposite direction. The "Horseshoe" is twenty feet deep; our fall, between four and ten feet only.)

#### MORE WATER RIGHTS DEMANDED.

Water rights for two more American and four Canadian plants have been demanded by corporate interests. They involve, perhaps, 100 additional feet per second. The American companies are the Niagara Power & Development Company and the Niagara, Lockport & Erie Power Company. Their legal rights are doubtful. But there are also four sites for Canadian plants plotted by an Ontario government engineer in 1903, which may at any time be sold to the province to intending developers. These involve 30,000 feet.

It is true that, immediately above the "Horseshoe," water may be drawn off with perhaps no effect upon the American side, owing to Goat Island and the rapids above. But this portion of the bank is already crowded with power-houses. And the farther up the stream Canadian water is taken, the greater the lessening of our threatened fall.

Consult Dr. Clarke's assertion that 80,000 feet of water-abstraction will absolutely destroy the American fall, so that our citizens may walk dry-footed to Goat Island. Then add this 30,000 proposed new drain to the conservative estimate of 8,000 now authorized; total, 78,000. Add 100 to the reasonable estimate given below 1,000; total, 90,000. And 80,000 destroys!

Now the temper of the province as to Niagara preservation becomes a matter of interest. The Canadian press has lately been clamoring for a stop to the auctioning off of water from above the falls. But no precedent appears in history for such estoppel. The provincial government has consistently regarded its Niagara water endowments as stock in trade, for sale to the highest bidder. Besides, a sad plenty of our Canadian brothers remark, with satisfaction, that it isn't *their* fall whose beauty is immediately threatened!

#### CONSERVATISM OF THE FIGURES.

A word about the figures quoted from Dr. Clarke, whose championship of the falls has ever been no less well-considered than inspired. His statistics, carefully collected from governmental and other authorities, specially approved for this magazine by eminent hydraulic engineers familiar with conditions at Niagara, have just been re-verified by Dr. Clarke himself, and may confidently be taken as conservative in the extreme.

For instance, the president of the State Reservation at Niagara, Mr. Charles M. Dow, considers it reasonable to reckon that as much as 60,000 feet of water-flow has already been signed away by New York State and Ontario,—more than one-quarter of the total 224,000 feet of river-flow.

To the enterprises considered by Dr. Clarke as entitled to 48,000 feet.—Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company, Niagara Falls Power Company (American), Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ontario Power Company, and Electrical Development Company (Canadian).—Mr. Dow adds a sixth small company, and he estimates a greater allowance for two of them in the light of recent legal testimony from power-company presidents.

#### OUR FALL MORE THAN SIGNED AWAY.

Now, only one-eighth of the river flows on the American side. The 1,000-foot-wide American fall is only *one-third* the breadth of the Canadian, or Horseshoe, fall, and less than *one-half* its depth (under 10 feet, as against 20). So no more than *one-eighth* of the water in the Niagara River may be considered to flow over the American fall. (Mr. Dow thinks it might reasonably be computed at one-tenth.) And *over one-fifth, perhaps over one-fourth, of the river-flow has been signed away.*

This crude computation may drive home the engineers' warning. Millions of capital are invested in the electric-power plants and the factories of utensils, breakfast food, hooks and eyes, etc. Only temporary is the partial abstinence of those companies using less water than they may. Ontario may sell more water. New

York is not expected to revoke the charters granted.

It seems the verdict of the American people that the falls must be preserved as a wonder of nature—not be sucked into dark pipes and tunnels to make a marvel of engineering. To enforce this verdict, international action is needed—Great Britain and the United States cannot too soon join in the treaty that will hold back the water-abtractors from their already sighted triumph.

#### SWEEPING OPINIONS OF THREE ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Ex-Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, who was Attorney-General of the United States in President McKinley's cabinet, wrote the New York Merchants' Association, on January 31 :

Whatever jurisdiction the State of New York has over the waters of the river and their use is subject and subordinate to the power of the national government in two respects: First, with respect to navigation, as to which the laws of Congress are supreme; second, as to the subject of boundary between this nation and Canada, in respect to which the United States and Great Britain have the right, by treaty stipulation, to impose such conditions and regulations upon the use of the river and its waters as they deem mutually proper. A treaty duly negotiated between these two powers, and ratified by the Senate of the United States, would be the supreme law of the land; and if in such treaty it

were provided that no such use of the waters as is contemplated should be hereafter made, and if this regulation were enforced by act of Congress, the treaty and the legislation would be valid, the rights of the State of New York and all private riparian owners to the contrary notwithstanding.

Attorney-General Moody, the present incumbent of this high legal office, wrote to the Merchants' Association as follows :

I therefore suggest the view that in consideration of the general welfare and the highest public concern, and because of the peculiar relation of the Niagara River, as well as its navigability in large part, there could be no doubt of the federal interest and power.

The Attorney-General also wrote to the President, last October, following the submission to him by the President of a formal protest



THE ONTARIO POWER COMPANY'S BIG STEEL FLUME.

(The monster eighteen-foot pipes of this plant alone are authorized to carry off 12,000 feet of water per second—about one-nineteenth of the entire river-flow.)

from the American Civic Association, as follows:

As to the ground for federal intervention so far as proposed, I think there can be no doubt. . . . Nevertheless, I think that the character of Niagara Falls as one of the greatest natural wonders, its situation in a boundary river on the frontier of a foreign country, its undoubted historical relation as a natural possession and common heritage,—all these elements in the case would fully justify you in proposing through the ordinary diplomatic channels the consideration of this subject by the two governments immediately concerned.

From Senator Philander C. Knox, another former United States Attorney-General, a full agreement with this view has been informally obtained.

#### LAYING THE STATE'S-RIGHTS GHOST.

Fears have been expressed that international and federal action might be construed as "perhaps trenching somewhat on the rights of the State of New York," to quote a recent editorial in the *New York Sun*. Governor Griggs gives positive reassurance on this point:

It is, in my judgment, necessary, in order that full and complete control of this subject may be obtained by the two powers, that an international agreement in the form of a treaty should be made. Such a treaty would involve no infraction or trespass upon the rights of the State of New York, because its rights as above stated are subordinate to the superior jurisdiction of the nation, with respect to the stream as a navigable river and as an international boundary.

Neither need the Ontario government feel superseded; a sub-committee of the Cabinet will confer with it before any international action is taken. So the Dominion Minister of Public Works has declared.

#### A MIX-UP IN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

Many Niagara lovers have been anxiously awaiting the fate of a bill introduced by United States Senator Platt providing for a Niagara investigating commission, with an appropriation of \$20,000. Calls have been made upon Congress to pass the bill, and upon the President to arrange a personnel for the proposed commission without undue corporate leanings or dangerous hydraulic engineering enthusiasms.

The American Civic Association, however, considers this bill superfluous, since there is in existence an International Waterways Commission, containing American and Canadian members. It was created by the River and Harbor Act of 1902. The American representatives reported, last December, that they wanted more instructions and cash. In reply comes a joint resolution, January 31, offered in the House by Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, asking



A WASTE-TUNNEL OPENING BEHIND THE "HORSESHOE."

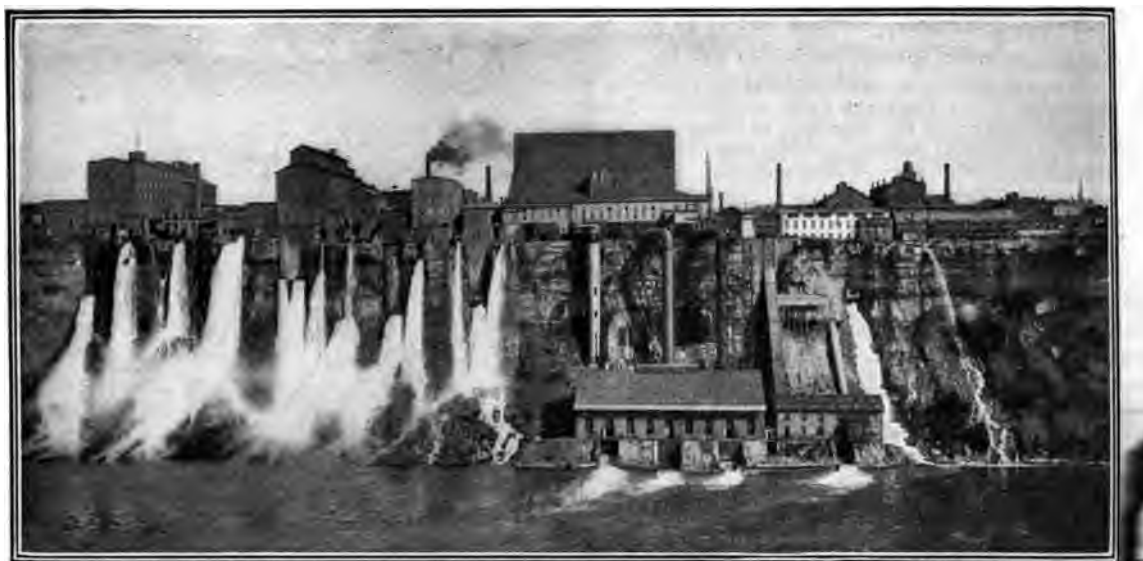
(This tail-race tunnel of the Electrical Development Company, one hundred and fifty-eight feet deep in the rock river-bed, drains the wheel-pit above the falls, finally dashing its water against the rear of the torrent from over the "Horseshoe." See map on page 433.)

the commission to report specifically and to exert "all possible efforts for the preservation of the said Niagara Falls." On February 16, the Secretary of War formally requested the Appropriations Committee of the House to see that the needed funds accompany the resolution when it becomes law. Subsequent proceedings in this direction will be of intense interest to all friends of the falls.

#### NEW YORK TO DO WHAT IT CAN.

The New York Legislature seems by way of carrying out Governor Higgins' emphatic request for Niagara preservation. "In some degree, repair the mischief already done," ran his message. To that end bills have been introduced by Assemblymen Shanahan and Foelker.

During twenty years, this law-making body granted charters to nine Niagara power companies, without money and without price,—or, at least, without any that the State ever saw. The general fumigation around Albany at the fall elections, however, is said to have cleaned out the "Niagara lobby" with the rest. If the freedom from corporate and other obligations of the present legislature is truly indexed by the character of its Speaker, young James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the present Niagara measures are in good hands.



A VIEW BELOW FIRST STEEL ARCH BRIDGE, SHOWING EFFECTS OF EARLIEST POWER-DEVELOPMENT ON NIAGARA RIVER.

These bills, however, are merely preventive. They are framed to prohibit future charters, to rescind those which are existing under a cloud of abused privileges, and to hold all remaining down to their water rights as at present authorized. So that even if the fullest-planned legislation be enacted by New York State, and even if Ontario belie her reputation as a good charter-seller, these last-mentioned assured rights will still exist as an imminent danger.

An amendment to the constitution of New York forbidding further diversion of water was unsuccessfully agitated in 1894. Even if this task were shouldered through, no prohibition would exist in Canada, where a ruinous diversion of 30,000 feet may at any time occur.

Another argument to the Legislature lies in the condition to which the New York State Reservation at Niagara would sink with the sinking falls. On these 107 acres some \$2,000,000 has been spent in the twenty years since the park was created.

The winning of this public park for the State makes a stirring example for the nation that is now trying to save its *raison d'être*. The late Andrew H. Green, "the Father of the Falls," afterward the long-time president of the commissioners, led this fight. After the private owners of disfiguring structures along the bank had been bought out, it was at last possible for American citizens to get within eyeshot of Niagara without yielding up fifty cents to some private "graft." The commissioners have so far prevented all plans to drain Niagara water from any point within the reservation.

#### THE FALLS "AS A COLD BUSINESS PROPOSITION."

The charge of sentimentality cannot stick to the would-be preserver of the falls. When these mighty historic waters shall be reduced to a thin spray, when a dozen groups of power-house capitalists are drawing rich dividends from the stolen life-fluid, where will be the 800,000 yearly visitors to the community? Where their twenty annual millions of holiday dollars?

The beneficence of the Niagara tourist is reflected not only in the profuse distribution of predatory hackmen and undeniable souvenir-venders, but also by the tremendous success in the more essential enterprise of local transportation companies, hotels, etc. Travelers are attracted, not by lighting facilities or by phenomenal factory power, but by the magnificence of the falls.

For the credit of their balance sheets alone, the business men of this section should strike for laws forbidding the proposed elimination of our greatest water-wonder.

#### PLENTY OF POWER FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER.

Some beholders of Niagara, however, may inevitably feel depressed by the sight of so much energy going to waste, as was Lord Kelvin, in 1893, when, standing before the falls, he hoped he would live to see all their power utilized.

Should all such turn their backs to the falls and betake themselves downstream to a point about 500 feet above the cantilever railway bridge, they would see before them a couple of million horse-power running to waste. In the two and

half miles of the Gorge which centers at the whirlpool there is a drop of 80 feet, one-half as much as the falls themselves give. By passing water around the Whirlpool, either in pipes running along the rock wall or tunnels through the rock, a 80-foot head could be obtained by a 13,000-foot conduit on the New York side or a 17,000-foot one on the Ontario side.

The cost of erection of such a pipe line on the New York side has been figured at 3 cents a foot, totaling \$468,000, and offering 12,000 horse-power. On this basis it would be necessary to invest only \$39 per horse-power, which many pronounce a good business proposition.

#### THE REAL VALUE OF NIAGARA.

The enormous and direct pressure for bringing the subject to the proper voting-point is being exerted by thousands of private citizens, by the aid of the press, by such bodies as the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and, above all, by the American Civic Association, which has among its omnipresent devoted friends more than one great periodical. Success is sure. Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the association, writes: "I have posses-

sion of sufficient letters from the Congressmen and Senators to show that any legislation the President wants will have immediate and favorable consideration."

The public feeling behind these movements is not necessarily insensible to the glory of having at Niagara "the power center of the world," or blind to the fascination of unique hydraulic problems magnificently executed. But it finds a glory and magnificence in the sight of what nature has done here which, compared with the success of a few industrial enterprises, is vastly more for the greater good of the greater number.

This is because one may readily compute and compare the value to civilization, industrially amazing though it be, of dynamos generating 10,000 horse-power apiece, of feeder pipes 18 feet in diameter, of a 200,000 horse-power plant.

But who can compute the value of Niagara's splendor? Of what enormous potentiality is the tightened nerve force, the exhilaration to higher ideals and deeds, of the beholders who wonder at such stupendous beauty, who thrill with the electric ozone of such thundering green waters?

Mournful indeed would be a mechanical triumph over this international inspiration!



NIAGARA RIVER "UNWATERED" ABOVE THE FALLS BY THE ONTARIO POWER COMPANY'S HUGE WING-DAM.

(Recent geologists of Europe and America came to study the river-bed, temporarily dried up for the power company's construction purposes.)



MAP OF THE CARIBBEAN REGIONS.

(Heavy black shadings indicate active volcanic formations. Light shadings indicate regions of seismic disturbances without active volcanoes. Arrows point to places where greatest disasters have occurred.)

## VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES IN THE CARIBBEAN REGIONS.

BY FRANCIS C. NICHOLAS, PH.D.

**I**N glancing over numerous periodicals, kind remembrances from friends in Spanish America during the past few weeks, I was forcibly impressed by the reports of an unusual number of seismic disturbances. Evidently a tremor had pulsed over all the regions about the Caribbean Sea, and, subsiding, had this time left Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and the West Indies unharmed. The newspapers, however, told of forebodings, and well might the people feel alarmed, for the records of disasters in the Caribbean regions are appalling, and recent occurrences in Martinique can still send a thrill of sympathetic dread through sensitive nerves. Awful as that catastrophe was, it is not alone in the records of harrowing disasters in those regions. Dangers from seismic disturbances, however, are not constant about the Caribbean Sea, where, to use a homely expression, all the principal volcanic formations seem to be plugged up, while, below them, forces accumulate, to break out at irregular intervals in fires and upheavals of destruction.

Mexico has been comparatively free from appalling disasters, although in many portions of

the country volcanic influences are pronounced, and the well-known smoking mountain Popocatepetl has always been an object of veneration and dread. Near it and in the southern portions of Mexico minor earthquake shocks are frequent, working sad damage at times, but not in such magnitude as at other places.

### DESTRUCTION OF GUATEMALAN CITIES.

The general volcanic formation of southern Mexico extends southward along the Pacific, where conditions of incessant danger are developed. In Guatemala, the dread sister peaks, the Water and the Fire volcanoes (Volcan de Agua and Volcan de Fuego), rise abruptly from the narrow alluvial plains along the Pacific, forming perfect cones towering upward above the lowlands and above the mountains some ten thousand feet. Objects of veneration and superstition in former days, objects of apprehension in our own times, they stand to-day in repose and silence, dominating all the country over which in former times they have wrought destruction. In the early Spanish days, it is related, the former capital, now known as Ciudad Viejo,



tterly destroyed by a flood of hot water from the Volcan de Agua; hence the name. The city was then moved to a place which was thought to be safe, and a new Guatemala was established. Here a city, one of the greatest of the Spanish capitals in America, grew up. It was lavish, plantations blossomed round the city, and fruits ripened in the flooding heat and in the wooing atmosphere of the red regions in the tropical uplands. Then a day of destruction; the city, in the height of its pride and its power, was blotted out—its history now—of which only the memorials of the ruins remain to tell of what had happened and to attest the mighty forces pent up in the interior volcanoes of Guatemala.

It was in 1774, and the capital was moved to the site of modern Guatemala City, where it has since remained. After that the old capital became known as Guatemala Vieja, and for a time was left deserted. Then it began building again, for the location is beautiful and the lands are rich; but the city has always been considered dangerous, and in 1874 it was visited by a destructive earthquake; not such as the former afflictions, because it was then earthquake and volcanic eruptions combined. Of this the old ruins bear silent witness, some of them very beautifully; for, though destroyed, they tell how great the disaster had been, and how terrible are the forces which it was destroyed.

#### AN SALVADOR AN EARTHQUAKE CENTER.

A zone of volcanic activity stretches southward and develops its present center of greatest activity in the republic of Salvador, where the city of San Salvador, is spoken of as constantly suffering from seismic disturbances. This, of course, is an exaggeration, though earthquakes are frequent, and on that account the houses are low, with heavy walls and substantial support—a form of construction common throughout the Caribbean regions, where the dread of earthquakes has influenced the forms of architecture.

Certainly there is good reason for solid low buildings in San Salvador, that city having been ravaged by earthquakes four times.—in 1594, 1608, in 1719, and in 1854. There is now apprehension of a fifth visitation, though the people are so accustomed to volcanic phenomena that they give little heed to them. Not far from the city the volcano Izalco keeps constant activity, maintained for so long a time that it is called the Lighthouse of the country. In the night-time this volcano is immensely beautiful, rising a dark shadowy form at a distance, a dull light always glowing at

the apex of the cone. The eruptions are at intervals, occurring every few minutes; then the crater glows with a sullen light, suddenly flaring to a fervid red; then a rumbling explosion, an outburst of light, and masses of molten lava are hurled upward to dizzy heights, and, turning, descend swiftly in graceful curves and lines of fire. Then the light fades down and only a dull glowing remains till the next eruption.

#### THE VOLCANOES OF NICARAGUA.

From Salvador, across Honduras, there are no volcanoes, though the western portions of that country are distinctly volcanic in formation, and from some of the mountains rumblings are heard at times, and earth movements are frequent. South of Honduras, in Nicaragua, volcanic manifestations are much in evidence. Here the chain bends southeast; and, in fact, there are two ranges, one in Nicaragua and one in Costa Rica, between them a long depression which has been seriously advocated as the best route for an interoceanic canal. In Nicaragua, earthquakes are at times almost constant, and some of the volcanoes are dangerous, threatening now with signs of renewed activities, particularly Momotombo, the highest. Coseguina, a smaller volcano, is, however, probably more dangerous, and it, too, is giving warnings. In 1835 this volcano broke out with such fury that the violence of its eruptions exerted an influence during four days over a radius of a thousand miles, sand having fallen in the city of Mexico, in Bogotá, Colombia, and in Jamaica, West Indies.

In Costa Rica, the volcanoes are quiet; only one crater, Poas, is burning, and the eruptions have been feeble. Formerly, activity must have



RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CHURCH IN GUATEMALA ANTIGUA.  
(Low houses of an earthquake country. The Volcan de Agua is seen at a little distance.)



MOMOTOMBO IN "MILD ACTION"—FROM LAKE NICARAGUA.

been intense, lavas predominating for miles about the now tranquil peaks standing gray and naked; ominous though silent.

In this extended range of volcanic mountains stretching from southern Mexico to Costa Rica a soil develops from the decomposing lavas which is peculiarly adapted to coffee-cultivation, and it is truly said that only from below the volcanoes can that delicate coffee be had so abundantly produced in Central America, and for which those regions have become celebrated almost throughout the world. Many of the coffee plantations suffer their full burden of afflictions because of the angry volcanoes, and we hear, at times, of ruined crops, plantations buried under ashes, and buildings destroyed. In general, however, these regions are prosperous, and the people plant again, for it is only at times that the volcanoes break out, and in Costa Rica there has never been any trouble from such disturbances.

#### EARTHQUAKES. AT PANAMA.

Active volcanic manifestations do not extend south of Costa Rica in Central America. The Isthmus of Panama is free from volcanoes, though there are many volcanic sediments, brought from a distance, apparently, and earthquakes occur, though they have not been violent. Recently some rather unimportant movements have been reported, and in 1882 the façade of the cathedral at Panama City was thrown down by an earthquake. The buildings in that city indicate that there is little popular fear of earthquakes,

for many of them are of two stories, and a goodly proportion have three stories, giving to Panama an appearance quite different from that of many places in the Caribbean regions.

While the Isthmus is free from volcanoes, it does not follow that serious earthquakes may not occur. For violent seismic movements may affect regions where there are no volcanoes. An example of such is found in eastern Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas, where earthquakes are common and there are no volcanoes.

#### SUBSIDENCE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.

Seismic disturbances along the coast of northern South America might be accounted for by the gradual subsidence of that region, which in many ways seems clearly indicated. In those regions land is not built up at the mouths of the great rivers, nothing but low swamps, lagoons, and mud banks being found, in spite of the volume of eroded material annually brought down from the interior. At places sand bluffs, and even rocky cliffs, bear indications of the gradual encroachment of the sea upon the land, a phenomenon illustrated at the city of Rio Hacha, in eastern Colombia, where a whole street has disappeared since the last century and the water is still eroding. In the western portions of Colombia are other evidences of subsidences; at the mouth of the Atrato River dead trees were until recently standing, gaunt and naked, half-submerged in low marshes, indicating that not very long ago a forest was there in full

th. Old men have told me of trees and sand along the south shore of the Gulf of Darien, how they had frequently camped there voyaging along the coast or preparing to ride the Atrato River. Now nothing can be found in that vicinity but lagoons and soft, immoveable mud banks covered with aquatic plants. This is evidence that the northern coast of South America is subsiding with some energy movement, and may account for the frequent seismic disturbances in those regions.

#### UPLIFTING OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE ANTILLES.

While northern South America is subsiding, there are evidences that Central America and the West Indies are being forced upward, and this accounts for the frequent outpourings of volcanic activities among those countries and islands. Such gradual uplifting is evidenced by constant accumulation of sand bars along the eastern coast of Central America and abundant alluvial deposits at the mouths of the rivers, although the material brought down to the sea in Central America does not compare in volume to that brought down by the rivers of northern South America. The elevations in the West Indies are clearly indicated by the terraced formations in Cuba at Cape Masi, where a series of plateau-lands and precipices at intervals up the sides of the mountains mark the former levels

of the sea, which is at present breaking against the exact counterpart of the formations along the ridges above it. In other portions of the West Indies similar formations can be seen, but nowhere are they found so clearly defined as at Cape Masi. There have been subsidences in the West Indies, but the general last movement has been upward.

#### EARTHQUAKES IN VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.

In regard to earth movements, it may be stated that it is generally well established that our own Atlantic coast is sinking at the rate of about an inch a century, and this may influence the uplifting in the West Indies and Central America. Apparently, our coast is not sinking so rapidly as that of northern South America, but should the movement become more pronounced, then the slight tremors reported as occurring in our country at times might increase in force till they equaled the menacing seismic disturbances in Colombia and Venezuela. To illustrate the prevalence of earthquakes in those regions, a popular legend relates that in the early days of the republics a certain Senator was traveling from the city of Cucuta, a place of some importance on the Venezuela-Colombian frontier, and making his way to the capital, at Bogotá, journeying over a route where earthquakes were dangerous. Presently he noticed a

man's hat in the road before him, and calling to his servant, said: "Tomas, there is a good hat. Pick it up; it can serve you in some way." The servant obeyed, and to their astonishment they found the top of a man's head under the hat. Then, digging with energy, they uncovered the face, that the man might breathe, and by vigorous work they presently had him rescued from an untimely grave. Then, with a low bow, the rescued one said: "Gentlemen, since you have been so good as to pick up my hat, and then to save me, continue your favors and help me dig out my mule, that I may make haste with you from this dangerous place." So the three, working together, soon dug a fine mule out of the recently quaking earth, and presently re-



EXAMPLE OF COFFEE GROWN IN VOLCANIC SOIL.  
(Costa Rican coffee, said to be the best in the world.)



Miss Harriet Fulmer,  
superintendent.

A GROUP OF VISITING NURSES OF CHICAGO.

## THE VISITING NURSE AS A SOCIAL FORCE.

BY FRANCES MAULE BJÖRKMAN.

**I**N every densely populated city in the United States there may now be seen going about at almost any hour of the day or night, in the worst weather and in the darkest and most squalid streets, numbers of earnest-faced, capable-looking young women wearing plain dark uniforms.—usually consisting of long, loose cloaks and small bonnets, with short veils,—and carrying plain black leather bags. They are almost as familiar figures in the poorer quarters as the Salvation Army lassies, and they are accorded an even greater degree of respect. Streets that are dangerous to other people are perfectly safe to them. Doors that are closed to every one else are opened quickly to their knock. Wherever there is sickness or suffering they are always welcome, and wherever there is sickness or suffering they are always found.

These are the visiting nurses,—trained specialists who give the best part of their lives to carrying expert care to the sick poor in their own homes, to instructing them in the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and to rooting out and de-

stroying the unwholesome conditions which cause the spread of disease. Although they have been in existence a comparatively short time, they have already become an almost indispensable factor in the hygiene of the large city.

Their function is threefold. They are at once nurses, teachers, and inspectors. Into the homes of the poor they bring the definite knowledge and the trained skill which the high-salaried nurse in private practice brings into the homes of the rich; but, as visiting nurses, it is not enough that they should use their skill and training for their patients alone. Much of what they know they must teach to the other members of the family, and, without presuming upon the confidence reposed in them as nurses, they must see and report to the authorities every unwholesome condition that may become a menace to public health.

Their work is both social and personal; their duty is to the community as well as to the individual. Since the beginning of the tuberculosis crusade they have done more to check the ad-

of the White Plague than any other one. Since they have been given a chance to their work into the schools they have rially reduced the spread of contagious disease while retaining in the class-room hundreds of children who would otherwise be deprived of right to free education. They have been estimable service to health boards in discovering and reporting unsanitary conditions h are hidden from even the trained eyes of regular inspector because he has not their ties for daily observation.

ese, however, are new developments of their. Originally they were nurses and nothing; but as they nursed they saw that there other things for them to do, and they did.

#### TRAINED NURSE IN THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

was in 1877 that the first systematic trained ing for the poor in their homes was under- by the woman's branch of the New York Mission Society. At that time the motive purely personal and philanthropic. The hearted women who made up the member- of the organization had learned from their volent work that it was sometimes impossi- r disadvantageous for poor people to go to itals, and out of pity for individuals they n to send nurses to the sick in their own es. Other societies followed their example, before long all the larger charitable organi- ns were maintaining one or two visiting es.

those days the visiting nurse acted in ly the same capacity as the high-priced ed nurse in private practice. She was eyes hands to the attending physician. She hed the patient and kept an exact record of temperature, pulse, and respiration. She the necessary dressings; she gave the s, the irrigations, and the enemas; she nistered the medicine and combed the pa- s hair, made his bed, got his meals, and his sick-room fresh, neat, and clean.

it with even all these activities the nurses d that there was a broader scope for their fic knowledge and training. They learned their task was almost hopeless so long as eople among whom they labored constantly d everything by their absolute ignorance of aws of hygiene and sanitation. They saw they must teach as well as nurse, and in the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association oston was founded with this purpose in . The same year saw the organization of Visiting Nurse Association in Philadelphia e same principles. Two years later, Chicago

followed with its Visiting Nurse Association, which has since become the mother of a whole family of flourishing little associations in other cities. From 1890 on, organizations for expert care and instruction for the sick poor in their own homes multiplied with such rapidity that there is now hardly a city of large population in this country that does not have its visiting nurse association as surely as its city hall.

#### THE FAITHFUL ALLY OF PUBLIC-HEALTH OFFICIALS.

Visiting nursing has, in fact, become a part of the municipal business. In every city where the nurse has begun her work in her private capacity as nurse, and then as nurse-instructor, supported by private subscription, the health boards have shown their appreciation of her value in preventing and eradicating disease by taking her in as a regular part of their official machinery. The health department of New York City supports fifty nurses to visit the children of the public schools, seven to visit and instruct tuberculosis patients, and two to look after persons afflicted with other contagious diseases. Bellevue Hospital and its allied institutions support one nurse each in connection with their outdoor work against tuberculosis, and the members of the various visiting nursing organizations are urged by the health department to wear its badge and to help enforce its regulations. In every other city where visiting nursing is carried on some part of the administration of the health ordinances is given into the nurses' hands. In San Francisco, visiting nurses are empowered to serve papers for violations of the sanitary regulations. In Chicago, the members of the Visiting Nurse Association have just been made probation officers of the Juvenile Court in order that a watch be kept over the physical condition as well as the moral welfare of its wards.

These progressive measures were not due primarily to the sagacity and insight of the public officials, however. The initiative came wholly from the nurses themselves. In some instances, they have even met with opposition. The same Visiting Nurse Association in Chicago whose members have been made officers of a court has only now, after two years of unavailing effort, succeeded in securing permission of the school board to place one nurse in the public schools to experiment with the line of work which is done in New York by a trained staff of fifty.

#### THE NURSE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In San Francisco, Miss Elizabeth Ashe and Miss Daisy Johnson, two nurses from the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association, offered

their services and supplies to the school board for a six months' experiment, a year ago, and to-day their work is a regular part of the public-school system. Miss H. A. Willis, under the auspices of the Mothers' and Fathers' Club of Boston, has just begun a similar experiment with a view toward getting the system officially installed in the Boston schools. In slow Philadelphia, the Visiting Nurse Society voluntarily provided a school nurse for two years and a half before official action was taken, but its patience and perseverance has been rewarded at last with an appropriation that will make it possible for the complete system to go into operation at once.

In every city where any form of public work on the part of the visiting nurse has been initiated, recognition of its value has been immediate. In a little more than three years the number of nurses in the New York schools has grown from one to fifty. At the beginning of one autumn the caring for children afflicted with minor contagious diseases in the schools instead of the excluding of them was a dream in the mind of Miss Lillian D. Wald. The next, it was a system in operation under the official supervision of the Department of Health and the Board of Education.

As head of a settlement for nurses which she had founded in the heart of the East Side, in New York, Miss Wald had found an appalling number of children of school age who were being excluded from school and deprived of the benefits of education because they were suffering from some one of the minor contagious diseases which might easily be cared for and cured in the school building. She spoke to the commissioner of health and the president of the Board of Education, and secured from them permission to make one month's experiment with one nurse and supplies furnished by the settlement.

Miss Lina L. Rogers, now superintendent of the staff of fifty nurses, undertook the work, and in one month,—often using a window-sill in a corner of the indoor playground for her operating-room, and making hundreds of calls upon excluded children in their homes after school hours,—she inspected some ten thousand children of four schools on the lower East Side. Scores that had been excluded for scabies, eczema, ringworm, and sore eyes were restored to their class-rooms; while others, suffering from really serious disorders which had escaped the notice of the school physician at his wholesale weekly inspection, were placed under systematic treatment in their homes, or in hospitals and dispensaries.

Miss Rogers found a boy of twelve who had never been to school a whole day in his life, al-

though he had presented himself faithfully at the beginning of every term. On his scalp there was a slight eczema, and he was regularly excluded from attendance by the medical inspector as coming under the contagious-disease prohibitions. He had become intensely sensitive because he could not read the signs on the lamp-posts, and kept almost entirely away from healthy association with other children. A shelf in his home was lined with various boxes which had been given him by the medical inspector, but which he had never been instructed how to use.

Miss Rogers treated his scalp and showed him how to apply his various salves. Then she put him into school and attended him in his school building until his trouble had entirely disappeared.

At the end of her experimental month Miss Rogers received her appointment from the Board of Health as official nurse-inspector of schools, and the Board of Education assumed responsibility for the supplies necessary to her work. The month after, twelve nurses were appointed to help her, and on the first of the year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted \$30,000 for the work and doubled Miss Rogers' staff. Thirty-five nurses were appointed for the second year, and last January saw the installation of fifteen more. The school buildings which have recently been erected have included in their plans a special room, properly fitted up, for the nurse's work.

Before the advent of the school nurses, routine inspections were made once a week by the school physicians. Every child with the least indication of contagious disease was sent home, to remain until he was cured. As nobody followed him to his home to see that he began treatment, he very often failed to come back. Under the present system, the routine inspection is made by the nurses, and every child with the indications of contagious disease is sent to the school physician. As the physician is thus required to look at only the ailing children, he is enabled to give each one a thorough examination. The eyes are tested for defects of vision, and the ears for defects of hearing. The teeth, throat, nose, lungs, spine, extremities, and skin are carefully gone over, and a general test made of the mental action.

Each child is then returned to the nurse with directions for treatment. Whenever possible, he is retained in school and the treatment applied in the school building. If the child must be excluded, the nurse is required to follow him into his home and to show some one in his family how to take care of him, or, if necessary, to take care of him herself, except in the case of illness



highly contagious nature, when the child is d after by one of the two contagious-disease s provided by the city for the purpose.

fore the nurses introduced the new system s necessary to exclude every child with the sign of communicable disease, in order to nt the schools from becoming hotbeds of gion. Under the present régime, the spread ease has been even more effectively checked, ret 98 per cent. of the children formerly ex d are retained in their class-rooms. The s report that as a rule the parents are touch-grateful for the care given the children have punctiliously followed out the direc-

In many cases the standard of neatness cleanliness has been greatly raised.

the course of their regular work the nurses stumbled across many evils out of their fic line, but which they have nevertheless able to correct. For instance, a boy of eight ound in school suffering from abscesses of eck. As he was so weak that he could y walk, the nurse took him home. She l that the father had been ill and out of for months, and that the family of six chil- had been living on one meal of beans and oes a day. The nurse reported the case to harity Organization, secured the services of tor and a visiting nurse for the father, and l work for the eldest boy. The immediate ities were relieved by a subscription from achers in the school from which the sick ad been taken. In investigating the illness e child in a certain family the nurse found of ten who had never been allowed to go ool at all. He was the child of a former age on the part of his father, and his step- er made use of him to pick up coal along ailroad tracks. As the father was a con- d drunkard and perfectly willing to have hild taken off his hands, the nurse found oy a good home in the country.

ring the summer, the sick babies in the ents provide the school nurses with plenty ep them busy. They make regular daily ls of their districts, instructing the mothers e care of the younger children, and doing uring that comes in their way.

#### IN THE CRUSADE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

ispensable as the work of the school nurse w felt to be in New York, and rapidly as lea of school nursing is spreading to other , the tuberculosis nurse has received even prompt recognition. In this field the need er labors had become acutely felt before ffered them. The spread of tuberculosis given the whole country a fright, and any

measure to check it was seized upon with almost frantic eagerness. When the nurse came forward with her exact knowledge, her trained skill, and her courageous indifference to the danger of infection she was welcomed by the civil authorities and the victims of the disease alike. Health boards did not need to be asked twice to make the visiting tuberculosis nurse a regular member of their staffs. They had already found out that without her they could make no headway against the disease.

Two years ago, the New York Department of Health began the first organized crusade against tuberculosis, and to-day the city is laid out into seven districts, each one of which is in charge of a nurse-inspector whose duty it is to visit every case of tuberculosis reported to the department from her district and to ascertain what measures are being taken to care for the victim and to protect others from infection. By tactful questioning, she ascertains the number of light and the number of dark rooms in the home, the total air-space, the possibilities for ventilation, the character of the plumbing, the degree of cleanliness, the number in the family, the character of the patient's work, the amount of his income, and the quantity and quality of the food he is in the habit of eating. She also finds out whether he has a separate bed and whether he is occupying a well-ventilated room, whether he spends any amount of time out-of-doors every day, whether he is within reach of a park, and whether he has learned the use of the various contrivances for preventing the spread of the disease.

If the conditions are not satisfactory and the patient is not well instructed and under the care of a physician, it is the duty of the nurse to change the conditions, to give the instructions, and to secure the services of a dispensary doctor. She does no actual nursing, and, except for the fact that she has all the skill and the special training of her profession, she is more teacher and inspector than nurse.

While tuberculosis patients do not require a great deal of the nurse's personal care except in advanced cases, almost every one would be better for her ministrations at times, and therefore a great deal of the highly specialized skill of the Department of Health nurses is held out of use. Both nurses and officials realize this, and are beginning already to look forward to a time when the teaching and inspection will be done by persons with just enough of the nurse's training to enable them to see and correct unwholesome conditions and when their energies will be reserved for the exercise of the higher activities of their profession.

Meanwhile, they, together with the three visiting nurses from Bellevue, Gouverneur, and Harlem Hospitals, and the nurses from private organizations which maintain a visiting-nurse service, have helped to reduce the death rate from tuberculosis in New York 50 per cent. Their work of investigation and inspection is rapidly making the horrors of "lung blocks" impossible. Healthy families can no longer move into infected rooms just made vacant by the death of a tuberculosis patient, because the nurse keeps watch of every case from beginning to end and sees that the lodgings are thoroughly disinfected immediately after death. Instances of a person in an advanced stage of consumption occupying the same bed with an uninfected person in a room without light and ventilation are becoming less and less frequent, for the nurse's first act is always to secure for the consumptive a bed by himself in a well-lighted and well-ventilated room and to explain the possibilities of roofs and fire-escapes for both sleeping and living purposes. The grim travesty of giving a consumptive medicine and prescribing fresh air and exercise when he is without sufficient food has been largely done away with since the nurses have been empowered to give their patients access to the diet kitchens for the tuberculosis rations of milk and eggs.

#### INITIATIVE TAKEN BY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Long before the health boards began this work, however, the private visiting nursing associations had in operation an active campaign of their own. In every city where there was a visiting nursing association something was being done. Every association had set aside one nurse to devote herself to tuberculosis patients, but, unlike the Department of Health nurses in New York to-day, they not only sought out the unwholesome conditions and gave instructions in prophylactic measures, but they did the actual nursing.

As much as three years ago, the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago gave voluntarily \$2,000 from its always slender funds for the formation of an anti-tuberculosis committee, and from that time up to the present the war against consumption in Chicago has been waged chiefly by the association nurses. Until the closing down of the present winter the association maintained one nurse, Miss Anne Tillinghast, at the tuberculosis camp which the Gad's Hill Settlement had established at Glencoe, Ill. At the breaking up of the camp for the cold weather it was found that Miss Tillinghast herself was among those who required to be sent to a milder climate. Through her devoted care for her patients, she had contracted the disease herself.

#### NURSES' SETTLEMENTS.

In order to perform the instructive part of their work with the greatest effectiveness, some of the nursing organizations operate on the plan of a social settlement. The nurses live in the midst of the people who need them most, and their patients are their friends and neighbors. Their living conditions are largely the same as those of their patients, and they are familiar with all the difficulties and problems that their patients have to meet. Their home is a neighborhood center and a headquarters for the dissemination of the laws of hygiene and sanitation through regular settlement classes.

The system originated about twelve years ago with Miss Lillian D. Wald's Nurses' Settlement in Henry Street, in the heart of New York's great lower East Side. As Miss Wald had never heard of a social settlement at the time, and as her plan of work grew wholly from her personal observation of the needs of the people among whom she was working, the Henry Street center represents an entirely independent development of the settlement idea.

Except for its specifically settlement features, it is to New York just what the various visiting nurse associations are to other cities. Besides the residents who carry on the settlement work and do the nursing for the immediate vicinity in Henry Street and in the branch house in Seventy-eighth Street, it maintains the usual staff of district nurses. Each nurse lives in her district and does the work of her district, reporting to the central office in Henry Street once a day. A young colored woman covers the negro quarter, and, so far as possible, nurses who speak the language and understand the temperamental qualities of the people are maintained in the foreign sections.

The same general plan is pursued in the Te-hama Street Settlement and in the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association in San Francisco. The Instructive Visiting Nurse Association of Baltimore does not call itself a settlement, but its work embraces a number of distinctively settlement features.

#### PUPIL VISITING NURSING.

Until recently, no nursing of the poor in their homes was done by the hospitals, but within the last two years the Presbyterian Hospital in New York and the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago have inaugurated a system of pupil visiting nursing whereby a large number of the poor receive the benefit of a nurse's trained skill in their homes and the pupil nurses themselves the benefit of a course in general outside nursing. In

go, the pupil nurses work under the direction of the Visiting Nurse Association. In New York the work is done under the direction of the graduate nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital training-school, and is supported by a fund of \$5,000 annually donated by Mrs. W. L. Vanderbilt, Sr.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's motive in instituting the work was educational rather than philanthropic. She was concerned more with correcting what she felt to be a defect in the training of nurses than with relieving the necessities of the poor. She had been trying for years, with extremely satisfactory results, to find a nurse capable of taking complete charge of all the illness in her household among the servants and the members of the family alike and of displaying the same indifference in dressing a burned finger as in carrying off a case of pneumonia. Her inference from what she saw at the hospital training of nurses was that the lack of initiative, ingenuity, adaptability, and that some form of outside help should form part of the training-school curriculum.

Mrs. Vanderbilt accordingly decided that the last three years of the course of every pupil in the training-school should be given to visiting nursing. The work is now two years old, and is pronounced a qualified success. The nurses themselves admit that they have learned more from it than from any other one feature of their training, and their superiors have noticed a marked increase in those qualities which Mrs. Vanderbilt found conspicuously lacking. The new course has acted as an excellent check upon the tendency to extravagance which has always been every nurse's chief grievance against the trained nurse.

#### ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION OF THE NURSE'S SERVICE.

It is a principle of all the visiting nurse associations to give their labors, not as charity, but as public service. Although their work originates in philanthropy, the chief motive which actuates all the associations now is pure social efficiency. Hospitals are a heavy expense to the individual body. It costs infinitely more to care for an individual in one of these costly institutions than in the individual home. Besides, it has been found that in many instances when the mother is removed to the hospital the whole family gradually lapses upon public charity for support. If the mother is taken away, the father's forgetfulness in the poor man's only panic drifts into mendicancy or crime, while the children are left to run the streets and to fall

into the children's societies and juvenile courts. If the father is removed, the mother must either work night and day and leave the children to the street or seek help in public relief. If, on the other hand, mother or father can be treated in the home, the family life and the family pride are preserved, and public relief is taxed only for the services of the nurse.

No matter how numerous the hospitals or how great their capacity, the overcrowding problem is always pressing. It is the business of the visiting nurses to relieve this congestion and to save the hospital beds for acute cases by keeping the less serious out of the hospitals and giving them adequate treatment in their homes.

By doing this, the nurse not only cares for the individual case in the most economical manner, but she puts into operation preventive measures which are even more valuable and infinitely more far-reaching by establishing in the minds of all the members of the family a wholly new standard of living. To many a poor family a long and expensive illness has been a blessing in disguise. The ignorance of hygiene and sanitation among the tenement dwellers is due more to the unfavorable conditions surrounding them than to willful negligence, and the nurses find that as a rule they have only to inform their patients of what is right to find it done. Frequently the mothers tell the nurses that they would have been saved endless trouble if only the sick spell had come years before.

The services which the nurses perform for their patients are almost without limitation. Unlike most other specialists, they do whatever is to be done. They wash and dress the children, scrub the floors, wash the dishes, and buy and cook the meals. Wherever there is great squalor, they supply proper beds and bedding and clean clothing. Wherever there is want, they procure the aid of the organized charities. In case of need for glasses, artificial limbs, crutches, or invalid chairs, they find some means of supplying them.

To avoid the appearance of giving charity, they make a practice of asking for a nominal fee whenever it entails no actual hardship. In return, they maintain with their patients the same standards of etiquette and ethics which exist between the high-salaried nurse and her wealthy employer. The visiting nurse is perhaps more free from the dangers of "automatic charity" than any other humanitarian worker. As a server of the community rather than the individual her work expands from the narrow limits of private charity into the broad lines of public service.

# FOOD SCIENCE AND THE PURE-FOOD QUESTION.

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**A** GAIN, through the agency of the facile principle of interstate commerce regulation, has the much-buffed theory of State rights received another shock, this time a mild and (as usually the case previously) a necessary one. After ignoring twenty-seven "pure-food" bills during the last sixteen years, the United States Senate, on February 21, last, by a vote of 63 to 4, passed the so-called Heyburn "national pure-food bill." In registering his vote against the measure, on State-rights grounds, Senator Bailey criticised the growing tendency to come to Congress for legislation when it happens that State authorities fail in the prosecution of offenses of any class.

As we shall see, nearly all of our States have elaborate laws relating to the purity of food-stuffs sold to the public, and (to quote the United States Department of Agriculture's chief chemist) if all these laws could be executed to the letter there would be little complaint, in this country, of commerce in adulterated or misbranded foods. A State food-inspection department, however, even when efficient in its control of the manufacture and sale of foods within its jurisdiction (which will be all the more necessary when a national law is finally put in operation), cannot control or punish a manufacturer in another State where the laws are not enforced. Nor can a State regulate commerce in unbroken packages of foodstuffs between States.

The Congress of the United States cannot make police regulations of any kind for various States, but it can make such regulations for foodstuffs, etc., entering into foreign import or export commerce, or interstate commerce. Several acts relating to our foreign commerce in foodstuffs are already in operation. The Heyburn bill is a bill to regulate commerce in foodstuffs and drugs generally, especially interstate commerce. It makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines, or liquors in any district or territorial possession under federal jurisdiction, and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another. Punishment by a fine of \$500, or by imprisonment for one year, or both, is prescribed, and, in case of corporations, officials

in charge are made responsible. Its enforcement is intrusted mainly to the United States Department of Agriculture, although the cooperation of several other departments is provided for.

The legal machinery of food-control varies, of course, with the form of government. Since 1875, governmental supervision of the sale of food to the public has become general among the civilized nations of the world. Owing to the limitations of our federal government, we have no national law that can exercise any control over the local manufacture and sale of food-stuffs except for revenue, nor is it likely that we ever shall have. Food-control in the United States may be divided, therefore, into two kinds,—viz., State or municipal inspection based upon the general principle of police powers, and federal supervision of the import, export, and interstate commerce aspects of the question.

The inspection of imported and exported food-stuffs is already being attempted by the federal government. The much talked of "national food law" is, as we have seen, principally a measure intended to control the interstate-commerce phase of the pure-food question. Its enactment and enforcement will assist the local (State) governments considerably in certain phases of their inspection work, but it will not for an instant supersede or render unnecessary the local inspection law or work, be such good, bad, or indifferent.

State food-inspection work dates back to about 1880, when, as a result of a widespread agitation on the subject of food-adulteration, a national committee was formed and a prize offered for the best draft of a law for the control and prevention of food-adulteration. The one chosen was that of Professor Wigner, of London, patterned to a large extent after the English law. It was made the basis of the present law in Massachusetts, enacted in 1882, and copied with few amendments in other States.

## THE QUESTION STATED.

Such, then, is very briefly the history of our pure-food legislation up to the present time. Fifty out of our fifty-one States and Territories now have more or less complete general food

honestly intended (except in a few cases) to control and prevent the adulteration of human efforts. In twenty-five States and Territories a genuine effort is made to enforce these laws with results, however, very far from satisfactory, as we shall see.

Meanwhile, the popular agitation in this country regarding the "pure-food question" is greater, perhaps, than ever before. What are the facts, and wherein does the difficulty lie? Are the State laws, with a very few exceptions, ineffectual, or considered so by the private and general public,—so much so that a national law, restricted in its scope as it must be, is regarded as necessary to cope with the question? What is the almost universal 40 to 50 per cent. adulteration of those food products that can be tested? Why the widespread friction in the majority of attempts to enforce the State laws, with a resultant antagonism and lack of healthy, natural coöperation on the part of the reputable trade interests?

Is it because of any unnecessary or unavoidable weakness in the State pure-food laws? Is it because the American people like to be humiliated, cheated, and defrauded, as the illustrious man said, or because the American grocery trade and commerce is utterly unscrupulous and set down aside all integrity in these days of business competition? Or is it because of a lack of training in food science and in the experience and discretion on the part of many of the politician-officials (including of the "chemists") concerned in food-inspection work, together with a universal popular misunderstanding or lack of knowledge regarding the science of the most expensive and vital of all human necessities, the primary of capital, the principal article of manufacture and commerce,—food?

#### ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF FOOD.

Food science is founded upon and involves practically three distinct sciences,—viz., political economy, physiology (especially nutrition), and physiological chemistry of the animal and vegetable substances used for food, briefly known as food chemistry. The first named, with a few exceptions to the others, concerns us here.

From the first laws up to the present time, food legislation has considered principally the economic and commercial aspect of the question.

The earliest laws dealt with the adulteration of wines, beers, tea, and coffee, these being the most important commercially, and frequently also from a revenue standpoint. In very recent years were the inert, worthless, foreign ingredients added, or the substitutions made,

harmful from a hygienic standpoint, and this is even more generally true to-day. The whole subject of food-adulteration and its control is almost entirely an economic and commercial-ethical question, the hygienic aspect of it being relatively unimportant, although—unfortunately for the success of many a pure-food law—the most talked of.

A glance at the list of adulterants so plentifully found in foodstuffs, as given below or in any modern food-inspection report, reveals practically no substances that can be considered poisonous or directly harmful to health in any sense of the word. The nearest approach to such a possibility is in the present undesirable tendency toward the unrestricted use of certain antiseptic preservatives whose hygienic effect is still a subject of scientific debate, especially when used in milk. The frequent reference, in the reports of untrained, prejudiced, or corrupted food-inspection officials, to such an admirable, wholesome, and valuable food product as glucose, for instance, or the many harmless coal-tar colors, as "poisonous," "harmful," "deleterious," etc., arouses only disgust and antagonism among the better informed.

Considering the alarming extent to which the adulteration of foodstuffs is practised, it is indeed fortunate that the character of the adulteration is generally harmless, except from the very important economic and moral standpoints. Were the case otherwise, the damage done to the public would be incalculable hygienically as well as economically. The magnitude and gravity, however, of the present annual economic loss alone, and its effect upon the reputable manufacturers, upon the bettering of the condition of the poor, and upon the balance of available capital, should make the subject of pure-food legislation of more interest to legislative and commercial interests than to even the already interested official, medical, and general public.

For it is a self-evident fact that if, for example, ground cocoanut shells are sold for pepper (to the extent of 70 and 80 per cent., as is the case more frequently than otherwise), we have then an unnatural inflated value established, with a resulting economic loss. Money is spent for utterly worthless material which might, for instance, have been spent for additional nutriment or used for renting better quarters. Pepper in itself may appear a small item, but it is merely one of a dozen or so examples which, however small in an individual case, gives a very large figure when multiplied by the number of families in a nation,—15,000,000, for instance.

One of the principal factors determining the industrial efficiency of the laborers of a nation

is found in the quality and quantity of the food consumed. In its capability for utilizing food as fuel the animal body may be likened to a steam-engine, and a very efficient one at that. If the quality is proper and constant,—and this is what nutrition investigations and dietary studies are for,—the increase in amount up to a certain point will make possible a greater amount of work. The increase ratio in efficiency, moreover, is much greater than the increase ratio in the amount of food. The vital value of a general knowledge of the composition and nutritive values of foodstuffs is indicated here.

We have spoken of food as the primary form of capital. This is another self-evident fact which every student of political economy is aware of. Primarily, capital was limited to subsistence for the laborers, and at present a full year's subsistence is the most important advance in a nation's progress toward industrial prosperity.

The close relationship between food and population is also of interest in these days of "race suicide" speculation. Population, theoretically, is supposed to increase by geometrical progression. This constantly threatens a lowering of the standard of living, and in those classes where the "fear of losing the decencies" of life (as Professor Senior expresses it) exists we find it a great preventive check to procreative force. Foremost among the desires commonly felt, after the requirements of mere existence are met, is the craving for a diversified diet. As Professor Francis A. Walker said, "Once let the traditional diet of a people, be it fish, or flesh, or grain, be crossed with some other species of food, exciting thus the pleasure which resides in variety, and an economic force has been introduced into the life of the community capable of producing mighty results."

#### FOOD MANUFACTURE AND EXPENDITURES.

Food was referred to above as the principal article of manufacture and commerce. According to the latest United States census, the manufacture of foods (excluding liquors) leads all other manufacturing industries, the value of the annual output being \$2,277,702,000, or 17.5 per cent. of the total value of the manufactured products of the United States. This is \$500,000,000 greater than the value of the iron and steel industry output. It is a wonderful example of the growth of factory methods in an industry once (less than fifty years ago) to a large extent domestic.

Regarding the expenditures for food, we have but to take into consideration the well-known actual statistical fact that nine-tenths of the people of this and other lands spend from 50 to

65 per cent. of their income (estimated for the great majority of American families to be not over \$500 yearly) for food alone, not including its preparation for the table at that. Dr. Edward Atkinson's estimate of \$1.50 per week, spent for food and drink for each adult, is surely moderate enough. This, upon an adult population basis of 60,000,000, gives us a weekly expenditure of \$90,000,000, which in a year would amount to the gigantic total of \$4,680,000,000. It is probably an underestimate to say that \$6,000,000,000 is expended annually for food and drink for our approximate 80,000,000 population. Take one very small item alone. According to an estimate made several years ago by the American Baking Powder Association, we buy 118,500,000 pounds of baking powder per annum, at a cost of about \$35,500,000.

It is an amazing fact that although the cost of food makes up so large a part of the cost of living and plays so important a part in economic and sociological problems, the most intelligent people know less concerning the elementary facts of food, its composition, sources, preparation for market, nutritive value, adulteration, misbranding, etc., than of almost any other necessity of life.

#### FOOD-ADULTERATION.

Having briefly outlined a few of the economic phases of the general subject of food science we may now proceed to a brief study of the direct cause of the pure-food agitation,—a subject involving, in addition to food economics, the food-chemistry phase of food science.

Adulteration may be divided into two varieties, intentional and accidental, the latter being usually considered as culpable as the former, and it is manifestly the manufacturer's or dealer's duty to see that accidental contamination is rendered impossible. Food-adulteration may be also said to consist of three kinds,—viz., deleterious, fraudulent, and innocent. An example of the first would be the unrestricted use of some preservative or coloring matter having a generally admitted harmful effect upon health; of the second, the various substitutions mentioned below; and of the third kind, the addition of the smallest sufficient quantity of some harmless coal-tar or vegetable color to confectionery, butter, or mustard when catering to a perverted public taste for gaudy or unnaturally colored food products. The usual prohibition of the sale of colored oleomargarine is merely to lessen the liability of its substitution for butter, and not to interdict the sale of a perfectly wholesome, nutritious foodstuff. Some of the commoner intentional substitutions, to be classed as



t adulterations, are the sale of oleo-  
for butter ; cereal products in coffee  
; colored dilute acetic acid for vine-  
red solutions of vanillin or coumarin  
extracts ; mixtures of alum and acid  
of lime for cream of tartar ; cereal  
and ground nutshells in spices ; glucose  
es, maple syrup, and honey ; refiner's  
naple syrup ; cottonseed, corn, or pea-  
olive oil ; flavored and colored apple  
glucose for jams, etc. ; wheat flour for  
t flour ; imitation liquors of all kinds ;  
milk ; "filled" cheese, etc.

cularly exasperating form of adultera-  
ected,—in fact, fostered,—by some  
d" laws, is the sale of the most worth-  
often entirely foreign mixtures as a  
ad," the latter word being of such a  
placed frequently as to be almost un-  
e or unsuspected. In some States, the  
e word "compound" is being prohibe-  
others are trying to get around the  
by requiring the word "compound"  
he same size type as the name of the  
posedly compounded, and also require-  
ment of the composition on the label.  
t case, the substance is supposedly un-  
rol," as being sold under a professed

absence of recent complete govern-  
ata it is impossible to state authorita-  
a percentage of adulteration for the  
ntry. In quoting, however, from the  
f States in which "food control" or  
has been in effect for some time, one  
cannot be accused of magnifying the  
exists in the whole country, and es-  
n the many States which, having no  
legislation on the subject, are regarded  
ate "dumping-grounds" for adulter-  
ucts of all kinds.

l first consider the reports of the food-  
department of the State of Massachu-  
foremost State in the Union in the  
matters of public concern. In 1883—  
the present efficient system of food  
was started, the percentage of adulter-  
ucts in those foodstuffs liable to be  
d was found to be exactly 57 per cent.  
later (1894), as a result of continuous  
ection meanwhile and the prosecution  
a thousand offenders, this percentage  
reduced to 31.2 per cent. In 1902,  
ly ten years more of constant inspec-  
prosecution, the percentage had fallen  
1.7 per cent. The average for this lat-  
as a whole, was about 26 per cent.

re see that under a rigid State control

of long duration the normal percentage of adul-  
terated products in those foodstuffs which can  
be adulterated, and are therefore inspected, is  
about 26 per cent. In most of our States and  
the country as a whole, it is, without doubt,  
nearly double that figure. In New Jersey, after  
fifteen years of investigation and warnings to the  
trade, but with no regular inspection and prose-  
cutions except for the sale of watered milk and  
substituted butter, the writer found a prevailing  
40 per cent. adulteration of foods (and 60 per  
cent. in the drugs) without paying especial atten-  
tion to notoriously adulterated articles.\*

#### WHAT WE SPEND FOR ADULTERATED FOODS.

It is to be understood, of course, that the  
above figures do not represent the percentage  
of adulteration of all foodstuffs in use. Inter-  
ested parties have claimed a very low rate for  
this proportion, but it is the consensus of au-  
thoritative opinion that the ratio cannot be less  
than 15 per cent. Taking \$6,000,000,000 as our  
approximate yearly expenditure for food (in-  
cluding beverages), we have a food-supply of a  
value of \$900,000,000 in an adulterated condi-  
tion. In other words, we spend that amount  
yearly for adulterated foods.

The actual economic loss is, of course, some-  
what less and more difficult of estimation, if not  
an impossibility. Dr. McNeal, dairy and food  
commissioner of Ohio, estimated that adultera-  
tion reduces the value when pure at least one-  
sixth. This is a rather low estimate, but even  
at that it gives us an annual economic loss of  
\$150,000,000. Dr. Abbott, in charge of the food-  
inspection work in Massachusetts for twenty  
years, or until his death, a year ago, modestly  
estimated that the effect of a well-enforced food  
law has been to save the consumers not less than  
5 per cent. of the total cost of the food consumed  
in that State. Applying this rule to the food  
expenditures of the whole nation, the saving  
would not be less than \$300,000,000 per year.

For the percentage of adulteration in indi-  
vidual foodstuffs (which, of course, varies from  
time to time) the reader should consult the vari-  
ous recent State and government reports upon  
food control or inspection.

In the table on the next page the large num-  
ber of milk samples, with a percentage of adul-  
teration much lower than in most States, serves  
to lower greatly the percentage of adulteration  
for the whole list. As it is, it bears out the  
above estimate of a 40 to 50 per cent. adultera-  
tion of all products that can be adulterated, for  
the country as a whole.

\* Report on Examination of Foods, Drugs, and Public  
Water-Supplies, New Jersey, 1903.

Foods examined.	Total number.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Character of adulteration.	Locality, etc.
Milk .....	6,256	1,949	31.1	Watered or preserved .....	Massachusetts, 1902.
Butter .....	945	554	58.6	Oleomargarine substituted .....	Pennsylvania, 1901.
Lard .....	186	55	29.2	Foreign fats substituted .....	Connecticut, 1902.
Olive oil .....	73	28	38.4	Other oils substituted .....	Connecticut, 1901.
Buckwheat flour .....	115	44	38.3	Other flours substituted .....	Connecticut, 1900.
Mustard .....	119	61	51.2	Flour, etc., added .....	New Jersey, 1902.
Mace .....	24	12	50.0	False mace or cereals added .....	Massachusetts, 1902.
Ginger .....	91	24	26.4	Exhausted or spurious .....	Connecticut, 1902.
Pepper .....	120	88	73.3	Nutshells or pepper husks added .....	New Jersey, 1902.
Lemon extracts .....	27	24	88.8	Below standard or artificial .....	Canada, 1902.
Vanilla extracts .....	21	21	100.0	Artificial or contained coumarin .....	Canada, 1902.
Chocolate and cocoa .....	45	18	40.0	Flour or corn-starch added .....	Massachusetts, 1902.
Coffee (ground) .....	45	39	86.6	Chicory or cereals added .....	Connecticut, 1907.
Tea .....	66	25	37.9	Exhausted or foreign leaves added .....	Massachusetts, 1900.
Molasses .....	41	22	53.7	Glucose substituted .....	New Jersey, 1902.
Honey .....	88	39	44.3	Glucose or sugar added .....	Massachusetts, 1900.
Preserved fruits .....	214	110	51.4	Contained glucose .....	*United States, 1902.
Jellies and jams .....	110	87	79.0	Artificial or adulterated .....	Connecticut, 1902.
Baking powders .....	76	59	77.6	Alum substituted .....	Connecticut, 1900.
Cream of tartar .....	76	24	31.6	Alum and phosphate of lime added .....	Connecticut, 1900.
Cheese .....	70	30	42.8	Deficient in true fat .....	Pennsylvania, 1902.
Ale and beer .....	47	12	25.5	Contained salicylic acid .....	Connecticut, 1902.
Soda-water syrups .....	115	71	61.7	Artificial or preserved .....	Connecticut, 1900.
Soda-water (in bottles) .....	71	43	60.6	Preservatives added .....	Connecticut, 1902.
Cider vinegar .....	134	82	61.2	False or below standard .....	New Jersey, 1902.
Catsups .....	94	79	84.0	Foreign color added .....	Connecticut, 1901.
Maple syrup .....	128	48	37.5	Glucose or cane sugar added .....	North Dakota, 1904.
Totals .....	9,377	3,648	38.9		

## REASONS AND REMEDIES.

Because there is very little adulteration of a harmful nature hygienically, there has been a tendency on the part of certain trade interests and journals to complacently remark upon the excellent character (!) of our food-supply and ignore or belittle official reports to the contrary. These same reports and the facts given above do not, however, warrant for an instant such a view, and it is very misleading, to say the least, to the readers of these journals, the reputable wholesale and retail grocers. The manufacturer who has to choose between giving up his business or his integrity on account of unfair, fraudulent competition realizes the truth keenly. Others, interested in the reputation of our food products abroad, do also. Already some of our food products are looked upon with distrust in foreign markets, and occasionally excluded, especially where rigid inspection of such is practised.

The food manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, are, as a class, as honest as those in any other line of industry and trade. There are, however, a small number of naturally dishonest or unscrupulous manufacturers, as in any business, and more who are led by the pressure of unnatural competition to join with them to furnish fraudulent products to the grocers with good intentions, as well as to those who are not so particular as to what passes over their counters.

Unwarranted complacency and a false feeling of security on the part of some of the trade, and

a dangerous apathy toward dishonest conditions on the part of many others, together with the outright trade antagonism aroused by arbitrary or absurd rulings and acts of untrained or indiscreet food-inspection officials, are the causes, therefore, of the lack of trade coöperation so desirable and necessary in the successful enforcement of a "pure-food" law.

That such coöperation on the part of the reputable food manufacturing and trade interests (who, by the way, claim and do need protection against unfair competition) is necessary, no thoughtful student of the question will deny. Without such a participation by the trade in public food-control work, the latter is necessarily a one-sided, ineffectual, possibly harsh, governmental affair.

Food-inspection officials seldom interest themselves in the grocer's business except in the cold, strict performance of their inspection duties. They are prone to sneer at the helpless ignorance of the grocer regarding the science of his business and soundly berate him therefor, but seldom, officially or privately, make any attempt to furnish him data, instruction, or advice even when prosecuting him; possibly because of inability to do so intelligently. It is the writer's pleasantest recollection of a "pure-food" campaign, wherein he was called upon to furnish the expert testimony for one hundred and ten cases involving thirty different foods and drugs, that practically no ill-will was manifested, and in the majority of cases he was able to personally meet and be of aid—by means of advice or information—to the defendant concerning the general character of the goods he sold.

\* Bulletin 66, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

question of the incompetency of many inspection officials is, without a shadow of doubt, one of the primary and most effective of the inefficiency and friction attending the enforced enforcement of "pure-food" laws. In certain weak points exist in certain laws, and these laws, as a whole, are competent to deal with the pure-food question, except in the interstate commerce phases, where a national law is desirable. As long, however, as the food officials,—those who, without training in food science, are authorized to act as arbiters in purely scientific and technical questions, appoint "chemists," fix standards, and institute prosecutions (!),—are mere politicians, who may or may not have ever heard of the subject of food-control before their appointment, we cannot look for very efficient results. When a fanatical one, with an overzealousness to "make good" in the eyes of the public, comes to the food-control horizon, the situation becomes positively dangerous. Anything which tends to increase the friction between governmental and reputable trade interests renders the healthy, natural coöperation necessary to effectually curb fraudulent food-practices more or less impossible. More such a condition of affairs is the most desirable one for the unscrupulous manufacturer and the facts show that he is not slow to take advantage of it.

Internal dissensions among the food-inspection officials of a State are sometimes a cause of actual enforcement of "pure-food" laws. The writer knows of two such instances within a few years, both in prominent States adjoining New York. In one case, petty politics and "party" were the causes; in the other, the rivalry of a notoriously selfish petty executive, nominally in charge, resulted in the breaking away of all duties and rights of a very capable enforcing officer and the subsequent neglect of a whole laboratory and field inspection force.

For the healthy, effectual enforcement of a pure-food law, then, we must first have a close and earnest coöperation between the governmental and reputable trade interests.

It must necessarily be an intelligent coöperation. It is not to be expected that the grocer, the dealer except the professional food chemist, is familiar with the many complex theories and facts of organic and physiological chemistry or the organic analysis relating to the practice of the most advanced branch of applied chemical science. It is, however, entirely possible and desirable that the food-manufacturer and dealer should be familiar with the properties

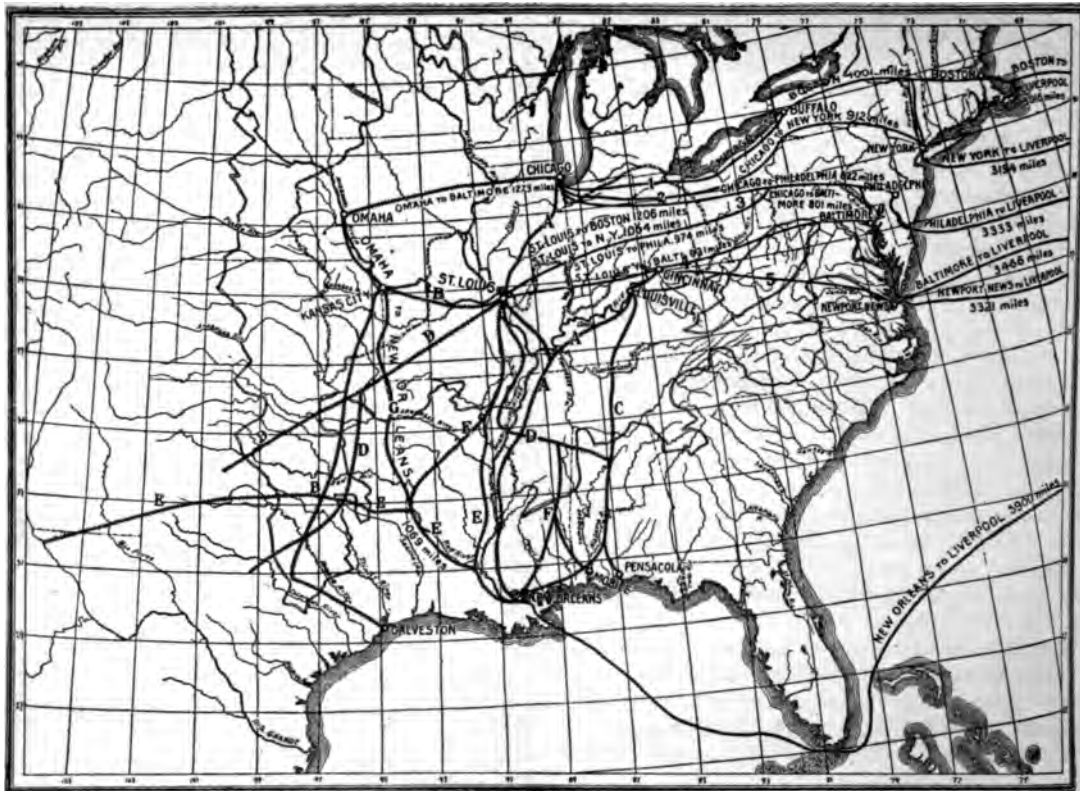
and food values of the comparatively few important constituents of foodstuffs, and how the composition and value of such are affected in manufacture, sophistication, and adulteration. This is merely what every manufacturer and dealer in all other mercantile products finds it necessary, and is expected, to know.

Without such training how *can* the food industry and trade intelligently produce, advertise, or sell? How can they even understand the meaning of, to say nothing of best knowing how to comply with, the legal requirements as set forth in the national official food standards, recently proclaimed by authority of Congress and adopted by some of the more intelligently managed State food departments? Is it strange that 90 per cent. of the gaudy and liberally worded packages of foodstuffs sold to-day show the most utterly absurd, impossible, exaggerated, vague, and unsubstantiated claims, statements, and advice imaginable?

There is not a person of intelligence in the country who does not need to possess a more or less general knowledge of food science. A broad, liberal knowledge of the whole subject is imperative on the part of the food-inspection official. A working knowledge of the technical and commercial economic phases of it is necessary to the food manufacturer and dealer. The political, professional, and general public cannot afford to be uninformed regarding the most vital of all scientific topics, an economic question wherein occurs an annual loss from all causes (adulteration, factory and domestic waste, inappropriate nutrition, etc.) estimated by Dr. Edward Atkinson at \$1,000,000,000.

On the sub-subject of nutrition, Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan, has done a noble work, and to him we owe much of our knowledge of the physical facts regarding metabolism. In the chemistry of digestion, Professor Chittenden, of Yale, has rendered notable service. These are both phases of the pure-science view of food science. There has been, however, very little attention paid to the subject of food science as a whole in our college scientific departments. A knowledge, for instance, of the exact composition of foodstuffs is fully as important a problem in physiological chemistry as the study of how the body utilizes those foodstuffs, and one which we know just as little about.

To get the chemistry, manufacture, sale, and utilization of foodstuffs upon an exact, honest, scientific basis is a worthy ambition for our greatest merchants, statesmen, economists, hygienists, and scientists. The "pure-food question" itself is but a detail of the legitimate aim of food science.



MAP TO INDICATE RAILROAD LINES CONNECTING THE MIDDLE WEST WITH ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS.

Railroads feeding Eastern ports: 1, New York Central; 2, Erie; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Baltimore & Ohio; 5, Chesapeake & Ohio.

Railroads feeding Southern ports: A, Illinois Central; B, Missouri, Kansas & Texas; C, Louisville & Nashville; D, Frisco; E, Texas & Pacific (Gould line); F, Mobile & Ohio; G, Kansas City Southern.

## RAILROAD RATES AND THE FLOW OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

**A**SIDE from the unfailing production of food-stuffs in sufficient quantities to supply our own people at reasonable prices, the largest economic concern of the United States to-day is that just and stable conditions shall exist for the transportation of the vast agricultural surplus of the Middle West to the markets of Europe. This matter is of vital importance to many more people than one might at first thought suppose. It involves prosperity or the lack of it on the part of a very large majority of the forty millions who live between the Alleghanies and the Rockies; it affects all of the ports of the country through which produce passes, or ought normally to pass, on its way to the foreign mar-

ket; and it goes far toward determining the cost of food-supplies in Europe, and consequently the standard of life of the consuming masses.

The maintenance of natural, fair, and stable conditions for foreign commerce depends, of course, upon a variety of things,—notably upon the preservation of international peace, upon tariff regulations, and upon the ratio of supply and demand. These are the factors, chiefly, which determine the amount of our foreign trade and the countries among which it is distributed. In addition there is the manifold railroad problem, affecting the amount in no small degree, but in a much more important way influencing the routes of trade and fixing the

phy of our commercial prosperity. It is ilroads that make and unmake agricultural districts, inland cities, and shipping ports. They that have it in their power by their means and manipulations of rates to condemn vast sections of the country which enjoyed commercial vigor, to force into idleness others which have been conspicuously arduous, and, as a result, from time to time to shake the whole morale of our international trade.

#### A QUESTION OF EXPORT ROUTES.

A tremendous conflict is developing in the United States to-day which is all but unknown to the average citizen, but which threatens within a comparatively brief period to work changes which will be astounding when once they become known. This is the conflict of the great railroads and of our larger ports for the control of the trade between the American inland and Europe. The issue, as it now stands, may be stated substantially as follows: What rail systems are to dominate in the carrying of foreign goods to the seaboard, and what means are to secure the enormous profits which have hitherto been derived from serving as the points of transfer of goods from rail to steamer? The fight is this question, while somewhat obscured by the present discussion of rebates, private-car line rates, and other matters affecting foreign commerce, is nevertheless to-day the largest single disturbing force in the building up of a stable foreign trade. Its importance is the more far-reaching by reason of its international character. It is a struggle (1) as among the several east and west trunk lines and among the Atlantic ports which they feed, and (2) as among the lines running eastward and those running southward from the great area of production, and between their Atlantic and Gulf outlets respectively. Is the bulk of the Western foreign trade to continue in the hands of the old west lines, terminating in Boston, New

Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport, or is it to be drawn away by the Southern route whose water outlets are Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston? And in case it is to continue to flow eastward rather than southward, what basis is it to be distributed among the several rival roads and ports which are at present contending for it? To neither of these questions, vital as they are to millions of our countrymen, can any man living give an answer which will be anything better than a well-considered guess. A thoroughgoing fight is on, with the agricultural, capitalistic, and municipal interests matched against one another, and the issue can only be told in time. Some significant

results, however, are already apparent, and a brief survey of them may be helpful.

#### DIVERSION OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FROM NEW YORK.

Many men in active life to-day can remember the time when an overwhelming proportion of the foreign trade of the United States came and went *via* the port of New York. In the period of the thirties and forties this preponderance was due very largely to the peculiar advantages afforded by the Erie Canal as a shipping route between the upper Mississippi Valley and the seaboard. It was reinforced in 1852 when the New York Central Railroad pushed the lines under its control westward to Chicago, for the establishment of this all-rail competing route speedily operated to reduce freight rates and thereby still further to concentrate Western products for European shipment at the common terminus of the two great arteries of traffic. The same decade, however, which witnessed this strengthening of New York's hold upon the Western traffic saw the ripening of new conditions which put the ascendancy of the metropolis in increasing jeopardy. In 1853 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, begun in 1828, when railroad-building was in its infancy, was pushed westward beyond Cumberland (its terminus from 1842) to Wheeling. The competition for the carriage of the produce of the lower Ohio Valley which it, in conjunction with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, had long been offering the Northern routes became at once very much more formidable. The commercial importance of Baltimore, far from insignificant at any time, began to increase by leaps and bounds. In 1858 the Pennsylvania Railroad reached Chicago, affording Philadelphia, and in time Baltimore also, a hitherto unparalleled opportunity to draw upon the traffic of the northern Middle West and by so much to sap the commercial prosperity of New York.

The decade following the Civil War saw a phenomenal increase in railway mileage throughout the country, and the upshot was that the virtual monopoly once enjoyed by the metropolis was gradually but inevitably overthrown. The rounding out of direct all-rail connections between other seaboard cities and the producing areas of the interior,—*e.g.*, the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio to Chicago, in 1874,—broke up the traffic and distributed it widely among the rival roads and ports. The two most important of the latter were Philadelphia and Baltimore; but the increasing efficiency and enterprise of the Boston & Albany, a road opened for use as early as 1841, threw Boston likewise into the field as an active competitor, while Portland, Providence, Perth Amboy, Norfolk, Wilming-

ton, Charleston, Savannah, and other ports in time obtained Western connections and sought in varying degrees to divert foreign-bound trade from its accustomed channels.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PORT DIFFERENTIALS.

By 1870 the rivalry between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central had become so costly to both that a compromise was entered into whereby the first port differentials in railroad history were definitely established. It was agreed that for products of the Middle West the rate to Baltimore should be five cents per hundred pounds, and to Philadelphia three cents, less than that to New York. The grounds upon which the Pennsylvania, backed by its two great terminal ports, demanded this differential in its favor were two,—(1) that the distance from Chicago to Baltimore is 111 miles less, and from Chicago to Philadelphia 90 miles less, than from Chicago to New York, and therefore the shorter haul justified a lower rate; and (2) that the ocean rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia were considerably higher than from New York, and that in order to equalize the through rate from the place of production to the European market the inland end of the Southern traffic must be cheaper than that of the Northern. It was urged that unless the Western shipper could place his produce in Liverpool or Hamburg at as low cost *via* Baltimore or Philadelphia as *via* New York he would not ship by the Southern line, and that, the ocean rates being higher, he could not do this unless the rail rates were lower. The validity of these arguments was not admitted by the officials of the New York Central, but to avert the losses incident to rate wars they reluctantly bound themselves to abide by the differential agreement.

The arrangement stood until March, 1876. In April, 1877, after another era of ruinous rate-cutting, a new compact was entered into by the four leading trunk lines then existing,—the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore & Ohio,—for the avowed purpose of "effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail-and-ocean transportation between all competitive points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest and all domestic and foreign ports reached through the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York." The chief provisions of this agreement were that freight charges on east-bound traffic should be three cents less to Baltimore and two cents less to Philadelphia than the rates to be established from time to time to New York, and that the rate to Boston should never be allowed to fall below that to New York. The differential was

demanding by the Southern roads and ports on the same grounds as before, chiefly that as ocean rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia were higher than from New York and Boston the lower rail rates were essential to equalize the terms of competition for the handling of through freight.

Though suspended a number of times and subjected at least twice to rigid investigation by commissions, the differentials established by the agreement of 1877 have continued in operation to this day (except that in 1899 the differential on all-rail grain was reduced one-half), and they are still the basis for rate-making on all foreign-bound produce shipped eastward from or through the territory comprised in the Central Freight Association. This does not mean that port differentials have become a permanent and generally approved feature of railroad economy. The Northern roads acceded to the system in the first place only as a last resort against the evils of unrestricted competition. With a few exceptions, they have never admitted the rightfulness of the differential principle as applied to the foreign trade, and they have never regarded the settlement of 1877 as anything more than a provisional means of securing peace. They believe that if they are fortunate enough to possess certain advantages over their Southern rivals they have a legal, and even a moral, right to exploit those advantages to the utmost. They therefore stand ready to seize upon any opportunity that may offer to repudiate the differential system without precipitating a rate war.

#### BOSTON AND NEW YORK OPPOSE THE DIFFERENTIAL.

The keenest resistance to the differentials, however, arises, not from the railroads, but from the north Atlantic ports, notably Boston and New York, which have in late years been called upon to witness the gradual slipping away of their foreign commerce and a corresponding increase in that of cities to the south which are fed by the roads enjoying the differential. Now, as a matter of fact, the most skilled expert in transportation economics has never been able to demonstrate conclusively that the principle of the differential is either right or wrong, or to measure the exact effects of the prevailing differential on the prosperity of the railroads or the ports or on the sum total of our foreign commerce. A year and a half ago the whole question was thrashed out in a thorough investigation conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but with results which were far from decisive one way or the other. The merchants' organizations of Boston and New York, however, believe very firmly that the differentials



operated decisively to divert traffic to the differential ports," chiefly Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, so far as can be judged from appearances, they seem to be pretty well warranted in opinion.

It is that the export trade of the two northern ports has been growing relatively slugging the past decade, while that of their southern rivals has evidently received a mighty impulse from some source. Take as a single illustration the combined export of flour, wheat, corn from the six ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News. In 1873, 77.9 per cent. passed through New York, 2.4 per cent. through Boston, 1.9 per cent. through Philadelphia, 12.7 per cent. through Baltimore, 0.1 per cent. through Norfolk, and none through Newport News. In 1905 the percentages were: New York, 53.9; Boston, 10.5; Philadelphia, 10; Baltimore, 23.3. In 1877 they were: New York, 32.4; Boston, Philadelphia, 13.7; Baltimore, 28.1. And in 1903, New York, 37.5; Boston, 9.6; Philadelphia, 17.4; Baltimore, 28.1. In the period between 1873 and 1905 the export traffic of New York in these three leading commodities fell three-fourths to two-fifths; that of Boston doubled in the first half and lost in the second; that of Philadelphia was multiplied by three; that of Baltimore was almost doubled.

In commercial circles everywhere the normal course, so it is considered, is growth, expansion, increase of business. It is so with a city or a nation no less than with an individual or a corporation. The prosperity of a shipping port is measured up in so great a measure with the volume of its commerce that no maritime city like Boston or New York can be expected to acquiesce passively in any state of affairs which tends to deprive her of the stimulus to local business transactions,—banking, brokerage, and wholesale trading,—and the multiplied demand for labor in its warerooms, elevators, railway yards, and vessels which are created inevitably at any sectional point of rail and ocean commerce. The question whether differentials are to be maintained, as the Interstate Commerce Commission has recently recommended, and if so whether on the present scale, touches a wide variety of interests, but the railroads, which it most immediately concerns, are at a deadlock upon it, and the result the agitation of it has fallen to the leading Atlantic ports. It has become displayed as an issue of Boston and New York *vs.* Philadelphia and Baltimore. The arguments of Boston and New York, through their commercial organizations, bring forward against the continuance of the differential system may

be summarized as follows: (1) That the sweeping reduction of inland freight rates since 1877 has doubled, and in some cases trebled, the proportion which the differential bears to these rates,—for example, the Philadelphia differential on flour increased from 6.3 per cent. of the total rate in 1880 to 12.9 per cent. in 1904; (2) that even if there ever existed such differences in ocean rates from the various ports as were alleged to exist in 1877, they have practically disappeared, so that now, on account of the differential, the through rates for Western products are actually lower *via* the Southern ports than *via* the Northern, though even the former have never insisted on more than a strict equality; (3) that as the total shipping distance, by land and sea, from Chicago to Liverpool *via* Boston is 4,031 miles, and *via* New York 4,106 miles, while *via* Philadelphia it is 4,155, and *via* Baltimore 4,267, if there is to be a difference of rates at all, the Northern routes, being shorter, ought to be free to offer lower than the Southern; and (4) that in their superior harbor and terminal facilities, greater storage capacity, more frequent sailings, larger and faster steamers, direct relations with more foreign ports, and better banking arrangements New York and Boston possess a large number of natural and acquired advantages over other ports which ought normally to attract and hold a greater share of our foreign trade than they do at present.

It is universally admitted that a very slight difference in cost is sufficient to divert from one shipping route to another grain, flour, and other products in the transportation of which speed is a relatively unessential factor. Often one cent on the barrel is enough to determine the route of flour, and one-eighth, even one-sixteenth, of a cent a bushel on grain. The mercantile interests of New York and Boston feel, therefore, that with ocean rates to Europe substantially equal from all our Atlantic ports, and with rail rates lower to the Southern than to the Northern, the bulk of the Western export trade cannot be prevented from falling into the Southern channels, for the simple reason that they are cheaper. The two cities consider themselves victims of an artificial arrangement which has no longer any legitimate reason for existence. The defense which comes from the merchants' associations of the Southern ports is simple and clear-cut, even if not altogether convincing. It amounts substantially to a flat denial that ocean rates are even approximately equal, and a specific affirmation that those from the Southern ports are enough higher than those from the Northern to render the present differentials absolutely necessary in order that the former may

compete with the latter for the handling of the Western trade on anything like equal terms.

Thus, in reality the whole matter hinges on the question of ocean rates. Everybody agrees that the desirable thing is to preserve through rates which will be as nearly equal as possible *via* all ports. The Southern ports claim they are so now, the Northern claim they are not. Both are right, and both are wrong. The *crux* of the problem is the utter instability of ocean rates, which renders the through rate *via* any port, north or south, sometimes very high, sometimes very low, and always liable to sudden and sweeping change. The rates of ocean transportation are thus variable because, quite unlike rates on land, they rise and fall in almost exact proportion to the demand for space. They may even be reduced to *nil*, for ships, in obedience to their published schedules, must sail at stated times, they must have ballast, and it may be judged more economical on the whole to carry goods free of cost than to fill the hold with sand at seventy-five cents per ton. Not so long ago, in lieu of other cargo, a consignment of wheat was carried across the ocean three times free of charge between Boston and Liverpool. Ocean rates fluctuate daily, even hourly. Different lines, different vessels, even different parts of the cargo of the same vessel, exhibit no uniformity whatever. The prevailing practice is for each company to get as much traffic as it can for those of its vessels whose passenger business compels sailing on regular schedules, and to get it at whatever rates can be obtained. The conditions of ocean transportation ordinarily do not permit the actual cost of carriage to be taken into account. From this it must be apparent that anything like a fixed system of equal through rates for Western produce *via* all Atlantic ports is the sheerest dream.

#### OCEAN RATES THE DISTURBING FACTOR.

Nevertheless, it is not necessary that the effort to work out a fair distribution of commercial opportunities among the great Atlantic ports be abandoned. The essential thing is that this effort be directed toward an aspect of the problem which is really capable of solution. The obvious place to begin is at the point where the question is merely one of fact. The Southern ports say their ocean rates are higher, the Northern say they are not. Common sense dictates that the thing to do is to find out which assertion is true. On account of the fluctuation of ocean rates, this is not an easy task, but if a thorough system of minute records of rates at the various ports were instituted and carefully kept up through a period

of years covering the ordinary variations of local conditions it is entirely reasonable to suppose that a body of data would be acquired from which could be derived quite satisfactorily the actual relation of Northern and Southern rates. On such a basis alone can the question of the legitimacy of the differentials be decided with assurance, and the Interstate Commerce Commission might well add to its usefulness by taking up some such method of getting at the facts involved in this important problem. If differentials are found to be essential to the maintenance of an equality of *average* through rates, let them stand; if not, let the powers that made them abolish them. If it can be proved, as New York and Boston people are wont to say, that they serve to give an artificial advantage to certain ports, all unprejudiced persons must agree in pronouncing them pernicious; for it is of fundamental interest to the country as a whole that no shipping ports be subsidized, that traffic be fairly distributed among competing roads and ports in proportion to ability to handle it.

#### FLOW OF PRODUCTS THROUGH GULF PORTS.

Meantime, however, while the Atlantic ports and the trunk lines which connect them with the interior are contending over the distribution of the Western export trade that trade promises in a larger and larger measure to slip away from all of them together. By unprecedented strides the South is coming to her own again commercially, and if we are to judge by the events of the past three or four years another decade will see foreign-bound products of the Mississippi Valley passing out *via* the greater Gulf ports in as matter of course a fashion as they did in the days before slavery and the war stifled the commercial life of Dixie. A year ago, New Orleans was the second of the country's cities in aggregate exports, and Galveston the third. The past twelve months have seen the position of these two ports reversed, but there has been no diminution of their hold upon the foreign-bound traffic of the Middle West.

The advanced position which the Gulf ports now occupy is a product of railroad development and railroad ingenuity pure and simple. The comparative cheapness of construction and ease of transportation over the level territory of the lower Mississippi Valley has induced an era of railroad-building in the South during the past twelve or fifteen years quite unparalleled in the country's history. The work is still in progress, and, indeed, one of the most interesting episodes in our economic development to-day is the strenuous rivalry of the Frisco-Rock Island system, the Gould lines, and the group of roads

in Louisiana as the Red River lines for best grades, the best crossings, the largest cities, and the quickest construction to round out their connections between at grain-producing areas and the Gulf. The towering object of them all is to reach the Gulf, even as the Illinois Central has done, by the natural grade of the Mississippi river, and to open up a way by which freight can be brought to the seaboard more cheaply than by any line run to the East. The South now has come to have 12,000 miles of railway; 2,243 miles were completed the past twelve months, and 3,506 projected for 1906. Largely through the aid of the railroads, ocean transportation is rapidly being regained by the South, so that they are no longer dependent on tramp steamers, but have direct connections by the most modern vessels with all the countries of Europe. The net result has been so enormous a development of trade in grain, flour, and provisions that New Orleans alone began to exceed New York in the annual export of corn at by more than 1,000,000 bushels.

This means more than can be told for the aid of the South; other sections of the country feel that it likewise means more than aid for them, but after a very different

The Atlantic ports, the railroads feed the ports, and those cities of the Middle West like Chicago and St. Louis, which have been the focus of the Eastern traffic are the interests that have manifested most alarm at the turn of events. The diversion of traffic has set on foot many rate wars between the Eastern and Southern roads, and various differences have been agreed upon from time to time regarding trade *via* the two groups of ports. On the basis of lower cost of railway transportation and higher ocean rates, a differential on averaging about four cents on the hundred has been maintained for some years in favor of the Southern roads. But no single arrangement was allowed to stand long, and the whole thing is now in chaos, as it has been since the war of a year ago.

The fight between the Southern and the Eastern roads and ports the latter have invaluable in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis. These cities are the great primary markets for Western products are concentrated for export to the East, but if the traffic is to be brought to the South they must give way to the Southern lines,—chiefly Kansas City and Omaha,—and enjoy a more favorable location relative to the Southern roads. Through preference in

elevation charges and other more or less legitimate means, the Kansas City Southern, the Frisco, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and other lines leading out of these points have already brought it about that practically all of the vast shipments of grain which now pass through the Gulf go directly southward from Kansas City and Omaha without ever reaching Chicago or St. Louis at all. The same transformation in shipping routes, therefore, which threatens to undermine the commercial prosperity of all the greater Atlantic ports is striking a scarcely less staggering blow at the supremacy of the two largest cities of the Middle West. The fight will be the more intense for this reason. It will be fiercer, also, because after all it will not be waged on very unequal terms. The advantages which the Southern roads and ports enjoy are not so decided as appears on the surface. In the first place, most of the Western grain for export originates in territory which is pierced by lines,—the Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island, Wabash, and others,—that have direct rail connections with Chicago, but not with the Gulf. This in itself is enough to throw large quantities of grain into the Western metropolis, whence it can still be shipped most cheaply to the East.

Then, in point of distance the Southern roads have no great advantage. The short-line distance from Omaha to New Orleans is 1,069 miles; from Omaha to Baltimore, 1,273. This difference of only about two hundred miles, upon such a commodity as grain, is not enough to require any marked disparity in rates. In the third place, the ocean distance to the European market from the Gulf ports is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles greater than from Baltimore, and despite all the uncertainty characteristic of ocean rates such a doubling of the distance involved cannot but operate in the long run to raise the average quite materially. Finally must be mentioned the superior dockage and lighterage facilities of the Eastern ports as compared with the Southern, and the greater density of traffic in the Eastern territory, which largely eliminates the expense of moving empty cars. Taking all of these considerations together, it is quite apparent that in the contest for the control of the Western export trade the Eastern roads and ports, while seriously menaced, are by no means hopelessly outclassed. By the exercise of the keenest ingenuity, the most relentless energy, and the boldest enterprise they may contrive to retain a very fair share of this trade, though already their former monopoly is gone forever, and when the Panama Canal is completed a new and perhaps an irresistible force will be thrown into the scale against them.

# IS THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONSTRUCTIVE?

BY H. W. WILLIAMS.

[Mr. Williams, who has been in Russia for several years, representing the *Manchester Guardian* and other leading English journals, is thoroughly familiar with the present situation in the Russian Empire. This article was written from St. Petersburg early in February.]

IS the Russian genius exclusively critical and analytical, or has it a synthetic and creative force? Is the Slav capable of building up as well as of pulling down? In art, in literature, in religion, and, above all, in politics, can the Slavonic races do more than shelter themselves within more or less presentable imitations of the structures reared by the mighty nations of the south and the west? And, to concentrate these doubts upon the situation that has of late revived them, is the Russian people, now struggling with might and main to release itself from the paralyzing grasp of autocracy, capable of producing in its stead a strongly knit political system fit to endure the stress and strain of this twentieth-century world? The fragmentary answers that history can give to such questions as these are not encouraging. No Slavonic people has yet succeeded in evolving a stable and prosperous democratic state. For successful Bulgaria is Slavonic only in language; and Poland, Bohemia, and Servia all tell the same melancholy story of high hopes defeated through some strange and fatal lack of inner cohesive force. The Russian people, now perhaps to embark on the perilous waters of democracy—is it of tougher fiber than these?

So far, the revolutionary movement has shown on the surface chiefly its destructive side. This is a necessary quality of revolutionary force, which must destroy the old to make room for the new. But from underneath this tumultuous surface some actual and visible facts of organization have made their appearance.

## TRADE-UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL LEAGUES.

These are more or less along the line of detailed trade-union work, valuable so far as it goes, and full of promise for the future. In the south of Russia the movement is of older date than in St. Petersburg, and in certain towns, such as Kharkov, the trade-unions are already a very powerful social force, directing and controlling the political activity of the workingmen. It is true that reaction has set in and the development of the unions has been momentarily checked, but Socialists and radicals perceive now most clearly the path of organization

that must be followed, and they will not readily be turned aside.

Closely akin to the Russian trade-unions, in many cases separated from these by almost imperceptible transitions, are the unions of members of the intelligent professions, which have been formed in large numbers during the year. These unions proved to be most effective weapons of political conflict during the months preceding the publication of the Manifesto of Constitutional Liberties (October 30, last). Federated in the League of Leagues, they directed the activity of almost the whole of the intelligent classes of the empire, and secured an extraordinary unity of action at the time of the great revolutionary strike. The organization has its defects, but these make themselves seriously felt only on those occasions when its machinery is applied to purposes not strictly its own. For the League of Leagues is not a political party, nor is it, properly speaking, a revolutionary organization. Its function has been to prepare the ground; to bring together into one body the scattered and undisciplined units of the intellectual classes; to accustom them to political discipline—to common work for a common object. This function it has admirably fulfilled, and its history supplies one weighty argument against the view that the Russian genius lacks the organizing faculty.

The tremendous, widespread October strike spread as though under the compulsion of some inner necessity—as though the spirit of the whole people were dictating a great elemental act which the few existing organizations could not hope to direct or control. The railwaymen struck almost, so it seemed, as the result of a mistake, but their example was followed by factory workmen, shop assistants, printers, government officials, lawyers, professors, magistrates, until the whole of the national life stood still in terrible and menacing protest.

## THE COUNCIL OF WORKMEN.

The force that so suddenly swept over Russia just as suddenly found its instrumentality. During the first few days of the strike there were formed in St. Petersburg and Moscow councils

workmen's deputies, which, from the beginning of November until the middle of December directed the revolutionary energy of the men in the capitals. Each industrial establishment sent into the council one or more delegates thoroughly well acquainted with the feeling of their comrades, and on the basis of the information supplied by its delegates, together with their own view of the political conditions of the country, the council determined whether, when, and in what form a strike was advisable, prepared the tactics to be employed by the workmen in regard to their employers, and issued orders, papers, pamphlets, and proclamations. It quickly attained such an extraordinary degree of authority as to induce the reactionary editor of *Novoye Vremya* to declare that two governments now existed in St. Petersburg, the Witte government and the Council of the Workmen's Deputies, and that of the two the council wielded the greater power.

The council was by no means a perfect organization. It made mistakes,—notably in its order to exhort workingmen to secure for themselves an eight-hour working day by the revolutionary method of simply stopping work at the end of eight hours. It is open to very serious question, too, whether the results of the second strike, which followed so speedily upon the great first strike, were beneficial or the reverse. In this and much more may be admitted, and the fact remains that the Council of Workmen's Deputies was a compact and powerful organization, which united the St. Petersburg workmen under strict discipline and prevented their usual outbursts of revolutionary forces.

As a powerful organization, the Council of Workmen's Deputies, was the immediate and inevitable product of that elemental spirit of revolution which is so often dreaded as a mere destructive force. This constructive work, done by what may be called the left wing of the revolutionary army, serves to show the constructive tendency latent in elements of society whose action has been regarded as mainly destructive. There are other revolutionaries, who shrink instinctively from the idea of destruction; who, hating the existing order and ardently longing for the new age, hope, almost in spite of themselves, that the transition may be accomplished without any violent dislocation. Usually, they are often weak and nervous; are unaccustomed to hard manual labor; do not know the geography of their country as well as the open field. Yet such as these I saw, on "Red Sunday," in St. Petersburg, rise suddenly from their seats in the Council Library, at the news that workmen were

being slaughtered in the streets, and cry: "Let us go and die with them, our comrades!" These men, and many others standing politically to the right and left of them, have devoted their thoughts almost exclusively to the constructive side of the revolution. They have spent the year in fixing the outlines of the Russian state that ought to be in the immediate future. Two months ago, these men seemed on the verge of coming into power. Now they are again in their accustomed place in the revolutionary ranks, grasping firmly their constructive ideal.

#### PART PLAYED BY THE ZEMSTVOS.

Roughly speaking, this may be called the zemstvo section of the revolutionary movement. It was natural that the zemstvo, or district and provincial rural councils, should devote itself to constructive political work. They were the deposits of the last great flood-tide of Russian political thought, a perpetual reproach to the bureaucratic régime, the pledges of a happier future. In these organs of local self-government Russians were trained to political action, learned to distinguish the theoretical from the practical, and became sensitive to the actual demands of the place and time they were living in. Their experience as zemstvo workers perpetually reminded them of the need for more extensive political reforms. The government harassed them, oppressed them, closed their schools, dismissed their teachers, thwarted their efforts to effect technical and sanitary improvements, and in every way checked the healthy development of the zemstvos' work. The existence side by side of bureaucracy and zemstvos was an anomaly the absurdity of which became more and more glaring as the Czar's ministers became more arbitrary and more severe. And when at last the insolence of the bureaucracy culminated in von Plehve's brutal régime the patience of the zemstvo men was utterly exhausted. Plehve forbade a common zemstvo organization, even for such a purpose as the relief of the wounded in the Far East, but for several years before he became Minister the presidents of the various provincial zemstvos had been meeting in secret to discuss plans for common action. When Sazonov's bomb suddenly removed Plehve from the scene the zemstvos in all parts of European Russia had already begun to realize a deep community of interests and to feel the urgent necessity for political reform.

In the mild reign of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski the first congress of zemstvo leaders was held in a private house in St. Petersburg and drew up a programme of demands which the government must grant immediately if the country is

to be saved from catastrophe. The first congress was followed by a second, which assembled last April in Moscow. There the zemstvo rank and file was much more fully represented, and two parties at once became discernible,—a conservative minority, led by M. Shipov, and a great democratic majority, whose chief spokesman was M. Petrunkevich. M. Shipov and his party seceded after the congress had declared for universal suffrage, but took part in the coalition congress in June under the stress of the great fear engendered by the Tsushima naval disaster.

By this time the pan-zemstvo organization was an accomplished fact, and it became possible to convene congresses without any more difficulty than that involved in the personal hostility of the government. The machinery of the organization was gradually perfected; steps were taken to insure, first of all, a more adequate representation of all the provincial zemstvos; secondly, of provinces in which, so far, no zemstvo existed; and, finally, of non-Russian nationalities. The congresses, which were convened from time to time to take account of fresh developments in the political situation, elaborated in greater and greater detail the Liberal political programme, acquired steadily increasing authority, and were regarded for a time as a kind of imperial parliament,—a symbol of the national representative assembly that was to be. The executive committee sat in Moscow, preserving continuity of action as between one congress and its successor, and taking the initiative in the convocation of each assembly. The convocation of a congress was a revolutionary act; every participant was a revolutionary, and came to Moscow knowing perfectly well that he was running the risk of arrest, possibly of death. Yet in spite of all hindrances from without, the organization grew and prospered.

#### THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.

The constructive force of the Liberal revolutionaries was not exhausted in the production of the admirable zemstvo organization. The zemstvo movement would have been an isolated enterprise of country gentry had it not been for its close connection with the Emancipation League, a conspirative organization which arose over three years ago. The Emancipation League included both zemstvo Liberals and members of the intelligent classes in the towns; it had local committees in almost all parts of the empire. It was served by a strong staff of self-denying workers, carried on secret propaganda work among the workmen and peasantry, helped to form workmen's unions, published in Stuttgart and Paris the Liberal magazine *Ozvolobdenie*, and

lent its hand to all the manifold varieties of revolutionary work, of which only those engaged in it realize the full extent. Not all the members of the league were Liberals in the Western sense; many were by conviction Social Democrats, who did not for various reasons see their way clear to join the Social Democratic party. When the time of more open contest arrived, in the early part of last year, it was the Emancipation League that rendered the chief service in the formation of the Professional League; it was with the help of the Emancipation League that the zemstvo organization became strong.

With the publication of the Duma law, in August, it became clear that the period of parliamentary work was within sight, and that it was time to exchange the organization of the purely revolutionary period for something more durable. And thus out of the majority fractions of the zemstvo organization and the Emancipation League arose the Constitutional Democratic party, which within a few weeks after its formation succeeded in extending its organization over a great part of European Russia. The zemstvo organization still exists, and is ready to do service again, if need be. The Emancipation League is merged very largely in the Constitutional Democratic party.

Much organizing work has been accomplished since the publication of the October manifesto, but in so far as it has been done on the assumption that political liberty has been conceded it cannot be regarded as revolutionary. This work does not prove a great deal in regard to the future development of Russia. It affords no guarantee, for instance, that the empire may not fall a prey to internal dissensions, and the virulent attacks of party on party even suggest fears of the contrary. It by no means insures that the integrity of the empire shall be preserved, that the new state shall have the qualities of durability and permanence. But it does demonstrate most clearly that the Russian revolution is far from being merely negative in character; that, with all its passion of protest and resistance, it is ceaselessly organizing, ceaselessly building up. The impelling force of the Russian revolution is not a blind and bestial ferocity, but the ardent longing of living men and women, who, mentally and morally, have outgrown their bonds, to escape into a wider life. It would hardly seem necessary to insist on this, but at moments when revolution appalls by its destructive energy it requires an effort to remember that the builders are ever a-building. For the crash of ruin sounds afar, but one must strain one's ear to catch the sound of the hammers of the tireless carpenters.



# THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.

BY CHARLES ROLLIN KEYES.

(President of the State School of Mines, Socorro, New Mexico.)

WITHIN the past year, geology has achieved the greatest triumph of its science. The age which it has placed upon our earth now be everywhere accepted. The last formidable barrier raised by modern physics and geologic conclusion has been broken.

The recent discovery of that new property of matter called radio-activity has immensely broadened our world-conceptions. Earth-study has been affected by it as it never was before. It has given to geological science a new weapon and a new field. For the age of our earth, mathematicians, physicists, and astronomers are now to accept without question the figures which the geologist had established.

The age of the planet upon which we live has been a theme of great interest to mankind. A subject which has received the attention of thoughtful men from the earliest times. Yet within the last hundred years have definite results been found for satisfactory determinations. A century ago, an English geologist by the name of William Smith discovered the key to a geological time-scale. Since that time rapid progress has been made in getting together facts bearing upon the earth's span of life. To-day the work-scheme of geologic chronology rests upon a foundation that has stood every test.

The establishment of an adequate time-scale for the rock formations of the globe marks the important epoch in the history of earth-science. From it dates the birth of modern geology. It took a quarter of a century and the firm mind of Lyell to shape the idea into a practical plan. Fifty years of most rigid application have demonstrated the marvelous intuition of the bold conception. When newly established, this time-scale in geology stretched the age of our earth enormously beyond the formerly accepted biblical period. From 6,000 the geologists' estimates grew into 100,000 and then into 1,000,000 years, until the estimates were for more than 50,000,000 of years from the stratified rocks alone. As a result, there has been waged one of the bitterest controversies in the history of the warfare between science and religion, which Andrew D. White has so clearly detailed. But to-day scientist and divine are in accord.

The data from which geologic time may be calculated are of two very distinct kinds. The one is physical and astronomic in character; the other, purely geological. This natural division has given rise to opposing schools of scientists, which have arrived at very diverse conclusions. For nearly half a century the physicists have arrayed every battery against the geologists, but to no purpose. The latter have stood only the more resolute and more strongly entrenched. The utmost limit that the physicists could possibly concede regarding the age of our earth was about twenty millions of years. Later, the least limit that the geologists could admit was one hundred millions of years. How, then, could so vast a discrepancy be reconciled? The late answer of the physicists is one of the greatest triumphs for modern geological science.

## A COMPARISON OF WORKING METHODS.

In his presidential address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a few years ago, Professor Harkness compared the working methods of the physicist and of the geologist, and in the course of his remarks he said that, "With precise data, the methods of astronomy lead to very exact results, for mathematics is a mill which grinds exceeding fine; but, after all, what comes out of a mill depends wholly upon what is put into it; and if the data are uncertain, as is the case in most cosmological problems, there is little to choose between the mathematics of the astronomer and the guesses of the geologist." Both kinds of deductions are, therefore, only questions of sound logic, and the conclusions may be equally reliable.

The geologist computes geologic time by means of a number of entirely independent methods. One of the most important ways of making calculations of this kind is by considering the total thickness of stratified rocks, the rate of accumulation being derived from estimates made upon the present speed with which deposits are laid down along the continental borders. Other calculations are based upon the rate of erosion during a given geological period,—as, for example, since the end of the last glacial period. Still another method is by the estimates placed upon the relative differentiation of past life.

Contrasted with this manner of deduction are



SOME REPRESENTATIVE PERIODICALS OF AUSTRALASIA.

generally appearing at least three times a week. New Zealand has more newspapers per head of inhabitants than Australia, and some of them are remarkably fine productions, especially when it is remembered that only three-quarters of a million of people live on the island. It is a curious fact that the best paper in the capital, Wellington, is an evening one, the *Post*.

Throughout Australasia the local news is good and the special contributions excellent; but, on the whole, the foreign news is very poor. Owing to the heavy cable rates from London, the papers have banded themselves together and are content to all have the same news, which is cabled to the *Argus* office in Melbourne and distributed from there throughout Australia. If you read several papers, you find just the same foreign news in each,—to read one is to read all. Every item of foreign news comes *via*

London. All the Russo-Japanese War messages came that way.

It is in their weeklies that the Australians most distinguish themselves. The daily paper is naturally bought only by those who live in the neighborhood where it is published. The weekly goes all over the continent,—into the towns, the villages, and the “never-never” country. Every weekly of note is sold at sixpence (12 cents), and is illustrated, the pages containing the pictures being, as a rule, inserted in the middle of the paper. The *Australasian* is probably the most widely read of the serious weeklies. It is issued from the *Argus* office, and contains a great mass of information about everything going on in the Commonwealth, drawing pretty largely upon the matter which has already appeared in the *Argus*. Such a publication is just what the squatter and the

require, but it would certainly not succeed in England; there is too much of it. The alien generally wants a great deal of reading for his money. One result of this has been to induce publishers to favor a rather too small type. The *Queenslander*, published in Brisbane, is much read all over Australia by the English community; it is specially produced and edited to appeal to that class. The *Leader* is published by the Melbourne *Age*; but although it has a large sale, it has not attained the position of the *Australasian*. The *Tasman Mail*, the *Adelaide Chronicle*, and the *Star* are all well produced, and are much read in their respective states. The New Zealand weekly papers are even better than those published in Australia, especially in their illustrations.

By far the best-known weekly paper in Australia is the *Sydney Bulletin*,—the *Bushman* as it is called. The cleverest cartoonists and ablest writers in the Commonwealth contribute to its pages. Absolutely indifferent as to its readers think of its politics; satirical in everything; irreverent, caustic, without regard of respect for those in authority, it is, nevertheless, the one indispensable paper to Australia, not only at home, but wherever abroad it may be. The late Mr. Rhodes spoke of the *Sydney Bulletin* as "a thorn in his side at Johannesburg, and there is scarcely an alien in England who does not receive the paper regularly. The chief cartoonist is Mr. Johnston Hopkins, an American, but Mr. Vinland and Mr. Lindsay may also be reckoned among the finest caricaturists in the world. Phil Witte, among others, graduated from the *Bulletin*. It asks volumes for the hold the *Bulletin* has in Australia that although it violently opposed the Boer war in a country which out-Heroded Herod in the wildness of its war fever it was able to retain the greater part of its circulation.

It has a consistent policy, "Australia for Australians." The Melbourne *Punch* is but the echo of the *Bulletin*. It strives to be readable, and exists chiefly by its society.

Formerly there was a large demand in Australia for papers like *Tit Bits*, *Answers*, etc., but the surprising owners of the *Sydney Telegraph* stepped in with a local production called the *Sydney News*, which draws a good deal of its material from English and American journals, and is sent by post some two weeks before the papers themselves arrive in bulk. It enjoys a large sale, shared to some extent by its imitators. Judging by what is given in the weeklies, it seems that the Australian likes short bits



MR. JAMES EDMOND.

(Editor of the *Sydney Bulletin*.)

of news on all subjects, brief articles, which must be well written, in a paper which must have as much and as varied reading in it as possible. There are, of course, many technical papers and religious weeklies, which, naturally, do not command more than a limited public. There are also several papers published in the interests of labor. With the Labor party so powerful in politics, not only in the states, but also in the Commonwealth, it is surprising that no really important and dignified Labor journal has yet appeared.

The great importation of English and American magazines has prevented the appearance of many local monthlies. There are more magazines on sale in Australia than in either America or England. Copyright considerations, which prevent the sale of the great magazines of either in the other's country, do not trouble booksellers in Australia at all. The *Review of Reviews* for Australasia was started in Melbourne in 1892, and was for a long time the only magazine produced locally, and is still recognized as occupying the first place. *Steele Rudd's Magazine* was started a few years ago, and contains chiefly Australian articles. More recently, *Life*, an imitation of the *Review of Reviews*, was brought out, and last year the *Red Funnel* appeared. A threepenny (6 cents) magazine for women, the *New Idea*, has a large sale, and besides its American title, is very American in its contents.

the purely physical or astronomic methods. The rate of the cooling of the earth, or the speed with which its heat radiates into space, is susceptible of mathematical expression. The influence of tidal friction forms another basis of calculation. A third consideration is the rate with which the sun parts with its heat. There are a number of other methods, both geological and physical, but those mentioned are the leading ones, and amply suffice for illustration.

#### THE ESTIMATE OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION YEARS.

The best geological estimates of the age of our globe are in close agreement. From the time when the record of the stratified rocks begins to the present, the figures are something over 100,000,000 years. While some of the estimates vary considerably both above and below the period mentioned, the general results are not materially affected. A generation ago, calculations of the earth's age were, for the most part, very much less than one-half of the figure given above. Dana, for instance, computed the length of Paleozoic time at about 36,000,000 years; of Mesozoic time, 9,000,000 years, and of Cenozoic time, 3,000,000 years, making in all 48,000,000 years. Recently, however, there has been found beneath the vast Paleozoic sequence an assemblage of rocks of enormous extent. All geologists are now agreed in placing the time equivalent of these pre-Cambrian clastics as equal, at least, to the entire time that has elapsed since the beginning of the Paleozoic era. Taking into consideration this fact, even Dana's estimate is doubled, and reaches very nearly the 100,000,000 mark.

Biologists tell us that at the beginning of Paleozoic time life in general was already nine-tenths differentiated. There must have been a period of time prior to this during which organic forms flourished, and during which sediments were laid down, that was very, very long. This early period, possibly, was not ten times as long as from Cambrian times to the present, as the figures cited might suggest, but it certainly was at least two or three times as long. From all these different sources one can arrive at a comparative scheme. If we consider the ratios, we get for Archeozoic time 23, for Proterozoic time 38, Paleozoic time 28, Mesozoic time 8, Cenozoic time 3, and we obtain for the total number of years something like 150,000,000.

Based upon physical and astronomic data, the maximum estimates for the time that has elapsed since stratified rocks began to be laid down are from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 years. Lord Kelvin and Clarence King give the last-mentioned figures as their latest results. Tait

allows only the first-named estimate. George Darwin, reasoning from the retardation of the earth's rotation by tidal friction, has concluded that not over 57,000,000 years could have elapsed since the moon separated from the earth. But the physicists rested their case on assumptions which, as we shall presently see, are not in the least tenable.

#### GEOLOGY CONFIRMED BY THE DISCOVERY OF RADIUM.

Since the announcement of the marvelous discovery of radium, some of our ideas concerning the cosmic aspect of our earth have undergone revolutionary changes. No single conception has experienced more fundamental evolution than has taken place in the doctrine of the secular cooling of the globe, that the physicists have so long assumed, and to which they have so long tenaciously held. That the earth is a self-cooling globe, is a tenet that no physicist for a moment doubted. That the earth is also a self-heating globe, is an idea that no one, until very recently, even fancied. The recognition of radioactivity in matter has changed all.

Regarding the age of our earth, the physicist now not only admits that his former estimates of 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 of years are much too small, but he is willing to grant the geologist his fullest measure of time. He even goes further, and is willing to give the geologist ten times his claim for the span of terrestrial existence.

Speaking of the newly discovered radio-active properties of matter, George Darwin, in his recent presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, makes the statement that they show that concentration of matter is not the only source from which the sun may draw its heat. He further says, regarding the evolutionary history of the earth, that now "It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 years may have elapsed since the birth of the moon. Such an estimate would not seem extravagant to geologists. . . . As far as my knowledge goes, I should say that pure geology points to some period intermediate between 50,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 years, the upper limit being more doubtful than the lower."

The determination of our earth's age is one of the triumphs of modern geological science. The length of time which has elapsed since life began on this globe, and the most ancient clastic rocks we know of were deposited, may be greatly in excess of 150,000,000 years. Geology's estimate is surely not too great; but is, in all likelihood, much too small.

# WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN AUSTRALASIA.

BY HENRY STEAD.

AUSTRALASIA is in a peculiar position so far as her literature is concerned. Owing to the fact that English is the language spoken, the reading public can obtain its supplies from quite independent and distinct sources,—Great Britain, from the United States, and local sources. The result is that Australasia has the greatest readers on the face of the earth, and New Zealanders are even more so. Periodicals and other publications are untaxed, and the copyright laws are little understood and unenforced, so that on a typical Australian island all the most cosmopolitan conglomeration of literature imaginable can be seen.

Australasia, being so far from the rest of the English-speaking world, has to rely upon local sources for her daily and weekly publications. In old Australia have shown that they can do without newspapers which can bear a most favorable comparison with similar publications in Great Britain or America. The same may be said of the weeklies. It is in magazines and books that the torrent of outside literature is so great as to allow of much local production.

The inhabitants of Australia number only 2,000,000. Had these been scattered over the continent, almost as large as the United States, no daily paper of any size could have existed.

In New Zealand, however,—unfortunately, as, for Australia,—that more than one-quarter of the people live in two large cities, and a portion of the remainder in four or five towns. The daily paper, therefore, has almost as large a constituency as any published in a teeming millions of America and Great Britain.

Melbourne, with 500,000 inhabitants, has only two papers,—two morning and one evening. The *Age* and the *Argus* are both exceedingly well edited. They resemble the *Tribune* in New York and the *Telegraph* in London in style and content.

On Saturdays, double numbers are published, when special articles on all sorts of subjects are usually printed. The *Age* represents to a certain extent, the Liberals, and the *Argus* the Conservatives,—if, indeed, there can be any large party of Tories in the colony. The two morning papers, between them, give both sides of every question pretty fully. The evening paper, the *Herald*,

has no competitor, and shows the want of one badly. Now and again rivals have started, but have either died or been absorbed by the rich and powerful *Herald*. Some day the great opportunity of making a fortune by starting a really good evening paper will be realized by some one, but till then the long-suffering Melbourne will have to put up with what the monopolists choose to give in the space left by advertisers in the four to six pages sold him each evening. It is hard to say what influence the newspapers have. At the last federal election for the Senate, both morning papers urged their readers to vote for what became known as the *Age* and *Argus* "fours," respectively. At the polls, however, the eight seemed to gravitate with surprising unanimity to the bottom of the poll, which was headed by a Labor man whose very existence had been ignored by both journals.

All Australian newspapers sell for one penny (2 cents). At one time both the *Age* and the *Argus* were twopence (4 cents). The former came down to one penny, but at first the latter did not. Its proprietors, however, conceived the brilliant idea of producing a halfpenny (1 cent) paper, which was to beat the *Age* out of the field. Incidentally, it may be remarked that when they brought it out it was worth only a halfpenny. At that time there were hardly any of those coins in Australia (there are very few even now), and when people had to pay a penny (2 cents) for it they felt sore. So the life of this journal was very brief.

Sydney has two morning papers, the *Telegraph* and the *Morning Herald*. The former is probably the best newspaper published in Australia. Both have somewhat similar politics, and, in fact, are hardly rivals. They have practically all the Sydney news-agents in their power. The *Telegraph* really started in Melbourne, but failed there, largely, it is said, owing to the fact that editorially it never knew its own mind or dared to take a definite line about anything. Transferred to Sydney, and run on different lines, it speedily won a splendid position for itself. There are two evening papers, the *Star* and the *Evening News*.

Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide, Launceston, and Perth all have really fine newspapers, both morning and evening. Almost every small town in Australia has at least one newspaper,



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MR. JAMES EDMOND.

(Editor of the Sydney Bulletin.)

of news on all subjects, brief articles, which must be well written, in a paper which must have as much and as varied reading in it as possible. There are, of course, many technical papers and religious weeklies, which, naturally, do not command more than a limited public. There are also several papers published in the interests of labor. With the Labor party so powerful in politics, not only in the states, but also in the Commonwealth, it is surprising that no really important and dignified Labor journal has yet appeared.

The great importation of English and American magazines has prevented the appearance of many local monthlies. There are more magazines on sale in Australia than in either America or England. Copyright considerations, which prevent the sale of the great magazines of either in the other's country, do not trouble booksellers in Australia at all. The *Review of Reviews* for Australasia was started in Melbourne in 1892, and was for a long time the only magazine produced locally, and is still recognized as occupying the first place. *Steele Rudd's Magazine* was started a few years ago, and contains chiefly Australian articles. More recently, *Life*, an imitation of the *Review of Reviews*, was brought out, and last year the *Red Funnel* appeared. A threepenny (6 cents) magazine for women, the *New Idea*, has a large sale, and besides its American title, is very American in its contents.

# AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR AMERICAN MUSIC.

BY LAWRENCE GILMAN.

THE establishment of the recently organized New Music Society of America, whose first concert was given on March 10, at Carnegie Hall, New York, marks a significant step in the history of music in this country. One may say of it, with entire justice, that it is the most vigorous, altruistic, and important endeavor to further the interests of American music in the larger forms that has yet been made. Its purposes, which were briefly stated last month in the Review, are not concerned with the realization of that illusive and unstable ideal—the establishment of a “national” school of music. Considerations of mere patriotism, as the Society has officially and succinctly affirmed, have no vital part in its activities. Mr. Philip Hale, the most erudite and caustic of American writers on music, upon a certain occasion struck out a phrase which, in substance, declared the futility of “covering mediocrity with a cloak of patriotism.” The phrase was a brilliant and engaging one, and it has remained vividly present in many minds. The perfectly valid and incontestable objection which it embodies has been directed against the aims of the New Music Society of America—an application of it which wholly misses the point. For music whose only claim to consideration is its American origin the Society makes no propaganda. It *does* contend that there is a not inconsiderable and increasing body of American orchestral music that voices, with distinction and artistic competence, an authentic ideal of beauty. It contends, further, that, partly by reason of the complicated form in which it is expressed,—the elaborate apparatus of the modern orchestra,—and partly because of a seemingly inextinguishable prejudice on the part of many of those who control our concert enterprises, much of this music has been denied a public hearing. It is the aim of the Society to ameliorate this condition by supplying a medium for the discovery and presentation of whatever in our native music merits such recognition, whether it be, like Mr. MacDowell’s “Indian Suite,” of proved and celebrated excellence, or wholly unknown and untried.

That such an endeavor, persistently and conservatively prosecuted, will hasten the day when an orchestral score signed by an American will

be as attentively considered as one whose origin is European, seems open to little doubt. That it will disclose in our musical art a growing proportion of distinguished, vital, and technically able writing seems equally probable. Whether or not it will establish the existence of a recognizably “American” school of music is, to many, a matter of indifference. The art of letters as practised in this country has achieved some highly creditable fiction—yet the “American novel,” so eagerly and so pathetically sought, is as yet unrealized. There are some of us, though, who cherish a conviction that the American creative mind has a potential inclination toward musical utterance, and that it is gradually but definitely evolving an expression of itself in terms of a sensitive and eloquent art.

The New Music Society began its public activities at its concert of March 10, at which these works were performed, with the cooperation of the Russian Symphony Orchestra and its conductor, Modest Altschuler: MacDowell’s “Indian Suite” and his D-minor piano concerto—played not only as a tribute to America’s most distinguished composer, but as representative of the best that the art has thus far produced in this country; Mr. Henry F. Gilbert’s dramatic scene for soprano and orchestra, “Salammbô’s Invocation to Tanith” (a setting of portions of the text of Gustave Flaubert’s novel, “Salammbô”), and Mr. Arthur Shepherd’s “Ouverture Joyeuse,” which won the Paderewski prize for American orchestral composition in the contest of 1905.

The second concert of the present series will be given at Carnegie Hall on April 2, when a number of important novelties will be presented. It is the hope of the Society that it will be able to secure sufficient support to enable it to continue its concerts next season upon the same disinterested and progressive lines that it has followed thus far in the prosecution of its aims.

It is interesting to know that Vassily Safonov, the eminent Russian conductor who has made so firm a place for himself in the affections of the American musical public, is not only a hearty champion of the Society’s aims, but is a member of its Score Committee.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT PANAMA.

THE question that everybody is asking about Panama,—How much have we actually here?—cannot be answered in a magazine, or even in a series of such articles. But a deal of interesting information is contained in the first of a series of three papers on the subject contributed to *Appleton's Booklovers* for April by Dr. Henry C. Rowland, who has made a special tour of observation of the Isthmus. This first paper discusses the general problem of sanitation and the work on.

Rowland makes it clear at the outset that the question of how much work we have actually done on the Isthmus is not to be answered by statistics of the number of cubic yards of earth that have been dug since the American administration took hold. Although it is true that the French, when they were in control, dug a great deal, while we have as yet dug very little, Rowland declares that the work of the French on the Isthmus from the time of De Lesseps, although of the millions expended, is but a slight fraction in the successful completion of the canal compared with the work of our Isthmian

Canal Commission since the canal operations have been under its administration. The problem really lies, he says, not in the removal of millions of cubic feet of earth, but in the banishment of millions of pathogenic or disease-breeding bacteria. In short, "the problem of to-day, in the digging of the canal, is neither political, nor financial, nor sociological, nor one of engineering,—it is the sanitation of the diggers."

#### WHAT WE MAY LEARN FROM FRENCH EXPERIENCE.

One of the assets included in the \$40,000,000 purchase from the French Panama company, although it was overlooked at the time, is, as Dr. Rowland points out, the object-lesson that we have received from the French. The French, says Dr. Rowland, have taught us how not to go about building an Isthmian canal, and this through no fault of theirs, but because they had the misfortune to be the ones to break ground, and also because their courage and engineering skill were slightly in advance of the scientific medical knowledge of that day. The actual work that the French did on the Isthmus, however slight in comparison with the whole, is yet



TYPE OF CONCRETE DRAIN USED BY THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT OF COLON TO DISPOSE OF THE DELUGE OF WATER DURING THE RAINS.

(This drain was built under an awning during the wet season.)



THE DRAINAGE DITCH DUG ACROSS THE WORST DISTRICT OF COLON BY THE OLD FRENCH DREDGE.

in itself immense, but, as Dr. Rowland views it, the lesson which we have best learned from the French is through their error in not first laying the foundation of their enormous undertaking.

This is the lesson which we have learned from the French, who started in immediately to dig. They dug and they dug, set up enormous quantities of heavy machinery and removed thousands upon thousands of cubic yards of earth. They left great gaps across the Isthmus which still remain jungle-clad and in places semi-filled, yet to the credit of the toilers. But while they dug, yellow jack raged through the towns of their termini, malaria held wild and fatal debauches with their wasted laborers, and the dread "black-water fever" of the Chagres valley sapped the strength from the non-immunes. Elephantiasis assailed the negroes, while beriberi also took its full tithe, but all of this while they dug and dug, feverishly as their strength rose in a flame, and feebly as it waned again, and, as a result, they left great gaping fissures in the swamps of Gatun and La Boca, and a broad seam across the hills of Paraiso and Culebra and others, so that posterity may say, as we hear about us on all sides: "There is something wrong: our administration is either corrupt or incompetent. Just see what the French have done; and we have done absolutely nothing!"

#### THE FIGHT WITH YELLOW FEVER AND MALARIA.

In contending with the two most dreaded diseases of the Isthmus, malaria and yellow fever, the French were content simply to make preparations for the care of their sick; and with this end in view they erected excellent hospitals. Our sanitary officials, having the advantage of experience in Cuba, have gone to work with a determination to stamp out these diseases, and much has already been accomplished in that

direction. The mosquitoes which carry the yellow-fever and malarial germs are studied thoroughly by every one connected with the sanitary department of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and, as Dr. Rowland remarks, the mosquito theory is accepted as more than a theory,—it is regarded as an established fact, and one which is thoroughly borne out by the results obtained since it has been acted upon. Since the sanitative measures of Colonel Gorgas have been in force on the Isthmus the number of cases of yellow fever has been steadily decreasing, and this against the steady increase of non-immunes who have been pouring into the Isthmus. Last June, with about 3,500 non-immunes upon the Isthmus, there were 62 cases of yellow fever. In October of the same year,—a wet, hot month, with all of the natural conditions favorable for yellow fever, and with fully 5,000 non-immunes upon the Isthmus,—there were 3 cases of yellow fever. "One cannot hope that the disease has been utterly eradicated; that would be asking far too much. No doubt there will yet be cases; many of them, perhaps. But the main fact stands for itself,—yellow fever can be and is subject to our control, and any sporadic outbreak is not a fault, but an accident; an error, not of method, but of technique."

Sanitary improvements in the city of Colon will illustrate the spirit and methods of the new régime. Colon is situated at sea level, in some places below it. Manzanillo Island, on which the city is situated, is a low, swampy piece of

Formerly, mosquitoes bred in the pools of standing water and rose from the surface to the denser foliage, thence to sally forth bringing disease and death in the unprotected city. Dr. Wheeler, the chief sanitary officer of the city, has had his mosquito brigade at work cutting down and burning the timber, filling

and covering with petroleum the breeding-pools, and, finally, digging a great drainage ditch across the entire city to carry off the standing water. Thus, the breeding-places of mosquitoes have been largely done away with and the whole town has been put upon a sanitary basis. Dr. Rowland's report of progress is most encouraging.

## A REORGANIZED CONSULAR SERVICE.

IN THE course of the discussion of the consular bill in Congress, the Hon. Francis B. Loomis, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, writes an important article to the *North American Review* for March. It should be remembered in this connection that Mr. Loomis has once served at a consular post, and later, in official capacity at Washington, directed consular service. He is, therefore, especially qualified to discuss the merits of the pending legislation. The two provisions of the bill passed by the Senate and by the House representatives (March 19) which are emphasized by Mr. Loomis are: first, the grading of consular service, and, second, the establishment of salaries to correspond with the various

Under the system of grading provided by the bill a man will in future be appointed to a grade or class, and not to a particular post, as in the case. Thus, in the army a man is appointed to be a second lieutenant, and not a lieutenant at Fort Sheridan or at Fort S. Mr. Loomis regards it as of first importance that consuls should be appointed to a definite grade, and that the President should have the power to assign them to any post of consular grade within the grade to which they have been designated or commissioned. Salaries are to be classified according to their rank and compensation. There can be no improvement in the consular service, Mr. Loomis, until the President and the Secretary of State be given the power to move consuls about, in order to use men where they are employed to the best advantage.

### THE PAY OF CONSULS.

Mr. Loomis thinks that the allowances in the consular bill are insufficient. Should this bill become a law, the salaries provided by it would represent the consul's sole source of official income, because the consular allowance would be swept away, so far as the consul is concerned, and turned over to the Government. The consul's salary will be the only source of official income. The difficulty of se-



HON. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.

curing an increase of official salary is illustrated by the fact that many of the consular salaries paid to-day were established in 1856, when necessary expenses of living in Continental Europe were not more than one-third as great as they are at present.

The country can afford to pay its consuls well, and public sentiment in the United States is heartily in favor of liberal treatment of consular officers by the Government. The one hundred and twenty thousand Americans who visit Europe annually expect to find their consular representative a man whose mode of living, whose ability, whose character, and whose standing are such as to command the respect of the community in which he resides, and they have a right to expect that he will be a source of pride to his visiting fellow-countrymen. The American who goes abroad wants his consular representative to live in a manner in keeping with the dignity of the potent and opulent nation which he represents. Not only for these reasons can the Government afford to pay its consular

officers well, but it can afford the outlay, for the reason that the service is almost a self-sustaining one.

Last year, the net cost of the consular service to the Government was only \$144,152. United States consular officers collected and paid into the treasury \$1,188,883. The difference between this sum and the cost of the maintenance of the consular service was the figures first quoted. About a million dollars is collected annually by the United States consular officers for authenticating invoices. The charge for this service is \$2.50. There is no reason why the fee for this service should not be increased. If it were \$3.50, the consular service would pay a large profit to the Government.

#### RAISING THE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Loomis also states that the Department of State has now under way a plan for the arrival at some reasonable estimate of the efficiency of each consular officer. A system has been devised which will enable the Secretary of State to learn at a glance all that any formal record can show respecting a man's capacity, fitness, character,

and adaptability for his work and for the particular post he holds.

An impression may have gone abroad that it is proposed to bring the consular corps within the scope of the civil-service law, but such is not a fact. It is intended merely to reorganize it, upon lines which will make for greater permanency of tenure and vastly improved efficiency. It is believed that if Congress will give to the President and the Secretary of State power to grade the consular service, and to appoint men to a class and grade rather than to a particular post, and will also authorize the adjustment of salaries and make them adequate, and, furthermore, empower the President to shift men about from post to post as the needs of the service demand, it will be, says Mr. Loomis, the most important, far-reaching, and substantial advance in respect to the matter of the consular service that has ever been made.

## THE RATE SCHEDULES THAT OUR RAILROADS HAVE MADE FOR THEMSELVES.

DISCUSSION of federal rate-regulation has drawn attention to the trunk-line system of freight tariffs which has been maintained in this country for many years. An article contributed to the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Harvard University) by Professor William Z. Ripley deduces from the history of this rate system the following principles:

(1) That the element of distance should be a prime factor in the final adjustment of rates as between competing localities; (2) that coöperation and agreement between competing carriers are essential to any comprehensively fair system; and (3) that permanency and stability of rates are of equal importance with elasticity. That all three of these results have been voluntarily worked out in practice by the trunk lines is a tribute at once to the ability and fairness of their traffic officials. Standards are thus established toward which the carriers in the West and South should strive, as soon as their local traffic conditions will permit, in an endeavor to promote good relations with the shipping and consuming public.

That distance tariffs, modified in part to suit commercial conditions, are not only theoretically sound, but entirely practicable, this study aims to prove. The bogey of German rate schedules vanishes into thin air when it appears that the greatest railway companies in the United States have for years adopted the same principles in working out their tariffs. The long and short haul rule is here enforced, not alone as between various points on the same line, but also as between points equally distant from a common destination on different roads. Thirty years ago the trunk lines conceded the principle for the recognition of which the shippers of the West and South are now so vociferously clamoring before Congress and the federal courts.

#### STABILITY SECURED BY THE ROADS ACTING TOGETHER.

This desirable end could never have been attained if the several competing companies had not been able to act in coöperation. The erroneous popular opinion that railway competition must be preserved in the public interest, had it been legally enforced in this territory a generation ago, would have prevented absolutely any comprehensive solution of the problem. Until Congress abandons this theory and treats railways as essentially monopolistic, thereafter to be protected and maintained as *beneficent* monopolies through adequate governmental supervision, the lesson of the trunk-line experience will not have been learned. And, finally, the interesting fact that for almost thirty years it has not been necessary to change either the main system or, in many instances, the actual rates charged thereunder is an offset to the contention that success in railway operation is to be judged by the instability of rates, seeking to follow constantly the ups and downs of commercial conditions. Certain modifications, especially in export and import traffic, or wherever water rates have to be made or met, are, of course, inevitable. But it is absurd to reason from this that railway tariffs in the main need to be continually jostled about at the behest of the shipping public. Of course, if one railway changes its rates, all the rest must follow. That is the principal reason why many of our rate schedules have been as uncertain as the weather. But there is no reason why, if all parties in competition keep good faith and observe their tariffs, a schedule of class rates for domestic shipments should not remain practically constant.

Take the rates on raw cotton from Mississippi River points like Memphis to New England cities, for example. Was any staple product ever subject to greater fluctuations in price than raw cotton, varying, as it has in the last few years, from five to fifteen cents a pound? Yet through it all, good years and bad, whether for the

or the manufacturer, the freight rate has stood at fifty-five cents per hundredweight. In one way, within the limits hereafter to be defined, the trunk-line rate system has endured for a long time. Founded upon sound and, consequently, sound principles, it has promoted good feeling be-

tween railway and shipper. And if the changes of classification since 1900 had not been made one may reasonably doubt whether the demand for federal legislation would have been any more insistent throughout the Eastern Central States than it now is in New England.

## THE DEMANDS OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE WORKERS.

SINCE the great coal strike of 1902 the general public has become better informed ever before concerning the source of the anthracite coal supply, the conditions under which it is mined, and the efforts of the miners to better their condition. The work of the Anthracite Strike Commission three years ago did much to disseminate information on these subjects.

Since the award of that commission was made several books have appeared which describe the coal industry in this country somewhat minutely. The author of one of these is Mr. Peter Roberts, who was himself an expert witness before the commission, contributed to the *International Quarterly* (New York) a position of the demands made by the anthracite miners for recognition of their union and the introduction of a new wage scale.

Roberts states in the beginning of his book that there are about 160,000 men employed in the anthracite collieries, who annually produce some 67,000,000 tons of coal. The homes of these miners are scattered over 140,000 square miles of territory. While it is true that anthracite coal is consumed in nearly every part of the Union, it is also a fact that nearly 90 per cent. of the production is consumed within a distance of about 140,000 square miles in the northeastern corner of the United States.

This area dwells a population of more than 10,000,000, 73 per cent. of whom live in incorporated cities, towns, or villages of more than one hundred population. In the homes and factories these people live and work are annually used nearly 50,000,000 tons of anthracite. More than 3,000,000 families depend upon this coal for heat, and it is used to produce motive power in factories which produce about 50 per cent. of our manufactured goods. It is true that for manufacturing purposes the smaller bituminous coal are in competition with anthracite, but municipal regulations of larger cities compel manufacturers to use hard coal because of its comparative smokelessness.

### RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

It hardly need to be reminded of the distress caused by the coal famine to thousands of homes in 1902 from



A GROUP OF ANTHRACITE MINERS.

the anthracite famine. The poor people of our great cities were paying a cent a pound for coal, and the suffering extended to many homes. During the three years that have elapsed since work was resumed, in the fall of 1902, after the intervention by President Roosevelt, the supply of anthracite coal has been steady and abundant. On all sides it is admitted that the industry has prospered. But the mine workers have submitted new demands, the award of 1903 having expired by limitation. The first of these demands, for the recognition of the union by the anthracite operators, is based on the argument by President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, that "the miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to present their grievances, to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to select officers to perform like functions." It has all along been maintained by Mr. Mitchell that permanent peace and friendly relations can best be preserved



through a trade agreement entered into by the operators on the one hand and the miners' union on the other. The operators, on their part, were careful to state explicitly when they entered into arbitration of the strike of 1902 that they were unwilling to deal with the mine workers' union. Nevertheless, Mr. Mitchell pressed the demand for recognition before the Coal Strike Commission, which, however, declined to make an award upon this demand, not considering that the question of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America was within the scope of its jurisdiction. It is easy to see why the labor leaders themselves are very desirous of this formal recognition of their organization. With such recognition they would be able better to control and discipline their followers, and could bring greater pressure to bear upon the minority outside the organization. They also desire the establishment of a check-off system, whereby union dues are collected by the various companies instead of by the labor organization leaders themselves.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

As to the demand for an eight-hour day for all company men, with no reduction in the present rate of wages, Mr. Roberts presents the following classifications of anthracite mine employees showing the classes involved in this demand:

Classes.	Inside the mines.
Foremen.....	407
Assistants.....	296
Fire bosses.....	901
Miners.....	39,848
Miners' laborers.....	31,217
*Drivers and runners.....	11,607
*Door boys.....	3,173
Pump men.....	953
*Company men.....	9,186
*Other employees.....	12,774
Total.....	110,362
Classes.	Outside the mines.
Superintendents.....	142
Foremen.....	341
*Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	2,518
Engineers and firemen.....	5,240
*Slate-pickers (boys).....	12,128
*Slate-pickers (men).....	5,599
Bookkeepers and clerks.....	681
*All other employees.....	24,319
Total.....	50,968
Grand total.....	161,330

The classes of employees marked with an asterisk, to the number of 75,705 out of a grand total of 161,330, are the classes to be benefited by this demand. If about 500 engineers who



THE AREA INCLUDED IN HEAVY OUTLINE SHOWS THE PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN WHICH IS CONSUMED 90 PER CENT. OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL OUTPUT.

work breaker time are added, we have a total of 76,205, or 47.2 per cent. of the total employees in and around the collieries. The Coal Strike Commission reported that the mine workers did not work an average of eight hours a day. It is well known that the United Mine Workers of America are pledged to establish the eight-hour day in all mines under their control, and, in fact, have established it in those sections of the bituminous coal fields where the mine workers are well organized; and in the present agitation the contract miners, who are the skilled workers of the hard-coal industry, are championing the cause of the unskilled workers.

#### CAN THE INDUSTRY STAND A WAGE INCREASE?

As to the wages now actually received by anthracite coal miners, it is asserted by Mr. Roberts that, notwithstanding the advances granted in 1900 and 1902, together with the operation of the sliding scale, the average annual income of laborers inside the mine is less than \$450, and that of outside laborers \$100 lower. Common laborers on railroads and in mills receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, but if such laborers work three hundred days a year their average annual income will exceed that of unskilled labor in

round anthracite collieries. Mr. Mitchell declared that "the very least upon which an led workman can maintain a desirable rd of living is \$600 a year." This increase, if granted, would add about 1,000 to the cost of production, provided improvements were effected in the art of sorting, handling, and preparing coal. Mr. ts, however, enumerates several economies ave already been effected in mine labor, as the use of compressed-air and electric otives for underground transportation, auc slate-pickers, and the consolidation of rs. He holds that there is good ground e prediction that if the eight-hour day is shed operators will within two years so themselves to the situation as to produce h coal in eight hours as they did in nine. ys that in certain years when the labor as been reduced by 2 per cent. the tonnage

of the product has actually increased by more than 15 per cent. But even supposing the increased cost of production of \$4,000,000 were to fall upon the operators, would that justify an advance in the price of coal to the public? In partial answer to this question Mr. Roberts republishes a table of quotations from the *Wall Street Journal* showing the changes from 1895 to 1905 in the stock quotations of the anthracite roads. Comparing the income of these railroads in 1904 with that of 1894, the *Wall Street Journal* showed that the Reading gained 101 per cent.; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 139; the Ontario & Western, 118; and the Lehigh Valley, 120. In the last three years, these railroads have earned on their capital stock from 19 to 25 per cent. per annum. In this discussion of wages of employees the public will not lose sight of the immense profits of the anthracite carriers revealed in their published statements of earnings.

## THE INDEPENDENT VOTER IN THE SOUTH.

The triumph of the independent voter in certain of the Northern and border States aroused some interest and curiosity, it appears south of Mason and Dixon's line. The *Atlantic Quarterly* (Trinity College, Dur-

ham, N. C.) contains an article by Professor Edwin Mims which hints at a condition of restlessness among the younger generation of voters in that section. As to the need of reforms in the South as well as in the North, Professor Mims says:

Unless one believes that the Democratic party in the South is perfect, or as nearly perfect as any party can well be, or unless he believes that no reforms are needed anywhere in our body politic, he must believe that here and now there is an imperative need for the independent voter to exercise the same conscience in voting that he has elsewhere, and that there will result the same uplift of civic life, the same heightening of civic conscience.

The victories of Governor Folk, of Missouri, and the successful uprising of independent Democrats in Maryland are cited as examples to all Southerners of lofty political aspirations; but neither Maryland nor Missouri falls strictly in the category of Southern States. What evidences are there of an independent movement in the South itself? This is Professor Mims' view of the situation:

The independents in the South have to face the same state of affairs that the independents of the North did in the '80's,—all the better traditions connected with one party, and most of the respectable people belonging to the same party. Just as George William Curtis and his followers were accused of being Democrats in disguise and of being traitors to the "grand old party" that had saved the Union and freed the slaves, and deserters to a party of Copperheads, so the Southern independent is said to be a Republican in disguise, and is



PROFESSOR EDWIN MIMS.

told of the awful crimes of the reconstruction era. When all other arguments have failed, there is the inevitable appeal to the threatened domination of an inferior race which is not now even a remote possibility. Oh, no, there isn't any longer the social ostracism of former days, nor thumbscrew inquisition methods, but what for this day is almost as effective, the appeal to a well-crystallized public opinion. Ridicule, sentimentalism, and authority,—those three ancient methods of dealing with the children of light,—are all used to effect. Always there is the appeal to the illiterate masses, or to that solid phalanx of men who have inherited the passionate sectionalism of a generation of men who don't know that the war is over, or that they are living in a new age which teaches new duties and has to do with new problems. It makes the blood boil in one's veins to read, or remember, the experience of William L. Wilson,—as fine a man as the South has had in these thirty years,—hooted and insulted by an audience of his neighbors because he spoke for Palmer and Buckner in 1866. His experience was not unlike that of other Gold Democrats and the supporters of President Roosevelt in the last election.

But there are many hopeful signs. In 1866 there were many who voted for Palmer and Buckner, and in 1900 there were many business men who voted for McKinley rather than Bryan. In the cities especially there was very considerable bolting. A great many more inwardly hoped that the nation would not vote as they voted. The writer knows of several college faculties who voted almost to a man for McKinley. In this same year some of the strongest newspapers either sup-

ported the Republican or refused to support the Democratic national ticket.

#### THE SOUTHERN MUGWUMP'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

The present hopes of the Southern independent are summarized as follows :

The victory of the independent voter in the South, or any substantial result of his activity, is a long way off, perhaps, but neither criticism nor ridicule nor the browbeating of a partisan press and impulsive demagogues will cause him to waver in his determination to use his ballot as a sacred trust, and to vote for no man in whom he does not have confidence, and for no platform to which he cannot give his allegiance. Reverencing profoundly the past deeds of Southerners, and loyal to the best ideals of his people, he believes that the best thing that can happen to the South to-day is that there shall be two strong parties, and that there shall be a body,—a small number, comparatively,—to hold the balance of power between these two. He would like to see the Democratic party led by strong, constructive leaders,—not obstructionists or temporizers, but men of conviction and power, not relying on the past achievements or appealing to past memories, but working to a definite end,—men of the type of Governor Folk and ex-Governor Aycock. He would like to see, too,—a bolder vision, it is true,—a stronger Republican party, cutting itself loose from the methods and traditions of the past, and ridding itself of the present unseemly struggle for spoils, and appealing manfully to the sense and conscience of the South on great national questions.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GERMAN EMIGRATION FOR GERMANY AND FOR THE UNITED STATES.

**A**N article discussing German emigration, its enormous decrease in the last twenty years, the causes of that decrease, and what German emigration signifies to Germany and the United States, appears in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. Exact data of emigration are furnished by the statistical annuals, from which the following table is taken. The latter indicates the number of emigrants in every third year from 1882 to 1900, and, beginning with 1902, annually.

1882.....	193,870	1897.....	24,630
1885.....	110,120	1900.....	22,310
1888.....	103,950	1902.....	32,100
1891.....	120,080	1903.....	36,310
1894.....	40,980	1904.....	27,980

The table shows how enormously emigration has diminished since the eighties ; and the decrease is in reality even more significant than the numbers make it appear, because the population of the empire has in that period increased from less than forty-six million to more than fifty-seven million. "The cause of this phenomenon, so gratifying to our native land," says the writer, "is doubtless to be found in the gen-

eral development of every department of industry and commerce."

It is shown that the greatest number of emigrants are furnished by the agricultural provinces and come from agricultural callings ; this being natural, "firstly, because it is only agriculture that can provide colonists who are capable of bringing new land under cultivation, and, secondly, because agriculture can engage only a limited number of people, in contradistinction to manufactures, since land cannot be created, as can be new branches of industry.

"Before we had any manufacturing industries," the writer continues, "the surplus of population was obliged to emigrate to foreign lands."

Now industry absorbs it ; hence the enormous reduction in emigration. In confirmation of this view, in countries having no industrial development, like Italy and, in part, Austria-Hungary, emigration, instead of diminishing, has greatly increased. Thus, the absolute number of transatlantic emigrants from Italy in 1904 was six times, that from Austria-Hungary seven times, greater than that from Germany, and this with a far smaller population than ours. But such an exodus as

we, too, still in a measure had twenty years ago must necessarily sensibly weaken a land in defensive force, to the advantage of the points of destination of the emigrants; thus, the practical Yankee reckons every immigrant as a gain of \$400.

Whither, asks the writer, "is our German emigration directed?" The answer is furnished by the subjoined table:

Year.	United States.	Brazil.	Argentina.	Canada.	Rest of America.	Australia.	Africa.	Asia.
1885.....	102,220	1,710	720	690	910	600	290	70
1888.....	94,360	1,120	1,220	200	500	540	330	230
1891.....	113,040	3,770	530	980	160	440	600	100
1894.....	35,900	1,290	670	1,490	390	230	760	150
1897.....	20,340	940	590	540	680	320	1,110	140
1900.....	19,700	360	270	140	50	200	180	1
1901.....	19,910	400	230	10	40	220	50	6
1902.....	29,210	810	310	180	50	240	110	2
1903.....	33,650	690	230	480	20	150	230	...
1904.....	26,080	360	310	330	4	100	80	2

Of German emigration to the United States, this writer says:

Since 1830, five million Germans have emigrated to the United States, and of the present eighty million American inhabitants it is reckoned that, excluding the

German blood of former generations which runs in their veins, there are twenty-five millions of German or Austro-German extraction, of the first or second generation. This blood-kinship must gradually make itself felt more and more, and draw the two nations closer together. Various indications of this are apparent. As a single example, let us here recall the exchange of professors, which at any rate betrays a common striving for intellectual ideals. . . . Viewed from such stand-

points, emigration assumes a totally different aspect. While the great exodus of the last century meant a direct weakening of the German realm, emigration in its present measure must be regarded as a natural proceeding,—one that is necessary in order that the ties of blood which bind us to other nations may not waste away.

## GERMAN SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES.

PREFACING his thesis with a tribute to German commercial achievement in spite of very slender natural resources, Mr. J. Ellis Barker contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a striking account of the shipping and shipbuilding triumphs of Germany.

He points out the great disadvantage under which Germany lies in the great distance of her coal and iron from the sea. He recalls how in 1872 General von Strosch, on becoming head of the German Admiralty, made it his motto, "Without German shipbuilding we cannot get an efficient German fleet," and laid down the principle that all German warships should be built in German yards and of German material. In 1879, Bismarck, in introducing the policy of protection, gave complete free trade to the German shipbuilding industry, which, from a fiscal point of view, was carried on outside the German frontier. He also converted the private railways of Prussia into state railways, and arranged that heavy raw material used in German shipbuilding should be carried over state railways at rates barely covering cost. However, the German shipowners still bought their ships from Britain. But in 1884 Bismarck gave subsidies to the North German Lloyd for a line of mail steamers on condition that the new ships should be of German

material and manufacture. This was the foundation of the German shipbuilding trade. The Vulcan Company since 1890 has built the fastest liners afloat. The iron and steel shipping built in Germany has risen from 24,000 tons in 1885 to 255,000 tons in 1900. Capital in iron shipbuilding yards has risen from 15,000,000 marks in 1880 to 66,000,000 marks in 1900. The dividends on ordinary shipbuilding stock averaged, in 1900, over 10 per cent. A recent German writer is quoted as saying:

Although Great Britain is in many respects, especially by the proximity of coal and iron to the shipyards, more favorably situated than is Germany, we neutralize these natural advantages by a more thorough technical training, by a better organization, and by coöperation both in the shipping trade and in ship building.

The gigantic German trusts have been formed, not to rob the German consumer, but to protect the German producer and to kill the non-German producer. The fleet of German steamships has risen from 81,000 tons in 1871 to 1,739,000 in 1904. The writer thus sums up:

Notwithstanding the most disadvantageous natural conditions for shipbuilding and shipping which can be imagined, and notwithstanding the former disinclination of German business men to embark upon a

building and shipping, the German Government has succeeded, at a comparatively trifling cost to the nation, in overcoming all the apparently insurmountable obstacles and in artificially creating a powerful, successful, and wealth-creating new industry which is now the pride of Germany and the envy of many nations.

He points out that the German Government has a rigid policy neither of protection nor of free trade, but applies protection and free trade in doses to fit the case.

Clearly recognizing the disadvantages of weak and unaided individualism, and of unsupported governmental initiative and indiscriminate governmental aid, the German Government has known how to stimulate private enterprise into action without making it effete and teaching it to rely entirely on the state, as private enterprise so often does when it is aided by the state in an injudicious manner. The German Government has known how to combine successfully the two most powerful factors, governmentalism and individualism.

This writer praises the German Government for not following out the protectionist programmes of the United States and France. On this point he says :

Not protection, but a sweeping and generalizing economic policy, which has been dictated in the United States and France by unpractical doctrinaires and by the will of an impetuous and ignorant populace led by a popular cry, has killed the shipping trade of those countries. . . . Therefore, German statesmen adapt their action to circumstances, and they are guided in their action, not by German economic scientists, but by practical business men whom they consult. These are the reasons which have brought it about that Germany has succeeded in developing a great, prosperous, and successful shipping and shipbuilding industry notwithstanding the greatest obstacles.

"Its economic policy is not 'scientific,' but is deliberately unscientific and empirical."

## GERMANY AND THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

THE accession to power, in England, of a strong Liberal government can hardly be other than pleasing to the foreign and colonial politicians of the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin. A Liberal party, moreover, crossed, if one may use the term, with so many different political strains as to warrant the somewhat comprehensive name of "Social Democratic" being applied to it will be all the more acceptable to the successors of Bismarck, bent, as they are, on carrying into execution the grandiose schemes of world-policy and colonial extension which that statesman inaugurated a generation or more ago.

Bismarck, it may be stated, laid down, in the early eighties, definite lines of policy in the matter of colonial expansion, which, in broad issues, have been religiously followed to the present day. His colonial policy is the only one which remains in principle even as the chancellor conceived it; it has escaped, except in detail, drastic revision by the Emperor William, and it is certain that international coincidences which forward or retard that policy are essentially of the same nature to-day as they were in 1874, when Bismarck began to dream of a Fatherland beyond the seas.

That being the case, the existence of a powerful Liberal cabinet in Downing Street must mean a recrudescence of activity in German colonial enterprise, for the good reason that it has only been possible for Germany to grow, in point of colonial territory, when anti-jingo governments have sat at Westminster. Not only is the anti-jingo element paramount among the

English materialists to-day, but the government has pledged itself to effect so many domestic reforms of first-class importance that the question of an aggressive British colonial policy, such as characterized the last administration, is not for a moment to be considered.

In the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Dr. Emil Daniels, the well-known Berlin publicist, author of "Gladstone," in an article entitled "Bismarck and the British Liberals," points out the various landmarks along the line of march of German colonial expansion that characterized Bismarck's forward-policy ever since the first advance was made. The possibility of inaugurating any colonial power whatever depended so much on complications in the European situation at various periods, all of which Bismarck turned to the furtherance of his plans, that the article is practically a summary of those events which have led to Germany's critical position in European politics at the present time.

The modern world-policy of Germany began in September, 1872, Dr. Daniels tells us, with the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia at Berlin.

To this meeting the Czar Alexander II. came with a heart full of bitterness toward Great Britain, whose jingoistic and quasi-republican tendencies, he was convinced, were a menace to the world's peace. All three emperors were then, as true believers in rule by divine right, attached to principles of monarchical government conceived on feudalistic rather than constitutional lines. Bismarck, on the other hand, combined in his statesmanship many of the attributes of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; he was a firm believer in the



A GERMAN CARTOON PAPER SEES DANGER IN THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).  
 "People of Europe, look out for your colonies!" (American readers will recall the German Kaiser's famous cartoon on the Yellow Peril.)

ultimate sovereignty, a tory-democrat, yet, by his early training and by his hereditary inclination as an aristocrat, inclined to put a benevolent reliance on popular power. All but omnipotent in his position at this time, he was successful in imposing his will on the three emperors so far as to obtain their assent to his exercising, in his capacity as Imperial Chancellor, similar powers to those which go to make the English Prime Minister the real ruler of Great Britain. This concession once obtained, by that diplomacy of which he was a master, he determined to take advantage of the situation then existing in order to inaugurate his plans for colonial expansion. His attitude may be defined by a statement he made at that time, to the following effect: "My position toward foreign governments springs, not from antipathy to them, but from the good or evil they may do for us. . . . The only country I have ever had real sympathy with is England."

England, then governed by Gladstone, was, however, distrustful of him. It was surmised, correctly, that Bismarck would take advantage of the isolation of Great Britain and the weakness of feeling entertained toward her by France, and Italy to obtain from her, in return for promise of German support, concessions of some other part of the world, it being then

known in England that the idea of a colonial policy, and, of necessity, a navy to support that policy, was germinating in the chancellor's mind. The cession of the island of Heligoland to Germany was broached as early as 1874, only to meet with a blunt refusal from the British Cabinet. The adoption of a different attitude by Bismarck toward England soon followed.

Beset with difficulties in its attempts to make the Sultan recognize the spirit of modern international law, either by threats or persuasion, the British Government endeavored, through its ambassador in Berlin, to interest the chancellor, whose anti-Turkish sentiments corresponded with those held by English Liberals. Bismarck declined, on the grounds that the solution of the difficulty lay without his sphere,—that it remained for the interested Mediterranean powers to settle it,—a reply which at the present moment is an interesting commentary on the Moroccan imbroglio of our days, since it shows that, sincere or not, Bismarck could give the appearance of a logical attitude to his refusal to coöperate in the Mediterranean, Germany having no interests in that quarter.

In the question of the occupation of Egypt by the British,—the logical consequence of having assumed control of the Suez Canal by the purchase of Ismail Pasha's holdings,—Bismarck saw his chance and seized it.

He pressed the British Government to make the occupation effective, knowing that England, in the face of France's indignation at what amounted practically to a seizure, as well as Russia's undisguised hostility to the move, must have a supporter in Europe. Gladstone, no lover of Bismarck, was forced to accept the offer of friendship of the powerful chancellor, only to find himself faced anew with a suggestion as to the cession of Heligoland. The question was postponed, to come up for consideration at another time. Bismarck was, however, impatient, and showed his annoyance by taking a decided stand against England on the question of Egyptian finances in his support of German bondholders, an infinitesimal number when compared with British and French. The result was a deadlock which gave rise to a situation sufficiently analogous to that of Algieras to make it remarkable, in view of the fact that Germany is now carrying on her world-policy on

Bismarckian lines. Bismarck was "earth-hungry," and he was only pacified by concessions in Africa.

In these moves it is to be noted, for future reference, that the chancellor took advantage of the traditional disinclination of the Liberal party to undertake wars for the purpose of territorial expansion or to prevent colonial extension by other countries. From Disraeli he received nothing, and the eventual cession of Heligoland in 1889 was the first of a long series of "graceful concessions" which led to the decline and fall of the Tory party, and to the arrival, after dark and tortuous strivings, of the triumphant Liberalism of the present, the authoritative representatives of which have already defined their policy so clearly, as regards South Africa and India, as to warrant it a fair assumption that Germany, relying on the British Liberal party's expressed intention to look first after its own house, may lay aside, for the present, the idea of war in order to enter on an era of aggressive colonial expansion.

## WILL THE DUMA GRANT AUTONOMY TO POLAND?

A SURVEY of the history of Poland since the disastrous results of the uprising of 1863-64 appears in the Russian magazine *Mir Bozhi*. The writer (Vasilevski) asserts that the terrible failure of forty years ago has exerted an evil influence on the entire subsequent history of the Polish people.

The flower of the Polish youth perished in those conflicts with the Russian army. The most prominent and energetic champions of national independence and of the interests of the peasantry were hanged, shot, or banished to Siberia. The reactionaries ruthlessly destroyed everything that had even the appearance of being opposed to the interests of imperial Russia. All Polish institutions were replaced by others with the avowed purpose of promoting complete Russification. Oppressed and persecuted at every step, disheartened by disaster, and having lost its flower, the Polish people became filled with a somber apathy. This apathy, amounting to a complete political indifference, characterized the generation of Poles following the fighters of '63. This, with the emigration after the uprising, left but little hope among the Poles.

Realizing their utter hopelessness, "disillusioned and exhausted, the 'intelligensia' of Russian Poland broke away from its old ideals." Polish leaders began to gradually work out a new political creed quite different from the old traditional one. The new creed and the new opinions were the result of the terrible catastrophe and of fundamental changes in the social and economic structure of the Kingdom of Poland. The new leaders who had come to the

front created a new set of ideals, better suited to the material interests of the *bourgeois class* which had now become predominant.

The landless proletariat of the rural districts began to concentrate in the large cities. Warsaw, Łódź, Chetohova, and other cities became the centers of imports industrial development. Their population increased rapidly, almost in American fashion. Coincident with this growth was also the growth of an urban educated class, whose sole interests were bound up in the development of commerce and manufactures. . . . Meanwhile the industrial growth of the country had brought into the public arena, not only the *bourgeois* tradesmen, but the union and industrial workers.

It was in the end of the seventies that the Socialist movement began in Poland. The first leaders of the Socialist groups, however, were still somewhat doctrinaire. It was the growth of the labor movement that forced them into the active political contest. It may be said that up to the middle eighties of the past century all sections of Polish society kept aloof from politics.

The Conservative nobles tried to forget their romantic ideals. The Liberals claimed that no matter how bad conditions may be there is always a direction in which society can work out its own salvation. Finally came the Socialists, who substituted for the entire political programme of the day certain rather general phrases about a universal social revolution which was to solve all social and political questions.

Meanwhile, actual life in Poland developed independently of these theories. The Russification process continued. At first directed



against the interests of the educated this policy soon penetrated deeper. By of the seventies the Polish language had wded out of the city and the rural schools, al courts, and all of the community ients. The ultimate purpose of such s, the aim of Russification, is thus dis-

ie purpose of the imperial government, on the to increase the number of Russians in Poland, he other, to compel as large a number of Poles e to leave their fatherland. . . . Simultaneous mechanical crowding of the Polish element placement by Russians there is evident in the ig policy of the government the conscious, attempt to kill the Polish language. Banks, and all kinds of public societies and other lic bodies are compelled to carry on their corpe in Russian. Further, the imperial governures the Russian element complete legal im- Disgraceful abuses of government and social the part of the bureaucracy are constantly d, in spite of the fact that they are well known tersburg. The police have formed a compact e thieves and "hold-up" men, and divide with ir booty. This has become an almost normal ion throughout the Kingdom of Poland. . . . there must not be forgotten the energetic da of Greek orthodoxy. The missions of the Orthodox Church throughout Poland and a display an almost feverish anxiety for "con- Frequently Catholic orphans are bought by for the purpose of bringing them up in the faith. It is cheaper to have a child baptized odox priest than by a Polish Roman Catholic rthodox churches are built wherever there are two of Russians, and the cost of construction orne by the Polish Catholics.

at this point in the Russification process s hostility of the Polish peasantry is

The Polish masses are devoutly, almost ly, attached to the religion of their fa- id the proselyting activities of the ortho- gregations soon aroused obstinate and pposition from the peasants. It is this f Russification which, "to a spectator y watching the political occurrences that Polish society," is converting the Polish gradually but surely, into an active anti- political element.

Polish laboring classes are maturing politically, ore rapidly than are the peasants. They are keenly conscious of their antagonism to Rus- y have kept alive the traditions of their part ising against the Muscovite. Thus, the hatred n rule, which has never quite disappeared from opulation, is communicated to the new arriv- the country. The growth of socialism, more- given rise to incessant conflicts between Polish nen and Russian police. Since 1878, working- /arsaw have been arrested so frequently that med to be the normal activity of city life.

The Polish Nationalist movement was born in the later eighties. It has set before itself a definite political programme. A few years later, socialism also adopted definite political aims. And finally came the Conservative Liberal groups, with their programme of national political activities. In 1886, a secret patriotic organization, known as the Polish League, was organized among Polish emigrants in Switzerland. Its object was to unite all the heterogeneous elements and to organize and concentrate all national effort for the reestablishment of Polish independence. Its success was marked. Very soon it had an organ, the weekly, *Glos* (Voice), in Warsaw. This journal, which appeared in the latter part of 1886, represented the reaction against the political indifference of the preceding generation.

The Nationalistic tendencies which found utterance in the columns of this journal called down the wrath and persecution of the Russian censorship. The Nationalists were then forced to resort to "subterranean" literature. A number of pamphlets, dealing largely with Russian abuses in Poland, appeared in Galicia in 1892-94. Finally, however, the *Glos* was suppressed, numerous arrests were made, and the "intelligensia" largely emigrated to Galicia. The Polish Socialist party was founded in 1893, and it represented the union of all the socialistic organizations. It concentrated its efforts on the work of organization and concentration among the working people of the large industrial centers. In 1894 it began to issue its journal, the *Rabotnik* (Workingman), which has played an important part in the life of the Polish labor movement. Meanwhile, the party of the National Democrats was organized. The former editor of the *Glos* removed to Galicia and began the publication there of the *Pan-Polish Review*.

Toward the end of the nineties, the National Democracy gradually lost its revolutionary character and became a party of extreme nationalism. This attitude resulted in indifference, if not opposition, to the aspirations of the various peoples which had once been subject to the Poles,—the Lithuanians and the White Russians, including even the Jews. The National Democracy admits that it cannot decide now on a definite programme looking toward the gaining of independence. Its immediate aim is "the guidance of the people toward political activity under the governmental conditions of the three empires which divided the Polish commonwealth."

Having given up the thought of political independence in the immediate future, the National Democracy keeps for its aim the encouragement of the many-sided

achievement of the inner life of the Polish people . . . under the shadow of the Catholic Church.

At the beginning of the present century the growth of the Polish Socialist party was shown to be remarkable, not only in the industrial centers, but also in the rural districts. It soon brought out an organ especially for the peasants, entitled the *Peasants' Gazette*. By means of its agitators sent into the villages, this Socialist party succeeded in establishing itself firmly.

The Japanese War and the weakening of the bureaucratic régime was highly significant in the growth of all Polish parties. By the peace of Portsmouth an impetus was given to the revolutionary movement. The railroad strikes throughout the empire, and, finally, the general tie-up of business, compelled the government to capitulate. The manifesto of October 30 announced the entrance of Russia to the family of constitutional governments. In Warsaw, then in a state of siege, this manifesto was hailed as a positive assurance of the entrance of the Polish people upon a new era of constructive work and peaceful development.

All Poland was seized with a single aspiration,—to begin a new life on the ruins of the old régime, to cure the terrible wounds received by the Polish people during a century of suffering. At that moment no one thought of separation. The watchword of the great majority was "autonomy, on the foundation created by the Constitutional Assembly of Warsaw." All the parties, including the Socialists, and even the Conciliation group, expressed themselves in favor of a constitutional council in the old capital of the commonwealth. This watchword became the minimum upon which all the serious factors in Polish life were willing to unite. What was the answer of St. Petersburg? The declaration of a state of siege in all the ten governments of Poland.

#### An Unbiased German View of the Kaiser's Polish Policy.

An increased anxiety as to the fate of their Polish possessions appears to have been brought about in the minds of Prussian statesmen by the possibility of autonomy being granted to Russian Poland. The German colonization scheme, despite its unmistakable failure so far, is being pushed with vigor. In a recent "speech from the throne" to the Prussian Diet the German Emperor referred to the increasing sales of land by Germans to Poles. Commenting on this, he exhorted the German landed proprietors in the East Mark (Prussian Poland) to beware of lessening German influence in this way. This attitude of a constitutional monarch in advising one class of his citizens not to sell land to another class is not relished by many Germans. A Prussian writer, Professor Hans Delbrueck (in an article in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, of Berlin), reviews

the entire history of Prussian policy toward the Poles, and comes to some rather negative conclusions. He refers to the recent declaration of Lieutenant-General von Mueller, leader of the *Ostmarkenverein* (the society for colonizing Germans on Polish lands), in which the latter said:

The objects of this association are: To make every school thoroughly German, every public meeting German, and every government official German; to print the German text before the Polish in every Polish newspaper, and—may God grant it!—to preach only German from the pulpit some day. Such is the East Mark of the future as I, an old Prussian soldier, would wish to see it.

Commenting on this utterance, Professor Delbrueck observes:

The danger is not in the fact that Polish is spoken in the East Mark of Prussia. The danger is that fully 10 per cent. of the subjects of the Prussian King, who sit together in compact masses on a highly dangerous frontier, instead of feeling attachment to Prussia, thoroughly hate the state.

This danger, Professor Delbrueck declares, is due to the Prussian policy of repression. This policy, he further declares, has resulted in an increase of Polish influence and population in the disputed territory. In the year 1904, we are told, in the provinces of Posen and West Prussia, twenty-nine estates were lost to Germanism. During this period, the entire efforts of the colonization society resulted in only eighteen peasants' holdings and one drug store. Not only is this actually a fact to-day, continues Professor Delbrueck, but it is liable to be worse for Germanism in the future.

Every German farmer who intends to buy land in the East Mark must reckon with this possibility,—either he himself or his descendants may some time be forced to sell, and this involves ruin. There are no German buyers, and the government will not permit him to sell to Poles. Is it right that, even from the most intensely national standpoint, such a sacrifice should be imposed on any man? German buyers can scarcely be found for lands in this part of the empire, but Poles are ever ready to buy, even at the highest price. The large supply of gold which the colonization commission has brought into the East Mark has raised the price of land and increased the credit of the Poles. The value of their estates to-day is more than twice as great as that twenty years ago. In consequence of this fact, the Poles have now an abundant business capital and are increasingly prosperous economically. Therefore, they will pay any price to retain or acquire Polish land. The Pole, indeed, must buy land, since he is debarred from holding government office and has no other means of making a living for himself.

"It seems to me," declares Professor Delbrueck, in conclusion, "that it is high time for our statesmen to enter on a new and thorough examination of the value and success of their colonization policy."

## SHOULD FRANCE LEND RUSSIA ANY MORE MONEY?

BUT a year ago, *La Revue* published an article (which was quoted in these pages) on the Franco-Russian alliance from a financial point of view. In a second article on the same subject, contributed to *La Revue*, the "Friend of the Alliance" now expresses his opinion that his arguments were instrumental in preventing the authorization of the loan last month in principle the loan was already decided on. His contention was that it was his positive duty not to give Russia any money till peace had been concluded and the Russian constitution had been really estab-

lished. The first condition having been won, the writer in the present article considers the question with reference to Russian reforms. He backs up his remarks by the observation that a creditor can hardly help meddling in some measure in the private affairs of a debtor, adding that the inconveniences of this disagreeable interference are much more aggravated when creditor and debtor are states.

France being the creditor of Russia to the extent of a thousand million francs, not unreasonably considering that she has the right to investigate the manner in which her ally will safeguard French interests and at the same time preserve her own prosperity and good order, and the right to question the solvency of Russia. A year ago, is infinitely more emphasized when the conditions of public and economic life,—to say, the Russian governmental institutions in which France has entered into engagements,—are discredited and enfeebled.

France, the writer asks, take measures which shall be serviceable to both contracting parties without getting mixed up in Russia's inter-internal struggle? From a moral point of view, the answer answers itself: France ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. On the other hand, it is, morally, equally impossible for France to furnish any more funds to any organization until the revolution has attained about decisive results.

## MORAL ASSETS.

What reigns in Russian finance is rather good—scrupulous honesty. According to the reports, the sums which France has lent to Russia would have been utilized to develop the economic condition of the country and to consolidate the financial condition of the state, and so France a powerful and rich ally, instead of which they have been applied to the construction of railway strategic railways and other unwise schemes. Another thing is certain.



M. POINCARRÉ, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE.  
(Who has advised caution in advancing more loans to Russia at the present juncture.)

Since Russia took to borrowing from France, a sum of at least four thousand million francs has been spent simply to balance the budget. The Russian debt, in fact, is only guaranteed by moral assets, and all the money which France has so eagerly furnished to procure a strong ally to counterbalance Germany's designs for European leadership has entirely missed its aim.

All that remains to France is the interest on the debt payable in gold. But it is in the maintenance of the gold standard and the value of the ruble that we touch the most vulnerable point of Russian finance, and it has been proved that the gold reserve has no stability. For all that Russia buys from other countries is paid for in gold, as all that she sends abroad is paid for in gold, with the result that during the last ten years she has received four hundred and seventy-three millions of francs in gold annually with which to pay for her imports, the interest on the state debts and foreign capital, diplomatic and other expenditure abroad, etc., amounting in all to nine hundred and eighty-five millions of francs. To meet her expenditure Russia ought, therefore, to borrow no less a sum than five hundred and twelve millions of francs annually.

## WHY FRANCE MUST STOP.

France, concludes the writer, ought not to give Russia another centime, and for the following reasons :

Each new loan would hasten the bankruptcy of Russia, and France would lose both her money and her interest ; it would be used in expenditure necessarily unproductive ; it would injure the interests of humanity

in general by maintaining the present yoke of oppression ; it would be treachery to France ; and it would be a pure game of chance. A free democratic Russia would be essentially Francophil, for France hates the semi-autocracy of Germany. To accomplish her two great reforms of agrarian reorganization and universal education Russia will have need of gigantic loans, and with a federal government which will make her one of the wealthiest of states France will deem it a great honor to preside over this development.

## THE PARLIAMENTARY DEADLOCK AT BUDAPEST.

THE position of the imperial Austrian Government with regard to the disputed questions with Hungary is well known, having been the subject of newspaper dispatches for some months. Hungarian opinion, however, particularly upon the recent forced dissolution of the Hungarian Chamber at Budapest, is not so well known, and the following brief extracts from representative Magyar journals are interesting and significant. The rescript signed by the Emperor-King and countersigned by Baron Fejervary, the Hungarian premier, by which the Chamber was dissolved, and which was read from the tribune by the colonel of the regiment sent to clear the house, was as follows :



THE MILITARY CLEARING THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT HALL AFTER THE FORCED DISSOLUTION ON FEBRUARY 19.

Whereas the majority constituted by the allied parties of the Chamber have, in spite of our repeated summons, refused persistently to take over the government on an acceptable basis without violating our royal rights as by law guaranteed, we, to the sorrow of our heart, are not able to expect from this Parliament an activity conducive to the interests of the country, and, therefore, on the proposal of our Hungarian Ministry, declare the Parliament convoked on February 15, 1905, to be dissolved, and reserve to ourself the convocation of a new Parliament as soon as may be.

There was no violence, since the coalition Deputies submitted under merely verbal protest. The *Pester Lloyd*, the journal published in German at the Hungarian capital, notes the surprise throughout Austria that the dissolution was not marked by scenes of violence. The Viennese journals, it declares, were prepared for the most disorderly scenes at Budapest. The *Pester Lloyd* believes that the orderly dissolution augurs well for the final settlement of all difficulties between the crown and the nation. The only people who are disappointed with the outcome, says this journal, are the radical Bohemians, who expected a revolution in Hungary and wanted to use this occasion for "fishing in troubled waters." The *Nepszava* (Voice of the People) declares that the Hungarian people must unite to defeat absolutism at Budapest as well as at Vienna. "In addition to the annihilation of the parliament of classes, there must be established the parliament of the people." The *Budapesti Hirlap* (Budapest News) calls the dissolution of the Diet a positively unjustifiable act of despotism. The *Magyarország* (Hungary) believes that the very calmness of the people under such terrible provocation will finally result in the abolition of military rule. The *Pesti Hirlap* (Pest News) declares : "To-day there is not force enough in the entire world to subjugate a free people. There may be one party which wishes to rule, but there must be also one which is willing to be governed ; otherwise there is no government." The *Alkotmány* (Constitution) maintains that if civil war result it will be the fault of Vienna.

**The German Kaiser's Interest in the Deadlock.**

Bismarck's contemptuous statement, that he would not offer the finger of a single Pomeranian grenadier for all the Balkans, no longer holds good of German policy in the Near East. Bismarck, however, was in earnest, and he proved his indifference to the Balkans by making a secret agreement with Russia practically agreeing to keep out of the Balkans and to restrict Germany's attitude in the triple alliance to a merely anti-French one. The present German Emperor, however, has changed this policy toward eastern Europe. He has cultivated the friendship of the Turkish Sultan, and has reaped large commercial benefit therefrom. Indeed, there is evident very strong German influence throughout the Balkan regions. Within very few months a Græco-German bank at Athens has been established. In short, it may now be said that the entire Balkans are within the German "sphere of influence."

The sole power capable of counterbalancing German influence in this region is Austria-Hungary. Owing, however, to internal troubles, the dual monarchy is not able to exert its proper influence. It must be admitted that in the eastern Mediterranean German preponderance seems assured. It is at this point, however, that Hungary's disagreement with Austria must be taken into account. When the new Hungarian majority succeeds in breaking the deadlock and getting this programme worked out in practice, the present Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Count Goluchowski, will probably be forced to resign, since Hungary's influence will be strictly directed toward a readjustment of the triple alliance. Italy may join Hungary in opposing any further extension of Germany's international influence. Russia, of course, is temporarily out of the reckoning.

The foregoing is the substance of the editorial comments in a number of Hungarian papers regarding a tendency which some journalists now

detect on the part of the German Kaiser to oppose Hungarian aims and ambitions. A German newspaper correspondent recently interviewed Count Andrassy, the Hungarian leader, whose utterances were afterward reproduced in the *Budapesti Hirlap*. In substance, they are :

It is the general opinion in Hungary that the German Kaiser has been influencing our Emperor-King, Francis Joseph, in his refusal to accede to the military claims of the Hungarians. The Kaiser's position was based on the theoretical assumption that what the Hungarians claim would lessen the efficiency of the Austro-Hungarian military power. Anti-German feeling in Hungary has been strengthened by the attitude of Berlin in the matter of ratifying the commercial treaty between the two empires.

The organ of the Hungarian Independent party, the *Egyetertes* (Concord), hints at another motive which may be behind the Kaiser's anti-Hungarian attitude.

The Austrian Germans have a fondness for the German Empire, and would be quite willing to join their influence with their brethren under the Hohenzollern dynasty. The Austrian Italians look to Italy, and the Austrian Slavs to an independent Slavish empire. Hungary is the only strong section of the Hapsburg monarchy that is not willing to join the German Empire, and that tries to maintain the national individuality of the present dual monarchy. Hungary is the only part of the Hapsburg empire that could never be annexed to Germany when the break-up comes at the passing away of the old Emperor, Francis Joseph. It is easy to understand the Kaiser's militaristic aims. Hungary must be oppressed politically and weakened economically, so as to be unable to check the German conquest.

From these journalistic opinions it is possible to catch the drift of the Hungarian popular attitude toward Germany and to understand why the Hungarian people are enthusiastic in their support of the Anglo-French understanding. This is looked upon as a check to German ambitions, and already Hungarians look to Berlin as their eventual enemy, rather than to Vienna.

**BARONESS VON SUTTNER'S SUGGESTION OF A "PEACE ARMY."**

NOW that that devoted Austrian lady of title, the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, has received the Nobel prize for peace and her famous novel, "Ground Arms," has been translated and published in English, it will be interesting to read her spirited appeal for universal peace which appears in a recent number of the *Deutsche Revue*. This appeal was inspired by the persistent talk during the past few years of an impending conflict between England and Germany. Why

should we "mobilize," asks the writer; why should two nations go to war?

There are a few hundred, perhaps a few thousand, people in every country who are interested,—materially, or, perhaps, according to their disposition, morally,—in bringing about a war, or at least in having it talked about. There are millions, however, millions upon millions, in the same countries to whom a war must needs mean untold misery, whose material and moral welfare depends upon the maintenance of peace, who harbor no semblance of hatred against their neighbors, who, if

questioned as to whether there should be war, would unhesitatingly answer with a decided "No." But, unfortunately, it is the case that those few hundreds talk, write, agitate, while the millions who are differently inclined are silent. It is those that desire a thing who display energy,—the masses in opposition remain inactive, resigned. They are so deafened by the clamor made by the former that they believe it is *there* that the millions must be, and that they themselves are the isolated few, whose protest would die away unheard.

For several years, continues Baroness von Suttner, particularly during the twelvemonth just passed, German and English journals have carried on a systematic campaign of war agitation. "This agitation, unless it be nullified by an equally strong counter-agitation, must inevitably result in an explosion of hatred." This writer, referring to the sentence so often uttered, "A war between Germany and England is inevitable," says: "This is a criminal saying by those who disseminate it as a means to an end. Repeated by the thoughtless masses, it becomes a watchword."

A war between Germany and England must not, shall not, take place, continues Baroness von Suttner. "Such an insane, double suicide of two highly developed nations, kindred by blood and civilization, must be averted." A campaign must be organized against those in both countries who are keeping up this agitation. "Just as one would wrest the stiletto from a bravo, just so should we snatch away the poniard of the yellow journal."

In vain do the two governments protest that they have not the slightest intention of going to war; in vain does the rational part of the population of both countries struggle against the mere assumption of the possibility of a resort to arms between the land of Shakespeare and the land of Goethe,—the inciters undauntedly continue their malicious work. That the press possesses the power,—at least up to the present day,—of actually bringing to pass what it systematically prophesies is probably based upon a dynamic law, and this effect can be prevented only by equally persistent and equally systematic counter-activity.

How shall this campaign of correction be begun? Denials and corrections in journals will not do. A lie, says a Chinese proverb, encircles the earth while the truth is still buckling her shoe. Would it be advisable to form pro-English societies in Germany and pro-German societies in England, or Anglo-German ones in both countries? No; "such societies are generally poor in membership and have no outside influence." Besides, the idea would have to spread "untrammelled by formalities and completely independent of appointed functionaries." And here we come to Baroness von Suttner's own suggestion, which is contained in the following paragraph:



BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER.

A voluntary, unorganized army whose sole duty would consist in at once raising a protest upon every occasion against every printed and spoken word of war-baiting. The summoning of such an army would have the advantage that the number of people of the same mind could be estimated, that each one would then confidently raise his voice, knowing that there was a mighty chorus back of him. A badge of recognition might be worn by the soldiers of this new species of Salvation Army, a badge which would make them feel that they were enrolled in the hosts of fellow-combatants who are inspired by the elevating and consoling consciousness that they—by their number and by their unity—are active participants in warding off danger.

Sir Thomas Barclay, the English "pacifist," who has traveled a good deal in Germany, has recently designed and introduced a badge of recognition for those who believe in the brotherhood of nations. The badge consists of a blue field upon which are three letters in gold: "F. I. G. (Fraternitas Inter Gentes). Since the 1st of last May, more than one hundred thousand of these have been disposed of in England, and more than ninety thousand in France. Whether the army of which the Austrian peace advocate speaks should wear this badge or should choose another, she continues, is immaterial.

The chief consideration is that all those who are desirous of averting an Anglo-German war (which would necessarily drag other European countries into the conflict, and might, besides, bring revolution and general anarchy in its train) should convert this desire into action,—action as strong and as far-reaching as lies with

and somewhat changed,—viz., the entire number is 141—88 men, 42 women, 4 boys, and 2 girls. Of these were Dutch, 69 natives, 37 from British India, 1 from the Dutch Indies, 2 from Barbados, 1 from Surinam, and 1 Cayennese.

Hirschfeld's observations as to the causes, and treatment of the disease are particularly worthy of note. He says :

I do not believe that leprosy is hereditary, and it has, in my opinion, nothing whatever to do with syphilis. It is rather a contagious disease, being transmitted by direct contact. I recognize, of course, a certain position, which may afford a special basis for the disease, as is the case also with tuberculosis. The disease is found mostly among the poor, although it attacks the rich as well, but with them they are not cases of infection, the disease having been communicated by servants or in some similar way. Its favorable soil is found, however, in the poorer classes, mostly from lack of cleanliness. In my opinion, it is, therefore, closely connected with pauperism. Its effects, much may be done by cleanliness. I know lepers to reach the age of ninety who had the disease from childhood. The theory of heredity is difficult to demonstrate. The children cannot come from their parents till they are two years old. For years, therefore, they have been in contact with leprous parents. And who shall determine with any certainty whether in those two years they have not contracted the disease by infection, as would any one else could come into such close contact with lepers as I do with their parents? . . . I have known no one who showed signs of leprosy below the age of years. I do not place the incubation period, therefore, below that length of time. And the longer that lasts the more difficult it becomes to trace its true origin for in that time many other causes may have acted to produce the disease, when the case might be one of contagion and not of heredity.

As to the probability of finding a cure for this terrible malady, Dr. Hirschfeld does not speak at all sanguine. In the Colonial Report for 1900 was stated that three patients had been cured with the remedy found in the South American *tua-tua* shrub, the success of which



DR. H. G. HIRSCHFELD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEPROSY HOSPITAL IN DUTCH GUIANA.

was at the time still in doubt. This *tua-tua* remedy as prepared in South America contains, however, other ingredients which were not used at the Grand Chatillon, so that the doctor does not regard his experiments as wholly decisive. He says, in conclusion :

Up to the present I have seen not a single case of the cure of leprosy. Along the path of serum-therapy, however, I look for better results. The lepra-bacillus will surely be found. It is reported that Dr. Rost, of British India, has succeeded in the composition of leproline, and that he has performed complete cures by its means. This we shall keep our eye upon at the Grand Chatillon, for we shall leave nothing untried to combat the terrible enemy with better success than has hitherto been done.

## UNDERFED ENGLISH CHILDREN.

He books as Robert Hunter's "Poverty" and John Spargo's "Bitter Cry of the Children" are beginning to familiarize the American with the problems arising from the presence of great numbers of ill-nourished children in our schools and on our streets. England, it is alive to similar conditions in her metropolis, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for March, 1900, Messrs. of Warwick cites from the recent report of the Committee of Inquiry certain ugly

Dr. Eichholz, inspector of schools, found that in one school in a very bad district "90 per cent. of the children are unable, by reason of their physical condition, to attend to their work in a proper way, while 88 per cent., during six months of the year, from October to March, require feeding." He estimated the number of actually underfed children in London schools as approximately 122,000, or 16 per cent. of the elementary school population. This does not cover the number of children improperly fed.

She quotes the obvious conclusion of the committee :





flatly the popular theory that it is caused by poverty or poor economic conditions in Italy. Statistics show—he points out—that these conditions have been greatly ameliorated during exactly the years which show the greatest increase of emigration. Emigrants already established in America, he says, are the great cause of increased emigration. More than a quarter of the number of emigrants leaving Italy during the twentieth century thus far have been directly provided with tickets and money by friends or relatives in America, and the indirect influence of their example and persuasion is incalculable.

After giving a vivid description of the scenes at one of the great ports, Naples or Genoa, where thousands of emigrants embark for the United States, the author points out that there is always a certain number excluded, and that these are the old, the sick, and the feeble. In the face of the obvious inference that the best and strongest are the ones who leave Italy, the

article preserves a most optimistic view of the situation and seems to see in it only good for Italy.

The conclusion of the article contains a surprising prediction that this outgoing flood of Italians is not destined to cease, or even to diminish, for many years to come. In America we have more or less consciously the feeling that this enormous number of new citizens landed annually on our shores must diminish shortly,—that we are, in a way, passing through a sort of temporary acute crisis of immigration; but Signor Carafa, apparently, looks for an indefinite continuance of these conditions. As the problem of overcrowded population is solved by emigration and economic conditions are better, the already large birth rate will rise and furnish a surplus population which will steadily overflow to America. This supply will be of a higher grade than that of the present day, and will bring into American life other elements than mere muscular strength.

## HOW HOLLAND CARES FOR THE LEPERS IN HER COLONIES.

DUTCH GUIANA has three hospitals for the treatment of lepers, two of these being private and the third under governmental management. The former are under supervision, respectively, of the Reformed Church of Holland and of the Roman Catholic Church. The Protestant institution, appropriately called "Bethesda," was founded by the Protestant Union for the Care of Lepers in Surinam, and is located close to that established by the government,—just outside of the latter's grounds, indeed. That belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is situated several miles from these, outside of the city of Paramaribo, and near the Military Hospital.

The government's leper hospital, after several changes of situation, has finally been located on the upper Surinam River, about three hours' journey by steamboat from Paramaribo. It is known as the "Grand Chatillon." In the *Hollandsche Revue* (Haarlem) there is an editorial description of the work of this hospital, which we condense. After speaking of the character and fitness of the resident superintendent and physician in charge, Dr. H. G. Hirschfeld, himself a native of Dutch Guiana, the article continues:

The wide experience and wise management of Dr. Hirschfeld have made him one of the most successful practitioners in his special field. The personnel under his direction consists of an assistant superintendent, several physicians, and a number of male and female nurses, the latter of whom serve without pay and are selected by the doctor himself from among the women

patients who are still able to work. The patients are taken into this hospital according to a law dating from 1836. This ordains that no leper shall be allowed to appear on any public highway or street. When found there by the police, he or she is at once arrested, for which the policeman making the arrest is paid twenty-five florins per head. The person arrested is brought before the leper commission, a body composed of the medical inspector and a number of physicians, and if found to be leprous is ordered to be sent to the Grand Chatillon. Sufferers from this disease are also admitted on their personal application. But, when once there, neither class is allowed to leave the hospital without special permission.

A description of the different forms of leprosy found in this hospital follows,—a most gruesome recital. The article then proceeds:

The sexes are kept separate in different wards, besides which there is a special ward for married patients,—for the inmates of the Grand Chatillon are permitted to marry. Children born in the hospital may, when necessary, be sent out and maintained elsewhere. Patients are admitted of all creeds and races, all being received and treated alike. The Colonial Report for 1904 furnishes the following statistics as to the number admitted to and treated at the Grand Chatillon: On January 1, 1903, there were 149 under treatment—105 men, 39 women, 4 boys, and 1 girl. During that year, 16 men and 3 women were received, 3 children were born—1 male and 2 females—23 men and 2 boys died, while 1 man escaped. On December 31, 1903, there were thus under treatment at this hospital 98 men, 43 women, 5 boys, and 3 girls. Of these 146 patients, 60 were from the British colonies, 6 were Chinese, 3 from Barbados, 1 from Europe, 1 from Java, and 2 from Cayenne. On January 1, 1904, both the number and origin of the pa-

and somewhat changed,—viz., the entire number is 141—88 men, 43 women, 4 boys, and 2 girls. Of these were Dutch, 69 natives, 37 from British India, 1 from the Dutch Indies, 2 from Barbados, 1 from Merara, and 1 Cayennese.

Hirschfeld's observations as to the causes, and treatment of the disease are particularly worthy of note. He says:

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Dr. Eichholz, inspector of schools, found that in one school in a very bad district "90 per cent. of the children are unable, by reason of their physical condition, to attend to their work in a proper way, while 83 per cent., during six months of the year, from October to March, require feeding." He estimated the number of actually underfed children in London schools as approximately 122,000, or 16 per cent. of the elementary school population. This does not cover the number of children *improperly* fed.

She quotes the obvious conclusion of the committee:

"With scarcely an exception, there was a general consensus of opinion that the time has come when the state should realize the necessity of insuring adequate nourishment to children in attendance at school; it was said to be the height of cruelty to subject half-starved children to the processes of education, besides being a shortsighted policy, in that the progress of such children is inadequate and disappointing; and it was further the subject of general agreement that, as a rule, no purely voluntary association could successfully cope with the full extent of the evil."

#### THE MIDDAY MEAL.

She shows the absurdity of urging that parents should stint themselves of necessary food in order to feed their children, or of imagining that there is danger of pauperizing while "well-to-do people's children are fed and clothed at Christ's Hospital School out of endowments stolen from the poor." No one thinks that parents are pauperized by their children receiving maintenance scholarships. The countess herself declares:

For widowers, widows, women separated from their husbands or with sick or crippled husbands, and for married women going to work, as often happens in the North of England, it would be an incalculable blessing for the children to have their midday meal at school, and it is the midday meal that is, on the whole, most important. Where the choice is actually to lie between a scant breakfast or a scant dinner, the former is prob-

ably the lesser evil. It is after the exhaustion of the morning's work and confinement, and just before the physical exertion of play-time, that a good meal has the greatest value.

#### ENGLAND'S "DEADLIEST COMPETITORS."

On the question of expenditure she drives home the fact that "our deadliest competitors are not those who rely on immature and untrained labor, but those who best equip their workers for a place in the nation's workshops;" not Russia, Italy, Spain, and Turkey, but America, Germany, and industrial Switzerland. It is no mere coincidence that the English county with the largest proportion of child workers has also the record figures for crime, drunkenness, and disease. She suggests, therefore, that the age of compulsory elementary school attendance should be raised to sixteen years, subject to certain exemptions, based, not, as now, merely on ability to pass a given standard, but mainly on the destination of the scholar when leaving. She concludes with this cogent question:

Adequate nourishment for our children, immunity from exhausting and mechanical employments at the most critical period of adolescence, an extension of educational influences,—can there be any objects of expenditure more likely than these to repay themselves a thousandfold in the improved vigor and intelligence which form the only sure basis of a nation's greatness?

## ALCOHOL AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN GERMANY.

THE very grave and pernicious consequences of the custom, which so generally prevails in Germany, of a free indulgence in alcoholic drinks, and the measures which are gradually being resorted to to eradicate the evil, are discussed in an article in the *Deutsche Monatschrift*. The consciousness is gaining ground in every class of society that decisive measures must be taken to at least moderate an evil which is a hindrance to the development of the German people economically, physically, and spiritually.

The article is devoted especially to the phase of the question regarding the employees of railroads and other forms of transportation, where it is a matter of vital importance to thousands daily that the official's power to think clearly and act with prudence and decision in moments of danger be not impaired by drink.

The greatest imaginable technical development, the most complete mechanical devices, will hardly succeed in eliminating human fallibility in their application.

The constantly growing demands upon transit service, in particular, for safety and speed call rather,

indeed, for an increasingly higher efficiency of the personnel, not only as regards prudence, judgment, decision, and clear-sightedness, but a sense of duty, all which qualities are, it has been proved, vitiated by nothing so readily and to such a degree as by indulgence in alcoholic drinks. The chief danger, moreover, consists not so much in excessive drink resulting in drunkenness, which is easily recognized, as in the more moderate but habitual use of liquor, which is harder to control, and the after-effects of heavy drinking. Scientific investigation has established the fact that even a moderate use of alcoholic beverages impairs the acuteness of sight and hearing, including the power of distinguishing colors. Most of the violations of discipline and duty in the German transportation service are due to indulgence in drink, besides leading to misery and want in the home. Railway employees are, by the nature of their occupation, more exposed to temptations to drink than other classes of men, among them being the numerous restaurants in the vicinity of stations, while in north and central Germany these are, besides, connected with the depots.

It is the United States which has, thus far, taken the most advanced measures to fight the liquor abuse, declares the writer of this article. The great railway lines have for some time demanded total abstinence of their employees, on

luty, or have at least favored the abstain-  
his movement is greatly aided by a dif-  
of knowledge, far more general than in  
ountries, regarding the noxious effects of  
uor habit and the great advantages of  
bstinence. Next to the United States,  
d has made the greatest strides in com-  
the evil in the railway personnel. A nota-  
cessful feature is the Temperance Union  
employees, numbering 23,000, whose aim  
spread total abstinence in the railway ser-  
As to Germany, the article says :

y recognizing that it is possible to achieve a  
ensive restriction of the use of alcohol by the  
rohibitive regulations only in case of the exist-  
he indispensable premises, the German railway

management has confined itself mainly to preventive  
measures,—improvement in dwellings, in transient stop-  
ping-places, care for suitable diet, good water, and re-  
freshments free of alcohol,—all these to draw the per-  
sonnel from the temptation and the need of drink. The  
Prussian Government, owing to the recent serious acci-  
dents, has issued an order prohibiting all railway em-  
ployees from taking any beverage containing alcohol  
while on duty.

The writer speaks of an association of Ger-  
man railroad officials, started by him four years  
ago, whose object it is to enlighten the public  
regarding the worthlessness of alcoholic drinks  
as a tonic and how they may be dispensed with  
as a means of refreshment. This society has  
been most encouragingly successful in its efforts.

## R. FRANCIS BURNAND, RETIRING EDITOR OF "PUNCH."

HERE has been a change in the occupant  
of the Throne of the Monarchy of Brit-  
th. Sir Francis Burnand, after reigning  
nty-five years and a half in the editorial  
f *Punch*, has doffed the Cap and Bells,  
re the imperial purple of his realm, and  
en Seaman reigns in his stead." With  
itence Mr. W. T. Stead begins a character  
(in the *English Review of Reviews*) of the  
; editor of *Punch*.

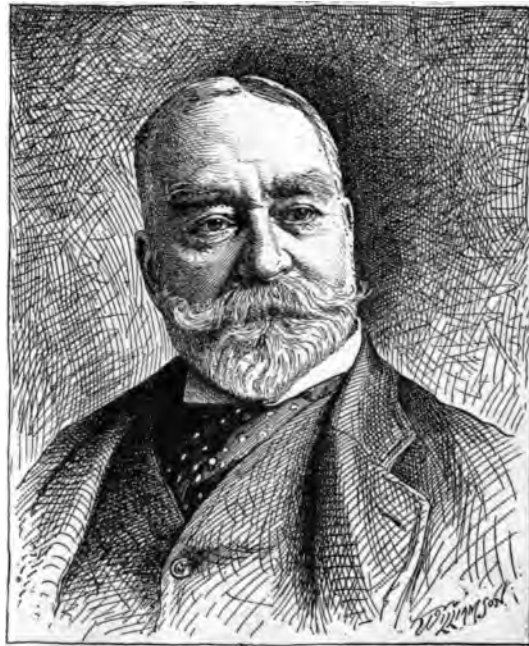
ie significance to English national life of  
at comic weekly, Mr. Stead says :

*Punch* is a national institution. He has a mo-  
f the most absolute kind. Again and again at-  
ave been made to bring out rivals. He has but  
t them and they have disappeared. He has  
ind it worth while to frown. But his rivals  
r another have withered away. One or two  
served for a time, and, for the matter of that,  
serve a more or less difficult existence upon a  
less restricted circulation. But Alexander Sel-  
his desolate island was not more in solitary  
r throned than is *Mr. Punch* in the midst of the  
of Great Britain.

undisputed preëminence of *Mr. Punch* is  
e remarkable in view of the fact that  
no means confines his jurisdiction to the  
of social mirth."

a power in the land, a potent influence in po-  
airs, and occasionally not without authority in  
ecclesiastical. Nor is it only in this land that  
s a potent scepter. He sometimes intervenes  
at effect in international affairs. Foreigners  
nderstand it, mock at it, resent it. But it is  
for all that.

these preliminary remarks, Mr. Stead  
s briefly the past history of *Punch*. Here  
hronology of the dynasty of editors :



SIR FRANCIS BURNAND.

1841-1870—Mark Lemon, with whom reigned  
for a brief season Henry Mayhew.  
1870-1874—Shirley Brooks.  
1874-1880—Tom Taylor.  
1880-1906—Sir Francis Burnand.  
1906— — — Mr. Owen Seaman.

The late editor, Sir Francis, has had the long-  
est reign of any of the editors of *Punch*, except-  
ing Mark Lemon. He was the only editor of  
*Punch* who has been knighted. The honor was

conferred on the initiative and by the special desire of King Edward.

Burnand from his earliest youth had a strong bias toward the stage. He played in little dramas at home when he was five, and all through life he was devoted to the theater. After plays, he was most devoted to novels. Scott, Lytton, James, and Harrison Ainsworth were his favorites. He was a little "Tom All Alone" without playmates, and novels and plays filled up his existence. When he went to Eton he did not shine as a scholar. He never could learn his classical lessons, despite a phenomenal memory. He profited but little by his sojourn at Eton, however, and after some years of desultory study, when he had reached the age of eighteen, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He spent three years at the university, and enjoyed them as much as he did not enjoy Eton. "There is just so much constraint as gives to the youthful undergraduate an increased zest for the sweets of liberty." Then the strangest thing happened. Burnand, "boy-about-town," Free-

mason, amateur actor and farce-writer, decided to take Holy Orders, and take a cure of souls! Few persons were less cut out for the clerical office. But he decided, and went to study at Cuddesdon under Canon Liddon. He studied hard, but difficulties cropped up, and finally, upon reading Newman's "Doctrine of Development," he became a convert to Roman Catholicism. He was duly received into orders in the Roman Church, but eventually decided that he was better fitted for the stage. And yet—to complete the extraordinary series of changes—he ended up in the editorial chair of Britain's famous comic journal. In this capacity, Mr. Stead is inclined to believe, Mr. Burnand has been more useful to his country and countrymen than he could possibly have been in the Church.

Considering the importance of *Punch* as an element in English life, considering the value of the constant maintenance of a high standard of good feeling, good manners, and good principle in the pages of our one comic journal, I am disposed to think that Sir Francis Burnand did better service to the cause of morality and religion as editor of

*Punch* than he could ever have done had he been the most devoted of Anglican parish priests or the hottest of Roman missionaries. It may be a humbler mission to tickle the mid-ribs of men than to labor for the salvation of their souls. But both are legitimate vocations.

In his "parting words" to his readers the retiring editor declared that the aim of *Punch* has been and, if it is to continue in its popularity, must continue to be "to provide relaxation for all, fun for all, without a spice of malice or a suspicion of vulgarity, humor without a flavor of bitterness, satire without reckless severity, and nonsense so laughter-compelling as to be absolutely irresistible from its very absurdity."



MR. PUNCH DROPS THE PILOT.

Sir Francis Burnand leaves *Punch* (after Tenniel). The pilot's place will now be filled by a "knowin' seaman."—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

## THE "DREADNOUGHT."

LAND'S new turbine battleship is the subject of an article in the *World's Work* for March by Fred. T. Jane, who seems to be a sort of godfather to the new ship of this sort first saw the light in the book on fighting-ships. He acknowledges indebtedness to Colonel Cuniberti, chief instructor of the Italian navy, and he says:

"Take any of the enemy's battleships and oblige them to fight,—this is the keynote of the *Dreadnought*. There is no battleship in existence that can run away from the speed of the average battleship being eighteen knots, except in cases of "battleship," like the *Duncans*, which run up to nearly twenty knots. But even these were only designed for short sprints. The highest designed battleship speed is twenty knots of the ex-Chilean *Swiftsure* and *Albatross*—a rate only attained for short spurts in water—and the really swiftest battleships are the *Vittorio Emanuele* class have a higher speed. The *Dreadnought* will be given, and Italy is not as a probable opponent.

Speedy cruisers can, of course, get away from the *Dreadnought*, but for these cruisers *Dreadnoughts* of the *Invincible* type are being built. As things are and for many years, the *Dreadnought* will be su-

premise upon the seas in the way of being able to overtake any probable opponent of the battleship class.

The gun, Mark XI., which the *Dreadnought* will carry, should be effective up to 10,000 yards or more. In other words, it ought to hit what it is aimed at at five miles off.

Hence the panic in Germany over the *Dreadnought*. Of the German fleet, ten ships carry medium guns of 9.4-inch caliber, effective up to 4,000 yards, perhaps. The ten later ships, built and building, have 11-inch guns, but they are short pieces and probably erratic after 6,000 yards or so. In any case, they could not hurt the *Dreadnought* at 8,000 yards, while she, with her powerful guns and superior speed, could disable the Germans one after the other as long as her ammunition lasted. Little wonder that the *Dreadnought* marks a new era!

The *Dreadnought* is to be completed within a year from now. She will be unique for a couple of years and insure peace for that time. Even then only the Japanese *Aki* will be able to fight her, and as a Japanese ship and a British ship are, so far as future naval war is concerned, about one and the same thing, the *Aki* will be yet another peace-maker.

But, as the writer observes, this will not last. Germany is settling down to build *Dreadnoughts*, likewise France. The high speed of the *Dreadnought* is to be provided by her turbine machinery.

## SOME PHASES OF AUSTRALASIAN CHARACTER.

There is no man in the world so sensitive to adverse criticism as the Australian, is the opinion of Mr. C. de Thierry, himself a New Zealander (in the *Empire Review*). This writer is caustic in his comments on his brother across the water. The Australian, he says, is the most unusual of all colonials. "Without losing his virility, he has grafted on to the old qualities which are not British. Yet he is provincial; indeed, in the circumstances, he hardly be otherwise. He has not, like the American, had to suffer wrongs patiently for the sake of the imperial connection; and it would have been better for him had this been so."

The result of everything is "the establishment in Australia of a tyranny so narrow and that one must go back to decaying Hellespont to find a parallel for it." Other colonies are conceited individuals; but they are not nationally conceited. The Australian, otherwise invariably distinguished,

is even amusing. He is too much in earnest for a man so conscious of the distance he has traveled from other people on the road to progress. Wherever he goes he measures things by the Australian standard, and finds them wanting. Now, this is all well, but it is too narrow to be impressive. What

the world wants to know is his claim to superiority. It is easy enough to understand why the American is inclined to boast, and why the Englishman is quietly convinced of his own preëminence. They have earned the privilege by their achievements, and while the one makes it humorous, the other makes it dignified. The Australian is merely irritating because his achievements are still in the future.

The state, in Australia, continues Mr. de Thierry, is sapping the foundations of British character, cutting at the roots of independence and self-reliance. Australia's whole attitude of mind is opposed to the spirit of self-sacrifice. Even her efforts to improve the lot of the working-man cannot be counted to her for righteousness, not having been animated by a moral purpose. The Australian's education is against him. In such a country the teaching of history should be German in its thoroughness. "Instead of this, it is as poor as it is here" (in England). And England, in the nature of things, can never be so provincial as Australia. Environment, training, and education have done their worst for the Australian. "The wonder is that the virility of the race should have suffered so little."

But the stimulus which Australia needs is being supplied by the presence of Japan in the

Pacific ; and, in spite of the severity of the rest of the article, the writer thinks she will rise to the occasion. She is being drawn into the politics of the world, and it will do her all the good in the world. She has, consequently, come to a full stop in her career toward socialism, but has still to overcome the bad habits she has formed. However, the backbone of the country is strong as ever. The press carries on the best English traditions. The Australian in the fell clutch of the drought neither winced nor cried aloud. Therefore, in spite of clouds on the horizon, the future of Australia is bright.

#### Mr. Seddon's Popularity in New Zealand.

In the department "Greater Britain," in the *National Review*, a New Zealand correspondent contributes an article on Mr. Seddon and the recent New Zealand election. It gives an admirable picture of a New Zealand election,—the excitement, the entire suspension of business,

the "solemn festival" appearance of the streets. What is the cause of a majority for Mr. Seddon surpassing even the wildest expectations of his supporters ? First of all, Mr. Seddon's own personality, and his marvelous physical endurance ; then his exact knowledge of the audiences he generally addresses and of what will please them ; and his expertness in making sections of the community "solid" on his behalf,—as, for instance, by his raising of the old-age pensions from seven shillings to ten shillings a week just before the last parliament dissolved, and by his less justifiable action in going into districts held by an opposition candidate and saying, "Return a government man, and you shall have that bridge you want," or whatever it may be. This is perfectly true. "When all these influences are considered, the wonder, perhaps," says this acute writer, "is not that so few opposition candidates were returned, but that any at all managed to find a seat."

## THE INVASION OF FRENCH LITERATURE BY WOMEN.

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Messrs. Huysmans and Marcel Schwab are quoted as saying gallantly that the women writers of present-day France have more talent than their masculine rivals. M. Georges Pellissier, however, puts in an emphatic dissent from this opinion. He claims that, up to the present time, French women writers have shown neither vigor nor originality enough to make any real impression on public taste.

The *Nuova Antologia* admits the truth of this charge, but contends that it is natural, since the women of the Latin races are only beginning to have freedom of individual life, and that as yet they can write with truth and vigor, not about the world as a whole, but only about their subordinated feminine side of it.

This very fact, however, is one element in the very real value of their work if it is sincere,—that is, that they write surely and accurately about their own impulses and emotions, and will put into their writings a human being with comprehensible motives in place of

the mysterious, inexplicable creature which novel letters have for so many centuries set up as woman. They have, therefore, even in their present immature state of development as artists, a place of worth in literature when they portray themselves, when they explain the complex, nerve-ridden, subtle modern woman. Particularly they have the power of portraying a phase of their sex which is a complete blank to the most sympathetic and imaginative man, and that is girlhood. The "Avant l'Amour" of Marcelle Tinayre is cited as an example of this, a book recently released, but written fifteen years ago, when the author was but nineteen years old, and which Alphonse Daudet hailed as a proof of exceptional genius.

The work of Madame de Noailles is analyzed next. Two volumes of verse were followed by an original and eccentric novel, "La Nouvelle Espérance." After this came "Visage Espérellé," which had an enormous success and was greatly praised and criticised. Maeterlinck denies it any connected thought or underlying general idea, and says it sounds as though it were written out of a note-book. A new novel by Madame de Noailles, "La Domination," marks a decided advance in her work, and the Italian review characterizes her treatment of women suffering from betrayed affection as superb. One scene is cited as of tragic pathos and truth, where a countess and her companion discover that they have the same man as lover, and end a dialogue of poignant misery, physical and moral, by weeping in each other's arms. The wife of Henry de Régnier, daughter of the late



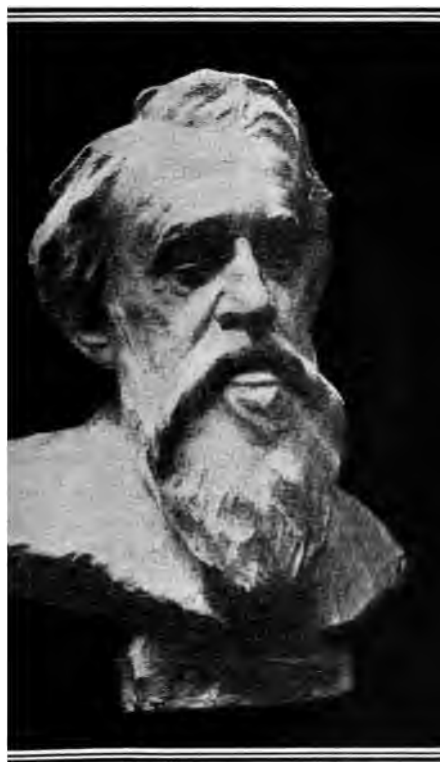
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## THE ARTIST WHO EXALTS LABOR.



CONSTANTINE MEUNIER.  
(From a bust by himself.)

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The laboring man is to him an epitome of the whole human race,—of its suffering, but also of its slumbering strength. Such works as "The Old Factory Worker," "The Miner's Horse," and "The Burden Bearer" evoke tender sympathy. In the main, however, Meunier is the exalter of labor. His miners, blacksmiths, and reapers,—in fact, all his industrial and agricultural wealth-producers,—indicate the grandeur and the majesty which in ancient times artists attributed only to gods and princes.

Meunier could not have interpreted the majesty of labor if his own life had not been a succession of struggles. Born in 1831, at Etterbeek, a suburb of Brussels, he began at a very early age to study art at the academy supported by his elder brother. It was early in his career, as he himself says, that he began to understand that "beauty is not a standard form, but the spontaneous expression of the character of every age." The years passed, and Meunier became a famous painter. Fame and fortune came to him, but he never deserted his ideal of conscientious glorification of the laboring man. It was a request of the author Lemonnais that finally turned him in the direction of his life-work. Lemonnais asked him to prepare some sketches from the industrial and mining regions for his work entitled "Belgium." The artist was profoundly impressed by the miners and their life. Of the mining districts, he himself says: "I was struck with the tragic and somber beauty of the land. Immediately, as in a vision, I saw before me the work of my lifetime."

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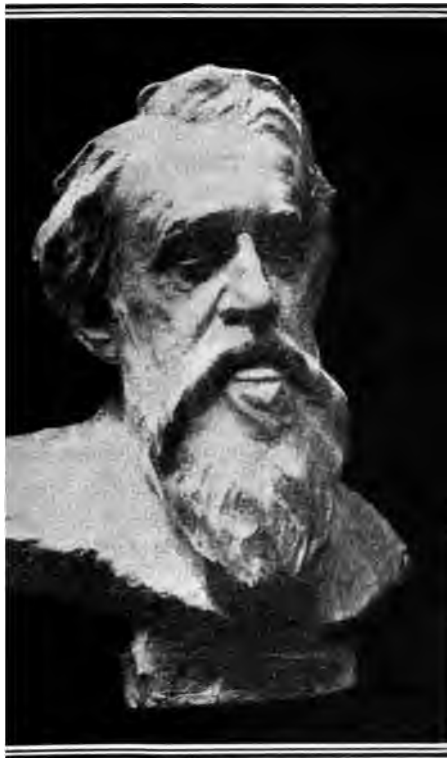
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In the midst of this hard-working people Meunier lived for many years, sharing their life-interests, their cares, and their dangers. He studied every side of this working world with the spirit and enthusiasm of the artist and philosopher. It was not until the age of fifty that Meunier returned to sculpture, and yet it is as a sculptor that his fame will live. Of this phase of his work he says: "While walking, one day, on the great pier at Antwerp I was struck by the model silhouette of one of the burden-bearers from the ships. Only sculpture, I then realized,

could properly express my ideas and impressions." The chief significance of Meunier's work is that he has exalted labor, and this exaltation has bettered the condition of laboring men all over Belgium. Many of his statues adorn the public squares, and yet, since he is suspected of being a Socialist at heart, the Belgian Government has hesitated before giving a public place to his "Monument of Labor," since this is really a vision of the future. The bulk of his work, both painting and sculpture, is now exhibited in the Belgian capital.

### AUSTRIA, SERBIA, AND BULGARIA.

MR. ALFRED STEAD deals in the *Fortnightly* with the recent Servo-Bulgarian convention and its results. In July, 1905, he says, Serbia and Bulgaria signed a customs convention creating a customs union and breaking down the tariff barriers between the two countries. They have sought to weld themselves into an economic entity on the model of the United States of America. Its chief importance is said to be in its forming the first step from the old standard of hatred and mistrust toward the new ideas of clear understanding and union. Mr. Stead has no mercy, however, on the efforts which Austria has made to destroy this convention. He says:

By her unjust attempt at coercion, plain and undisguised, Austria brought into being a political bond between Bulgaria and Serbia which was not in existence at the time of the signature of the customs convention. And in so doing the politicians at Vienna absolutely ruined Austria's hopes in the Balkans.

Only in the bewilderment produced by the Hungarian crisis and anger at the defiance of a small state like Serbia can he find an explanation of "the temporary insanity which may well cause a full-blown Balkan confederation to develop from the puny and badly drawn up customs convention."

#### "DIPLOMATIC SWINE FEVER."

Austria tried to coerce Serbia by threatening to break off negotiations for a commercial treaty, and to close the frontiers against Servian imports, if the Servo-Bulgarian convention were not abandoned.

Furious at the Servian refusal, the Viennese authorities ordered the closing of the frontiers to Servian cattle, pigs, and even fowls. This last restriction was contrary to the existing treaty of commerce between the two countries, which does not expire till March 1, 1906.

The cattle and pigs were excluded under the arbitrary veterinary convention, it having been found that a pig had died of "diplomatic swine fever," a contagious disease, prevalent when Serbia opposes Austrian desires. The cool indifference with which Austria ignored her treaty obligations with Serbia led to a profound feeling that it was hardly worth making sacrifices in order to obtain a new commercial treaty, which could be equally well ignored.

The Servians have never forgotten that trade relations with Austria are vital, nor, apparently, have the Austrians. Mr. Stead remarks:

When it is possible for a leading Austrian paper to declare that "in order to avoid defeat, it is not necessary for Austria to be a great power; it is only necessary for her to be a great market for pigs," the true note of Austrian greatness is struck. It is poetic justice that Austria's action will bring upon her its own punishment, and that from the day when she endeavored to dictate to the two independent Balkan states her sway over them was over forever.

#### ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

Mr. Stead calls attention to the fact that the support of the Balkans is at present in the hands of Italy, who finds here a valuable weapon in her own struggle with Austria.

In diplomatic circles in Vienna it is held that the customs union forms part of a deep-laid plan on the part of Italy to destroy Austrian influence in the Balkans and to deprive her of her position in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They see in the establishment of a wireless telegraph station in Montenegro and the gift of guns to Prince Nicholas by King Victor Emmanuel other signs of the preparation of a Balkan alliance led by Italy. The disunion in the dual kingdom causes what would otherwise have been a comparatively innocuous danger to assume in their eyes a most ominous aspect. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the Servians look to Italy above all others as their supporter and friend. Russia, which used to be omnipotent in the Balkans, is now laid on the shelf for an indefinite period, and has ceased to act as the counterpoise to Austria.

# BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

## SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

### **dies in Government at Home and Abroad.**

April installment of Mr. Charles Edward Russell's "Soldiers of the Common Good," in *Everybody's*, is devoted to the little republic of Switzerland. Here Mr. Russell found an almost ideal perfect public services and a freedom from the various and resulting popular dissatisfaction which we are accustomed to regard as almost the necessary accompaniments of any form of governmental activity. Efficiency and purity of administration is due, according to Mr. Russell, to the Swiss people's logical adherence to democracy. All the public services, including the telegraph, telephone, and railroad, are operated strictly for the benefit of all the people.—In contrast with the examples of successful public administration presented by Mr. Russell is the picture of a corruption-ridden city of Newark, N. J., which is given by Samuel Merwin in the pages of *Success*. According to Mr. Merwin, it is owned and run by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The citizens, who pay the taxes, have really very little to do with the management of their own municipal affairs. The fourth paper in the series entitled "The People of Alaska," by Rex E. Beach, in *Appleton's*, is concerned with "The Reign of Terror." The papers by Mr. Beach reveal a shamelessness of corruption in our northern province which even the best newspapers have heretofore failed to disclose to the general reading public.

### **tests Against the Growth of Privilege.**

It consists of two papers by Hartley Davis on "The Coal Trust," the Labor Trust, and the People Who Pay" appearing in the April number of *Everybody's Magazine*. The history of the evolution of this powerful organization within a short period of time is one of no little public interest.—The history of the independent telegraph movement, by Paul Latzke, is continued in the April number of *Success*. Many interesting incidents in the effort to establish independent telephone exchanges in the Middle West are related in this series.—The story of the growth of sentiment for municipal ownership of the street-car lines in Chicago is told in *American Illustrated* for April by Henry K. Brown.—The Socialist party is the subject of a suggestive article by Upton Sinclair in the *World's Work*. Sinclair describes the organization and methods of the party adopted by the Socialists in their American campaign. It will be news to many readers that one of the best papers in this country, the *Appeal to Reason*, edited at Girard, Kan., has a paid circulation of over a quarter of a million, and that special editions run up as high as three million copies.—The April installment of William Jennings Bryan's contributions to the *Century* is an essay on "Individualism versus Socialism." Mr. Bryan's paper emphasizes the beneficial effects of struggle and discipline, such as is required

under the competitive system, in industries, and holds that "no economic advantage which would come from the monopolization of all the industries in the hands of the Government would compensate for the stifling of individual initiative and independence."—"The Treason of the Senate" is the title of a series of scathing exposures of corporation control of certain seats in the United States Senate made by David Graham Phillips in the *Cosmopolitan*.

**Sketches of Living Personalities.**—"Witte: A Great Man Facing Failure," is the subject of an article in *McClure's* by Perceval Gibbon. After the Russian statesman's diplomatic successes at the Portsmouth conference, last summer, it is hard for Americans to realize that the word "failure" should have any place in Witte's vocabulary. Yet it is true, as Mr. Gibbon points out, that all of his financial and diplomatic achievements merely buttressed the autocracy which Witte was called upon to save and could not. At last, he had to go to the Czar, and in so doing he practically courted failure as a statesman.—David Graham Phillips writes in *Appleton's Booklovers* of Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, as "a type of the common-sense American."—In the *Woman's Home Companion* for April there are glimpses of "The Four Greatest Living Americans at Work,"—President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and Mark Twain.—In the *Cosmopolitan*, John Burroughs draws an enticing picture of his own every-day life, showing how his love of simplicity in all things has had full sway in the control of his choice of environment.

**Notes of Scientific Progress.**—The importance of technical science is assuming in the world's life and industry is well illustrated in an article on "Chemistry and the World's Food" contributed to the April *Harper's* by Professor Robert K. Duncan. This writer gives a popular account of the recently discovered methods for the fixation of nitrogen. He looks forward to the creation of "as many factories for the fixation of elemental nitrogen as we have smelting furnaces for the unfixing of elemental iron." His article contains several demonstrations of the results made possible by the scientific application of fertilizers to plant growth.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson undertakes, in *McClure's* for April, an exposition of certain "diet delusions." Some of his propositions are familiar enough to all intelligent people, though doubtless imperfectly applied in real life. But the most startling paragraphs in his article are those devoted to the demolition of solemn injunctions to which members of the medical profession have in the past given the sanction of their authority. Dr. Hutchinson maintains that instinct is a dietary guide far superior to reason. He has no quarrel with vegetarianism as a creed, but he vigorously opposes its claims to a scientific basis. He denies that there is any advantage

or superiority in vegetable diet as such. On the other hand, all science indicates to him that man was meant to eat meat. He also cites from his own professional experience facts that seem to militate strongly against what he terms the prejudice against pork, the idea that spices heat the blood, and other much-emphasized precepts. Dr. Hutchinson even has the temerity to suggest that cereal food may have been greatly overrated in point of nutritive value, and that too much brown bread may be positively injurious. With the main conclusion of his article few readers would be inclined to disagree. The conviction is steadily growing in the medical profession, he says, that disturbances of digestion are due, in eight cases out of ten, not so much to the food used, either in quality, quantity, or method of cooking, as to the circumstances under which it is eaten.—In attempting to formulate a purely scientific conception of religion, Mr. C. W. Saleeby, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, predicts that the religion of the future, whose dogmas will be those of science as well as of religion, and therefore true, while following the general tendency of religion to-day, will concern itself more and more with this present life and less and less with the life beyond. According to this view, Buddhism, for instance, cannot be the religion of the future, since it preaches the worthlessness of life.—In the *American Illustrated* (formerly *Leaside's*), Dr. David T. Day points out some of the important contributions to civilization made by those men who have devised means of producing and utilizing the various forms of artificial light. He ranks among the great benefactors of modern times such inventors as Samuel Kier, who first put the chimney around a petroleum wick, and Luther Stieringer, who substituted for illumination by points of brilliant intensity an even glow.

**Art Topics.**—As a contribution to the principles of civic art, one of the most effective magazine articles that have recently appeared is Sylvester Baxter's paper on "Public Squares in City and Village," which appears in the April *Century*. Perhaps no subject related to public landscape improvement is in greater need of rational treatment. Mr. Baxter cites many instructive examples of the good and the bad in municipal public squares as they exist in America, and the drawings by Jules Guerin ably reinforce Mr. Baxter's discussion.—The same number of the *Century* has an article by Christian Brinton on Constantine Meunier, "a sculptor of the laborer." Meunier died in Brussels a year ago, at the age of seventy-four. With the exception of a brief visit in Spain, he had hardly left Belgium during his lifetime. The *Century* reproduces several of Meunier's more famous sculptures, and on page 499 of this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS appears a reproduction of the bust of Meunier by himself.—In *Scribner's* appears an appreciation of the well-known English artist Sir Francis Seymour Haden, by William B. Boulton, with reproductions of several of Haden's original etchings. It is Haden's distinction, says Mr. Boulton, to have gained immediate recognition as a master of the art of etching, which he had practised only as an amateur at intervals during the stress of an absorbing profession, to have played a dominant part in its revival after a long period of neglect, and to have retained his position as one of its chief exponents for forty years. Sir Seymour Haden is now the president of the Royal Society of Painter Engravers, and many of his etchings are well known in the United States.—Marie Van Vorst contributes to *Lippincott's* for April a sketch of Degas, the artist, and his work.

### THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**Game-Preservation in the Transvaal.**—The warden of the Transvaal Government Game Reserves writes on this subject in *Blackwood's* (London) for March. The present Transvaal Game Reserves—costing £4,000 (\$20,000) to equip—extend for 300 miles by 40 to 60, and contain all indigenous animals, except the few, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, and eland, which had disappeared before the reserves were set aside. The other game animals have all increased considerably under two and a half years' protection. Preventing the native from destroying game, it was said, would make him starve. Instead, says the writer, it has made him work. Poachers still cause much trouble, so much so that the sum of £4,000 has had to be increased to £5,000. There is also a Game Protection Society in the Transvaal, with the object of securing observance of the game laws in general and checking the terrible destruction of birds and animals by the Kaffirs. The good results of this society's work have already been widely felt.

**What of the Triple Alliance?**—An Italian, writing in the *Contemporary Review* (London) for March on the foreign policy of Italy, declares that the triple alliance is likely rather to be transformed than to be terminated. In the great duel which he expects between England and Germany most European powers would prefer to side with England, which does not dominate the Continent. He expects that the triple alliance will be renewed, but will become a compact

that binds its members ever less closely, which will allow, in fact, for Italy's faithfulness to the traditional friendliness of Great Britain and her new *rapprochement* with France.

**Bernard Shaw's Women.**—The brightest paper in the *Fortnightly Review* for March is that by Miss Constance Barnicoat on "Mr. Bernard Shaw's Countersfeit Presentment of Women." She describes the work of the popular dramatist as, on the whole, an unpleasant collection. She wants to know where Mr. Shaw met them. There is hardly one among them whom other women could make a friend. They are generally either hard as nails, or colossally selfish, merely bleating old sheep. Most of them are young, many good-looking, some endowed with a mysterious quality which Mr. Shaw calls vitality, which Miss Barnicoat thinks a very deadly characteristic.

**London's Unemployed.**—Mr. G. P. Gooch, M. P., gives, in the *Contemporary Review* for March, a general survey of the situation with regard to the unemployed. He commends the slow and costly experiment of the London Central Committee, but urges the appointment of a general system of labor bureaus with telephonic communication, and advocates afforestation as the most promising form of employment for the unemployed. To discriminate between the unemployed and the unemployable, he advocates that vagrancy

be made a punishable offense in fact as well as  
He would send vagrants to a loafers' colony  
at of Merxplas, in Belgium.

**ossible Future for Mr. Balfour.**—An anon-  
paper, with an unexpected conclusion, on Mr.  
r and the Unionist party opens the *Fortnightly*  
for March. It is a very searching and severe  
m of Mr. Balfour's feats of parliamentary leger-  
l. The writer says that nothing can be clearer  
at the ex-premier overrated the value of the dia-  
and tactical devices in which he excels, and un-  
mated every genuine force, personal and national,  
hich he had to deal. As a result of the Valen-  
ters, the writer finds that the fiscal fog has dis-  
d and the Unionist party is united on the basis  
Balfour's leadership and Mr. Chamberlain's pol-  
s he returns to the House of Commons, the writer  
ctedly ends: "The presumption is as much  
him as it was when he went to Ireland. If he  
Sybil,' studies the Labor party, and reads 'Sybil'  
he may survive. If he survives, it will be as the  
r of Mr. Chamberlain's policy; and though he  
as slow and reluctant in his processes as Peel  
, he will probably live to undo the work of 1846  
like the empire one."

**land's Coal-Supply.**—Several years ago, gov-  
ital as well as commercial England was startled  
e report of some scientific investigators that the  
ppy of the United Kingdom would be exhausted  
a very limited time. Without coal for her war-  
nd her factories, Great Britain would swiftly  
om the rank of the first-class powers. A royal  
tee appointed by the government for the inves-  
i of the subject has just made its report, and  
at there is no ground for the fear of an early  
mine. A rather keen and well-put analysis of  
ort, from the standpoint of a foreigner, is given  
Kringsjaa, the illustrated review of Christiania.  
urnal declares that by a fair, moderate estimate  
l provision of England is to be reckoned to-day  
30,000,000 tons. The present consumption of this  
ecessity is about 187,000,000 tons annually. If in  
r future the average annual consumption reaches  
000 tons, the estimated supply will be sufficient  
r hundred years. Greater perfection in mining  
ery will probably make possible the extraction  
at greater depths than at present, and this, with  
re economical operation of power plants, will ex-  
ite considerably the period during which a suf-  
coal-supply may be relied upon. In the future,  
cohol, petroleum, and other mineral or com-  
products will be used as substitutes for coal.  
power, also, can be relied upon to furnish elec-  
as a substitute. This last, however, will not help  
d, which is comparatively poorly off in the mat-  
rater power. In some other sections of the world  
ower is available, but this cannot be counted on  
ny degree of certainty. The Norwegian review  
s that the manufacturing of pressed coal from  
vings of coal mines should be developed in Eng-  
a larger extent than it has been in the past.

**criticism of the Mont de Piété.**—An outline  
history of this famous pawn establishment of  
s contributed to *La Revue* by M. G. Renard. A  
in methods is absolutely necessary, declares this

writer. The Mont de Piété has a complex character,  
being half commercial and half philanthropic. To the  
poor it is a useful institution, and they form its most  
numerous *clientèle*. To them it advances money on  
articles of small value, usually to provide the means of  
subsistence. These are called loans of *consommation*.  
But it is also an establishment of popular credit, and as  
such is used by commercial men and manufacturers,  
who are, indeed, its best customers. In this case money  
is advanced on new wares deposited there temporarily  
to extricate their owners from some difficulty. These  
are called loans on production. It is also a bank of de-  
posit for wealthy classes,—that is to say, these people,  
when they go away, frequently deposit their valuables  
at the Mont de Piété for safety till their return. Being  
an institution without capital, the Mont de Piété has to  
borrow in order to be able to lend. As the security is  
good, it has no difficulty in procuring funds at 3 per  
cent., but this has to be taken into account when money  
is advanced to clients. In other words, if it were an  
endowed institution it would be able to advance money  
on easier terms. The chief and most urgent reform is  
concerned with the appraiser of the goods, who comes  
in at the first engagement, again at the renewal, and  
again at the sale, and manages to get hold of an enor-  
mous part of the money. In connection with the ap-  
praiser many serious abuses have gradually come into  
existence, and the result is the present bitter cry for  
reform.

**Fall in the Price of Automobiles.**—The general  
tendency is toward a marked decline in the price of  
automobiles, remarks *L'Illustration* (Paris). The large  
houses selling motor wagons have issued catalogues for  
the current year showing prices considerably lower than  
those of the wagons sold during the year 1905. As a rule,  
the large manufacturers say that they want time to  
manufacture their wagons in large numbers, in order to  
put them on the market at prices nearer the reach of  
the buying public. Buyers are looking forward to a time  
when they can invest their money to better advantage.  
They are tired of the enormous motors used hitherto.  
Such machines consume nearly as much rubber as  
naphtha, because a very strong motor runs very fast,  
and the faster it runs the quicker it exhausts its tires.  
In France it looks very much as if the period of stupid  
extravagance and foolish speed were about over. The  
reform is at work, not very vigorously, but still ener-  
getically enough to give ground for a hope that even-  
tually the automobile may reach the end for which it  
was invented,—the rapid, but not dangerous, transpor-  
tation of men and things,—and do such service that the  
evils due to its factitious aim, ill-advised, not to say  
excessive, indulgence in so-called "sport," may be con-  
doned, if not forgotten.

**The Thickness of Ice in Siberia.**—According  
to Middendorff's reports, quoted from *L'Illustration*  
(Paris), the ordinary depth of ice in Siberia varies from 1  
meter 50 to 1 meter 80. It never exceeds 2 meters 40. Pro-  
fessor Voiekov has just communicated the result of ex-  
aminations made for the measurement of the ice on the  
running waters of Siberian Asia. On the Jenissei the  
ice is from 0 meters 70 to 0 meters 90 in thickness. At  
the northern extremity of Siberia, toward Boloum and  
Rourskoyé Oustié, it reaches a depth of from 2 meters  
to 2 meters 35. On the Yassa, at Verkhoiansk (a point  
below 67° 30 latitude) the ice was but one meter 80;



yet latitude 67° 30 may be quoted as corresponding to the frigid pole of the old world. During the winter months the temperature of those latitudes varies from 51° 30 to 53° 35, although there are times when it falls to 67°. In Transbaikalia (latitude of London and Hamburg, respectively, 51° 30 and 53° 35) the ice is 2 meters 35 in thickness. In the high basin of the Amur, when there is no snow, the depth of the ice increases rapidly. The natives (who are obliged to make efforts to keep the shallow streams from freezing and killing the fish) cover the ice with pine boughs. The boughs catch the snow and form snow-winds which shelter the ice from the extreme severity of the temperature.

**The Population of the World.**—The population of the world, says *L'illustration* (Paris), is more than one and a half milliards, the mean density of the population being about ten inhabitants per square kilometer. Asia leads the rest of the world, with from 820 to 850 millions. Europe is second, with 402 millions, followed by America (151 millions) and Africa (from 145 to 160 millions). Australia and Oceania have a population of about seven millions. Germany proper has a population of 60,164,000, the city of Berlin having almost two millions. France proper (according to the census of 1902) has a population of 39,000,000; including her dependencies, she has a total population of 88,462,000. The United States has a population of 80,208,000, this being increased to 88,975,000 by counting in dependencies.

**Walt Whitman in Italy.**—The *Nuova Antologia* prints an article on Walt Whitman which accords him the highest praise. He is treated as a mystic, but of a type unknown to Latin minds,—a “materialist-mystic.” His view of the universe is considered as of more force, originality, and value than his breaking away from conventions in the technique of his work. He repudiates with scorn, not only the empty idealism of the past, but also the crass materialism of the present. All the universe is penetrated with the mystery of God, and his physical body, so far from being a barrier between man and God, is one of the most ample channels whereby the soul of the infinite enters triumphantly into man. The elemental optimism of the American poet, his entire disregard of moral and literary laws and his chaotic style, came from a profound feeling for democracy which is the basis of his inspiration, and which makes him so amazing a figure to European eyes. His aim in matter is to show to the average and mediocre man the glory of his daily work, and in manner to create a poetry which shall owe nothing to the past. The Italian review does not attempt to settle the vexed question of the absolute value of his verse, but calls, nevertheless, for an Italian translation, justifying this demand by the value his individuality, optimistic and breathing of the open air and sun, would have for the overrefined, academic, and sad literature of Europe.

**A School of Colonial Medicine.**—Signor A. Faustini, writing in *L'Italia Moderna*, and quoting liberally from a recent article in *Le Petit Parisien*, makes a plea for a “chair of colonial medicine” to be added to the Italian schools of medicine. He argues that all European nations seem to be on the point of throwing most of their energies into vast schemes of colonizing the sparsely inhabited regions of the globe, mostly tropical, and that the problems of colonial life are the

vital ones of the immediate future. The first one in importance is the question of the health of white men in the tropics, where innumerable valuable lives are lost through ignorance on the part of the colonists and their doctors. He cites the Institute of Colonial Medicine, founded in 1901 by the University of Bordeaux, which has been of signal benefit to French colonists. The instruction there is only, as yet, for graduated doctors, and lasts but three months. It is intended to follow to some extent the lines of the “School of Tropical Medicine,” in London, which has done such brilliant work. The Italian author feels that in view of the colonial ambitions of Italy and the well-known ease of expatriation of the Italian peasant, no time should be lost in a study, both practical and profound, of medical methods by which life in the tropics may be made possible and profitable to white men transplanted from temperate regions.

**Korea Under Japanese Control.**—In a long article in the Tokyo monthly the *Taiyo*, Count Okuma discusses the privileges and obligations of Japanese control in the Hermit Kingdom. He warns his countrymen that the task of reforming Korea's political administration and economic structure will not be an easy one. He advises extreme deliberation and care, particularly in Japanese dealings with the Korean Emperor and the imperial household. With regard to the Korean people, Count Okuma continues, “our representative should, first of all, respect the principle of justice and generosity. He must also remember that such complicated laws and regulations as are in vogue in his mother country are not good now for the natives of Korea, whose backward condition requires an administration widely different from that in civilized countries. Nothing but failure will compensate his labor should he try to assimilate the Koreans with the Japanese laws and customs in a short period.” In order to preserve peace and order, it is of the utmost importance, says this Japanese statesman, to maintain an ample military force and a sufficient number of police. After this, the problem of railroad construction is the most pressing. The Japanese, he claims, must now extend the six hundred miles of railroads which were built in Korea during the war with Russia. In exploiting the material resources of the peninsula Count Okuma declares for free competition. He denounces the attempt to establish any monopoly for the exclusive benefit of either the Japanese Government or individual citizens. No favoritism should be shown toward Japanese over Koreans, all other things being equal. Discussing the natural resources of Korea, Count Okuma emphasizes the importance of utilizing to the full the iron and coal which has been bestowed upon the country in such bountiful quantities, at the same time reminding the Japanese public that Korea's supply of gold and silver has been greatly exaggerated. The great obstacle to the exploitation of the Korean mines on a large scale, he says, in conclusion, is the lack of capital. “We can and ought however, to invite American and English capitalists to coöperate with us.”

**Japanese Progress Challenged.**—According to an editor in the *Socialist*, of Tokio, there is great popular dissatisfaction throughout Japan over what this writer calls the retrograde policy of the Japanese Government since the war with Russia. The writer points out that a state of siege still obtains in a number of

and that the press is still suspended in many places. He points out the progress Russia has made in the direction of a free press, and caustically contrasts this with Japanese retrogression.

**Prevention of Seasickness.**—A writer in the *Neue Zeitung* (Leipsic), after reviewing the failure of various means heretofore proposed for the prevention or cure of seasickness, describes a mechanical device recently used on one of the Hamburg-American ships with great success. The apparatus, it seems, is simple. It consists of a convertible chair the seat of which is shifted about with a rapid up-and-down motion. The impulse comes from a small electro-motor connected to the apparatus and connected with the electric wires present in every steamer. The person taking his place upon this quivering-chair, experiences about the same feeling as when on an automobile. The trembling motion causes one to feel less rocking and reeling of the ship (by which, as is well known, seasickness is occasioned), while the long and short motions of the ship are neutralized by the numerous upward-striving vibration-shocks. Passengers take their seats in this apparatus immediately

upon feeling the slightest indications of seasickness, and in a very few moments feel free from all discomfort. Most of them remained during the whole further course of the trip, even after they had left the chair, exempt from the complaint. In a second group of cases, the indisposition returned, indeed, after a few hours; yet at the beginning of a fresh treatment it vanished, and did not return. In a third series of cases, finally, which in number were the most insignificant and (above all) contained the easily excitable and very sensitive natures, the indications of sickness that were wholly absent in the quivering-chair at once appeared after the patient had left the chair. Hence, such passengers stayed upon the chair by the hour, some even as many as ten hours. Even in this long extension of the quaking treatment, in no person did any injurious effect show itself. All agreed that the stay in the chair is very pleasant; they felt wholly well, and even took food. In no single case, among all the many trials, did vomiting occur during the sitting. The idea was originally suggested by the German chemist, Dr. Brendel. He himself made this discovery during a particularly rough voyage. The method has already been patented in several countries.

## SCIENCE IN THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**Tuberculosis in the Lower Animals and in Man.**—In *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasiten- und Infektionskrankheit* of February 15 are reported the International Tuberculosis Congress held in October, 1905, of the International Milk Conference at the same time and place, and of the International Congress of Veterinary Physicians held at Budapest in September, 1905. In view of the discussion in regard to the relations of tuberculosis in lower animals to the same disease in man, the conclusions reached by these congresses are somewhat interesting. The International Tuberculosis Congress unanimously passed resolutions to the effect that it was not only necessary to lessen the transmission of tuberculosis from man to man, but to clear up the prophylaxis of tuberculosis in cattle, in order that hygienic administrative measures might be taken more effectively to prevent the transmission from cattle to man. In view of the experimental proof of the effect of virulent tubercle bacilli in milk, a sanitary system of cow-stalls should be completed as soon as possible; and that in public institutions of every kind, hospitals and schools, only pasteurized, boiled, or sterilized milk should be used, except in those cases where cows had been proven, by the tuberculin test, free from tuberculosis. The International Congress of Veterinary Physicians passed resolutions expressing their belief in the importance of researches to determine the relation of tuberculosis in birds to tuberculosis in cattle, and also of the importance of taking preventive measures against the dangers of infection of rough cattle.

**Human Tuberculosis.**—In the *British Medical Journal* is an article by Dr. Kossel on tuberculosis which has already been copied by one or two other journals. The chief interest is in the clear exposition of the writer and his school in regard to the relation of human and bovine tuberculosis. The gist of

the article is in the conclusions at the close of the paper, which are as follows: (1) By bacteriological investigation of tuberculous lesions in human beings, cattle, and swine, two types of tubercle bacilli can be detected, which may provisionally be called *typus humanus* and *typus bovinus*; (2) the widespread tuberculosis of cattle is to be traced exclusively to infection with tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus*; (3) swine are susceptible to a high degree to the tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus*, in a lesser degree to those of the *typus humanus*; (4) the tuberculosis of human beings chiefly arises from infection with tubercle bacilli of the *typus humanus*, which is transmitted from man to man; (5) tuberculous lesions in human beings can be produced by tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus*; (6) tubercle bacilli of the *typus bovinus* can be transmitted to human beings by food derived from tuberculous animals, especially by milk of cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder; (7) the part played by infection from bovine sources in spreading tuberculosis in man is small in comparison to the danger threatening from a consumptive human being.

**Arctic Animals.**—In *Aus der Natur* perhaps the most prominent article is entitled "The Animal Life of the Eternal Ice," by Dr. Schnee. The author draws on his personal experiences to write a general descriptive article on some of the more noticeable animals of the Arctic. Cold and frost are generally considered as destructive of life in the climate to which we are accustomed. Vegetable life comes to a standstill in the winter season of the temperate zones. This lack of vegetable life is still more marked within the polar circle, where there are no trees and the only vegetation consists of the moss-like growths on occasional stones. Inasmuch as animals depend upon vegetable forms for their food, we might expect these regions to be without animals, but this is far from true. Their food is drawn from the rich supplies in the waters of the polar seas,

which teem with minute forms of life. Upon these forms, of which the most abundant are the minute crustacea and mollusks, the larger animals feed. Upon the ice, seals are found in countless numbers, and upon the seals the polar bears feed. The article is illustrated with good pictures of the more common polar animals and birds.

**Earthquakes and Civilization.**—In an informing and readable article on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes" in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Professor G. De Lorenzo, of the University of Naples, makes this novel comment on the relation between these terrifying phenomena and civilization, after noting how the new chains of mountains encircle the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean: "All that carries death and destruction, but brings also fervid and robust life; like Siva, the Indian god of destruction and death, that bears also the symbols of love and generation. The rigidity of death must be sought in those parts of the earth that now have neither earthquakes nor volcanoes.—In Siberia and southern Russia, in Greenland and Labrador, in Brazil and Australia. In those regions the oldest mountain chains have been worn away, destroyed, leveled to the soil, while the creative, mountain-forming forces abandoned them, to go farther, toward the seas, reservoirs of new mountains. And on these new mountains, still trembling and smoking, life resides and civilization flourishes. On the shaken shores of the Mediterranean was kindled the civilization of Egypt, flashed that of Greece and Rome, and flourished the others that came after them. Beneath the mighty but shaking Himalayas germinated the marvelous Indian civilization; and on the trembling verge of the Pacific is danced the unexpected Euphorion, born of the union of Asiatic and European civilization—the modern Japan."

**Aërial Transportation in the Argentine Mountains.**—In *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* of February 11 the leading article is an illustrated account, by Superintending Engineer Dieterich, of an aërial transportation line which has recently been constructed for the use of the mines in the mountain regions of Argentina. The author enlarges on the advantages of this kind of line for mountain regions in comparison with those of a railroad, which, by the way, it would be impracticable to construct in this place. It avoids, of course, all the costly construction of tunnels and grades. It is intended to make this road a part of a network connecting various places in the mountains. This is the highest and greatest road of this kind that has yet been constructed. Spans of 500, 800, and 900 meters are made at a height of 400 meters over the valleys, and in some cases the angle of ascent is as high as 45 degrees. The station at the mines is at an elevation of over 4,600 meters, about the height of the summit of Mont Blanc, so that the machinery outfit is higher than any other in the world. The lower station is the railroad station at Chilcito, at an elevation of about 1,000 meters. The transportation cars pass the whole distance, ascending or descending 3,600 meters in about four hours, in that time passing through all climates, from the region of perpetual ice to the tropics. The mines which are reached by this road are very rich in

copper, silver, and gold ores. The road is used for the transportation of the ores to the railroad station, and for carrying back the necessities of life,—fuel, water, food, tools, etc.,—to the workmen in the mines. The total length of the line is 35 kilometers, and 80 cars with a load of 500 kilograms each are sent out every hour. After the line is set in motion it continues to move by the excess of weight of the descending over the ascending loads.

**New Light on Man's Origin.**—In the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Giuseppe Cimbali, a pupil of the paleontologist Albert Gaudry, of Paris, discusses "The Future of Paleontology" and shows how in several countries of Europe, though not in Italy, by means of the great museums and public lectures, the story of the fossils, which is the story of life on earth, is being more clearly read and understood by even the mass of the population. The conclusions of the older scientists have been frequently overturned by the results of later investigations. Up to very recently, the majority of scientists did not believe in the existence of fossil man, although M. Gaudry, in 1878, called attention to the great similarity to man of a fossil of *Dryopithecus antiquus*, an anthropoid ape discovered in the middle miocene beds of France, and argued for the great antiquity of the human species. Signor Cimbali says: "Now not only is the relative antiquity of man proved, but some discoveries would also make admissible the possibility of the hypothesis, put forth a few years ago by Ernst Haeckel, that present man, together with the primates, descended from the same ancestral type, that in the miocene age was already an anthropoid, and in the pliocene a pithecoïd." As steps to this conclusion the author notes the discovery of the skeleton of a *Pithecanthropus erectus* in Java in 1894, and the researches of Schälbe on the Neanderthal skull in 1901, which showed it to be of an intermediate species, between man and the anthropoid apes, the discovery of skeletons in Guadeloupe, near Liège, Belgium, etc. These, he concludes, "demonstrate that in a remote epoch man must have been so different from the present species as not to merit the name of *Homo sapiens*, and indicate, up to the present, at least three different species of man, in three different geologic ages." Otto Schoetensach, in a recent work on Australian races, from the discovery of the Java ape-man, tries to demonstrate that the cradle of the human race is precisely the so-called newest continent, Australia. This is confirmed by this author's researches, by the persistence of inferior human races and the orang-outang and gibbon in the Indo-Australian archipelago, and by the recent discovery of human footprints mingled with those of the dingo in beds belonging to the pliocene or the earliest quaternary of Australia, and further by certain human mandibles discovered in 1904 in Monaco, greatly resembling present Australian forms. The author points out that there are many gaps to fill in the series of animals, and that in the problem of man there must yet be discovered the ancestral type from which man and the primates came, and the manner of its change into the Neanderthal type and the Javan type. Present knowledge of other animal types is as nothing to what remains hidden in the ground.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### THE NEW NOTEWORTHY BIOGRAPHIES.

One of the most remarkable biographical volumes that have appeared in many years is Mr. Horace L. Traubel's biography of Whitman, entitled "With Walt Whitman in Camden" (Small, Maynard). Mr. Traubel, as remembered, was one of Whitman's literary friends, and for many years his neighbor and intimate.

For the period covered in this volume,—from 28 to July 14, 1888,—Mr. Traubel was Whitman's friend. He lived with him, heard everything he said, took down, and to this added a vast number of let- ters, and other explanatory matter. In the case of any eminent man, this would have made a valuable document; in the case of Whitman, it is especially valuable and interesting, since it reveals as hitherto been unsuspected by many even of his admirers,—that Whitman had a remarkable amount of literary acquaintance and an acute critical

The book is really a diary record of conversations with or letters from many of the world-famous men and women of the time, including Emerson, Rossetti, Buchanan, Morley, Ellen Key, Edmund Gosse, Edward Carpenter, Sidney Lanier, John Edwin Booth, Burroughs, and others. There are many portraits, and a vast number of facsimile letters, documents, nearly a dozen of Whitman's

at different ages. There is a good index, and a system of marginal notes. The book is introduced by a facsimile copy of Whitman's will, written June 29, 1888, at Camden. In the preface, Traubel announces that he has presented his story as it was originally written, having made no attempt to improve or polish it. Whitman, he says, did insist upon his faults, but he wanted them all down. "I have never lost sight of his commandments: 'Whatever you do, do not prettify me.'" A bit of Whitmaniana, just issued by the American Germania Press, is Dr. Richard Riethmueller's "Whitman and the Germans." It includes a study of the German influence on Whitman and the influence of Whitman on Germany.

A really absorbing biography of John Wesley is the result of Prof. C. T. Winchester's studies of the Methodist reformer. The book, entitled "The John Wesley" (Macmillan), is not primarily a hasty tribute to the founder of his church; it is a reasoned judgment of a man of literature and an

historian of philosophic mind concerning a great divine who looms up upon the horizon of religious and ecclesiastical history as much above the boundaries of the sects as does Newman or Renan. No one who is interested in the great things which were said and done during the eighteenth century can do without the study of John Wesley's life. Professor Winchester's volume will be an excellent companion to Wesley's journal, published some years ago. It is illustrated with portraits and supplemented by a good index.



PROFESSOR C. T. WINCHESTER.

A very excellent biography of John Fiske, by Thomas Sergeant Perry, has just been issued by Small, Maynard &

Co. as one of their series of "Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans." These little books are in convenient, attractive form, and are supplied with helpful notes and bibliography. Another biography of Fiske appears in the "Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Scientists" series, by Elbert Hubbard.

"Columbus, the Discoverer," is the title of a volume contributed to the "Heroes of American History" series (Harpers) by Mr. Frederick A. Ober. This is a brief, popular recasting of the life of the great explorer, by one who has made extensive researches in the West Indies and has gained at first hand much information regarding the routes followed by Columbus in his several voyages and the lands that he explored.

### BOOKS OF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman has added another to his several excellent books on the Japanese in their war with Russia. This is entitled "The Real Triumph of Japan" (Appletons), and is perhaps a rather more seasoned and mature judgment than the other books. In it, however, Major Seaman is just as unstinted in his praise of Japan's conquest of the silent foe of disease. The main theme of the writer's story has already been outlined in these pages in an article by himself, and in other departments. This book, which is well illustrated from photographs, is written with a swing and an interest which make it much more absorbing than many novels. Without minimizing for a moment the splendor of Japan's victories on land and sea, Dr. Seaman is willing to "unhesitatingly assert that the greatest conquests of Japan have been in the humanities of war,—in the stopping of the needless sacrifice of life through preventable disease."

"In the March and Borderland of Wales" (Houghton, Mifflin), by A. G. Bradley, is a guide-book, a his-



HORACE TRAUBEL.

tory, an atlas, and an appreciation of Wales, all in one. Mr. Bradley, who has already written sympathetically about Wales and the Welsh people in a number of volumes, knows his text thoroughly, and, moreover, is enthusiastic over it. He has tramped on foot over almost every foot of the country, and these "literary rambles," as he calls them, have been supplemented and made more vivid by sketches of the country from the pen of W. M. Meredith. There are many fine illustrations of ruins, and an excellent map.



GEORGE S. MERRIAM.

A few months ago we noticed in these pages the attempt of a Southern writer, Mr. John C. Reed, in his book entitled "The Brothers' War," to give an impartial statement of the causes of the Civil War. The opinion was ventured that, while neither North nor South would be unanimous in accepting the views expressed in the book, fair-minded citizens of each section might gain from it a clearer understanding of the opposing points of view. The same thing may be said of "The Negro and the Nation," by George S. Merriam (Holt). Mr. Merriam happens to be a Northern man, and it cannot be expected that his views on the race question will prove wholly acceptable to the ex-slaveholder or the slaveholder's descendants. Yet his expressions are courteous and tolerant, and the Southern man would do well to read them,—if for no other reason, in order that any misconception that they reveal may be pointed out to the writer, and to those at the North who support the writer's contentions. Such books as Mr. Reed's and Mr. Merriam's, sectional though they may be in certain limitations, are nevertheless indicative of the growing national spirit. Even one generation ago they would hardly have been possible. Neither side had then learned to be tolerant of the other's historic social and political creeds.

The case of the political Abolitionist in slavery times

is presented by John F. Hume (Putnams) in the volume entitled "The Abolitionists." The writer's estimate of the service contributed by the Abolitionist wing of the anti-slavery forces before our Civil War differs widely from that formed by the majority of our historians, including President Roosevelt, but even those who cannot agree with the author's conclusions will be interested in his personal recollections of the conflict, and will be ready to concede many of the statesman-like qualities attributed by him to the Abolitionist leaders.

An excellent new edition of "The Lincoln and Douglas Debates," with introduction and notes by Archibald Lewis Bouton (Holt), is based on the campaign edition of 1860. The debates are prefaced by Lincoln's speech of June 16, 1858, at Springfield, with which he opened the campaign, and supplemented by the famous Cooper Institute speech of February 27, 1860. Presented in this form, the debates are suitable for text-book use in our schools and colleges, and will undoubtedly be more widely read than ever before.

One of the finely illustrated works in color being issued by A. & C. Black, in London (and imported by the Macmillans), is "Bruges and West Flanders," by G. W. T. Omond, with colored illustrations by Amédée Forestier. The most perfect survival of medievalism is without doubt to be found in those cities of Belgium which have lost their trade through the shifting of modern routes of transportation. Almost the entire interest and attraction of Flanders and the land of the Flemings is historical. But it is a fertile field for the painter, and in this volume, not only Bruges, but Ypres, Nieuport, and other well-known historical points are considered, as well as types of men and women now to be found in this strange, out-of-the-way corner of modern Europe.

A little book telling the story of the religious life of the Romans from the beginning of their history until the reign of the Emperor Augustus has been made of five essays published in magazines by Jesse Benedict Carter (Macmillan), under the title "The Religion of Numa."

Mr. S. Baring-Gould has prepared a sort of combination of high-class guide-book and historical atlas on southern France and northern Italy, under the title "The Book of the Riviera" (Dutton). This is well illustrated, and is provided with indexes and notes.

"Australian Life in Town and Country," by R. C. Buley, is the latest issue of the Putnams' series "Our Asiatic Neighbors" (although just what grounds the publishers have for calling Australia an Asiatic country we are not sure). This is an interestingly written volume, with a particularly absorbing chapter on the "Never Never" country,—that unexplored region of the central part of the continent which is annually becoming smaller as the line of exploration advances.

A beautifully illustrated and interestingly written description of California's scenery along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been prepared under the title "The Road of a Thousand Wonders." The illustrations are in color, and the text marches along with the pictures like a story.

A study of "The Slovaks of Hungary," by Thomas Capek, has been published by the Knickerbocker Press. This is an endeavor to present to the world's sympathy the claims of the Slav peoples who are under Hungarian rule. Supplementary chapters on Slavs and Pan-Slavism have been included.

## SOCIOLOGICAL WORKS.

ie Bitter Cry of the Children," by John Spargo (illan), is a striking presentation of a mass of elating to the malnutrition of thousands of children in our great cities. The book originated in the ion that followed the publication of Mr. Robert r's estimate of the number of underfed children York City. In this volume Mr. Spargo attempts v the devastating effect upon a certain portion of pulation of an inadequate and improper food. This he regards as the great problem of pov-it affects childhood. It is strange indeed that lamental a matter as this has been all but ig-by the people most active in various forms of hropy. The facts gathered by Mr. Spargo are those that have come within the range of his al experience and observation. It would be rash eralize from them, yet their force is not to be d.

first volume in the series dealing with "Amer- ublic Problems" (Holt) is a discussion of "Im- ation and Its ts Upon the States," by tt F. Hall, sec- of the Immi- n Restriction . This work s special atten- o the develop- of the past ten een years, al- the historical of the subject ot neglected. l chapters are l to proposed ion, and the ents for re- n and regula- e fully set forth. Valuable documentary mate- contained in the appendix.



PRESCOTT F. HALL.

late William Morton Grinnell believed that the les of socialism and of labor unions were unfair natural, and that instead of attempting to estab- tificial conditions by legislation we should go o the principles of religion and of nature and fol- em implicitly. This is the philosophy of his ook entitled "Social Theories and Social Facts" ms), published only a few weeks before his death. g the topics treated in this volume are trusts, ition, socialism, labor, the cost of living, the of wages, railroads, and railway rates.

## ON JEWISH HISTORY AND TRIALS.

ery attractively printed and bound volume comes from the executive committee of the association l some months ago to arrange for the celebration two and a half centuries of Jewish settlement in ited States. It consists of the addresses delivered negie Hall on Thanksgiving Day, last, together other selected addresses, newspaper comments, nd proceedings connected with the celebration. onspiece is a reproduction of the commemora- edal.

ollection of speeches by men of all nationalities, and professions calling for "Justice for the n Jew" has been issued by the Ogilvie Publish-

ing Company. It is a complete stenographic report of the speeches delivered at the mass-meeting in Washing- ton (January 21, 1906) called to protest against the anti- Jewish outrages in Russia.

## OF RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL IMPORT.

In these days, when not only the efficacy but the propriety of preaching is being questioned, it is interest- ing to read the thoughtful and serious presentation of "The Work of Preaching" (Macmillan), by Dr. Arthur S. Hoyt, professor of homiletics and sociology in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Dr. Hoyt attempts to make this a book of reference and supplemental reading for the class-room and the student in general.

Mr. Aaron Martin Crane, one of the clear religious thinkers of to-day, has written a forceful monograph on "Right and Wrong Thinking and Their Results" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard). The book is really an am- plification of its sub-title, which is: "The Undreamed- of Possibilities Which Man May Achieve through His Own Mental Control."

Dr. Robert T. Stevenson (Ohio Wesleyan University) has made a very readable sermon on the subject of "The Missionary Interpretation of History" (Jennings & Graham).

Miss M. Louise Greene's monograph on "The Devel- opment of Religious Liberty in Connecticut" (Hough- ton, Mifflin & Co.) will at once attract the interest of all those students of American history who have been especially severe in their judgment of the founders of Connecticut in their attitude toward adherents of other faiths than the established Congregationalism of the colony. Miss Greene has endeavored to contribute to a fairer judgment of the Connecticut colonists, and to that end has spread before us the full records of the colony in respect to the relations of Church and State in the toleration of dissenters. On the whole, it is an interesting story, and one that has direct bearings on the after development of religious toleration in the nation at large.

In the series entitled "The Story of the Churches" (Baker & Taylor Company) the history of the Dis- ciples of Christ is related by Dr. Errett Gates, of the University of Chicago. Each volume of this series is brief, while it aims at a fair measure of completeness, and is designed to instruct the average reader in the origin, development, and history of his denomination. The present volume, treating, as it does, of a branch of the Christian Church of which comparatively little is known by the adherents of other communions, should prove interesting and instructive to a large number of readers.

That tireless and prolific magazine writer, Dr. Emile Reich, author of "An Atlas of English History," "Suc- cess Among Nations," and other more or less well- known books, has gathered into book form (Jennings & Graham), under the title "The Failure of the Higher Criticism of the Bible," a number of review articles by him which have appeared during the past two years, in conjunction with several lectures he delivered during a recent tour through England and Scotland. Many years ago, Dr. Reich tells us, he was convinced that the higher criticism was of great scientific value, but, having learned more about life and reality, by means of extensive travels and varied experience, he has come to the conclusion that higher criticism is bankrupt as a method of research and pernicious as a teaching of religious truth. It is a perversion of history and a

desecration of religion. In this book he intends, he tells us, not only to destroy the scientific support of higher criticism, but to "construct the right method of comprehending the Bible."

"The Problem of the Old Testament Considered with Reference to Recent Criticism" is the title of a volume of lectures given at Lake Forest College by Dr. James Orr, of Glasgow, and now published by the Scribners. Dr. Orr represents the conservative view in his attitude toward modern criticism. The present volume is largely devoted to the repetition of the Graf-Wellhausen hypothesis.

In "The Development of Palestine Exploration" (Scribners), Dr. Frederick Jones Bliss sketches briefly the results of archaeological researches from the very earliest excavations down to the present day, including glimpses of the personalities of several of the most distinguished explorers.

#### WORKS OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, author of "The Cycle of Life" and a number of other works popularizing science, has just brought out a study of the theory of evolution in relation to the scientific discoveries of the present age. This book (Harpers) is called "Evolution the Master-Key." The author holds that the truth of the law of evolution can more easily be demonstrated to-day than ever before. All the new sciences combine to assert its validity. Indeed, Dr. Saleeby believes the future will more and more support the contention that evolution is the master-key to the solution of the great problems of life and its phenomena. The present volume is a discussion of the principles of evolution as illustrated in atoms, stars, material facts and objects, mind, society, and morals.



DR. C. W. SALEEBY.

The day of the popularization of science, particularly astronomy, has come. Among those who write most fascinatingly and authoritatively on the subject of our solar system is Miss Mary Proctor, author of "Stories from Starland" and other books of popularized science. Her latest attempt to make astronomy intelligible is entitled "Giant Sun and His Family" (Silver, Burdett). It is a simple, clear, and absorbingly told story of our own solar system with reference to other systems, with very graphic descriptions of the astronomical facts which have heretofore eluded our mental grasp by their vastness. It is illustrated.

The first volume of eight of the Proceedings of the Congress of Arts and Science at the St. Louis Exposition has come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The series is edited by Howard J. Rogers (LL.D.), director of congresses. There is a history of the congress, by Mr. Rogers, a treatise on the plan, by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, and a number of papers read at the sessions.

A useful manual of "Personal Hygiene," which is

designed for undergraduates in our American colleges, has been prepared by Dr. Alfred A. Woodhull, Brigadier-General in the United States Army (retired), and lately Colonel in the Medical Department. The book is published by John Wiley & Sons. It contains the substance of lectures on hygiene given at Princeton during the past five or six years. Typographically, it is in excellent form for consultation.

A fifth edition, revised and enlarged, of Leander Edmond Whipple's "Mental Healing," with a frontispiece portrait of the author, has just been issued by the Methaphysical Publishing Company, of New York. The first edition was published in April, 1893.

#### MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE.

One of the really solid works of reference that will probably never be outgrown is "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians." This work, being issued in five volumes by the Macmillans, is edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. The second volume has now appeared, covering the letters from "F" to "L," inclusive. The illustrations in this dictionary are particularly interesting, including many reproductions of old, rare portraits, the frontispiece to this volume being an excellent photograph of Handel. An excellent portrait of George Grove, initiator and editor of the first edition of the work, is also included. The typography is excellent throughout.

In the "Popular Library of Art," edited by Edward Garnett and published in London by Duckworth & Co. (Dutton, importer), we have "Raphael," by Julia Cartwright, and "Hans Holbein, the Younger," by Ford Madox Hueffer. Both volumes are illustrated, and bound in handy pocket form.

#### ESSAYS AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Two characteristic books of Dr. Henry van Dyke have just come from the press of the Scribners. In the one entitled "Essays in Application" Dr. van Dyke attempts to describe in his own nourishing style some of the ideals and convictions that impel human life to action. He talks to us entertainingly and helpfully about formulating a philosophy of life, touching upon certain points in education, in politics, in literature, in

religion, through all pleading for what he terms "sane idealism." In "The Opal Sea" it is the artist in Dr. van Dyke who speaks. The book is a tribute to the ocean as a source of beauty. He wishes to make a book of color and atmosphere, he says, in which the splendor of the sea,—rather than its origin, its cartography, or its chemistry,—shall be emphasized.



MARY PROCTOR.

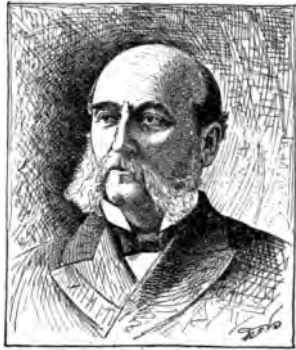
The Macmillans have brought out a new edition of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," with the author's original notes. There is also an introduction by the present Lord Tennyson, which includes some testimony concerning Tennyson's views on religion.



James Loeb has translated the work on "Euripides and the Spirit of His Dramas," by Paul Decharme, professor of Greek poetry in the Faculté des Lettres at Athens.

The Macmillan Company has brought out the one, which has for its frontispiece a reproduction of a bust of Euripides in the Brunswick Museum.

This little volume will appeal to thousands of readers more force and action than a sermon is. It is "Sankey's Gospel of the Gospel," which has been brought out by the *Sunday School*. In his preface, Sankey, after referring to the important and significant things laid by sacred in all great religious movements, refers to the successes of the song evangelist.



IRA D. SANKEY.

"Hallelujah and Bliss in the United States. His own collection of documents and data relating to the history of hymns and their use by Dwight L. Moody himself was destroyed in a fire in 1901, and this volume is the result of his attempt to rewrite the story from memory. The book is packed full of interest, and the introduction by Dr. Theodore Tilton calls it "the simple but sublime story of the saving, converting, and sanctifying power of sacred

an unusually interesting little monograph, prepared in a scholarly manner, is Mr. Lewis Dayton Burdick's "The Hand" (the Irving Company, Oxford, N.Y.), a survey of facts, legends, and beliefs pertaining to all ceremonies, covenants, and symbols." The chapters of the titles of which are, "The Execution of the Brain," "The Symbol of Life," "Trial by the Fire," "The Laying on of Hands," and "The Hands of Good and Evil," are full of scholastic and historical information.

"Self-Supporting Home" (Macmillan) is a simple, straightforward, delightfully written account, by Kate Maur, of an experiment made by a city family in the country with vegetables, fruits, cows, pigs, chickens—with all the problems and joys of the life, which finally were so adapted and conquered that the country home became really self-supporting. Next as well as the pictures show how intensely real were the experiences of this family.

"Mother's Year," compiled by Helen Russ Stough and illustrated by Sarah K. Smith (Revell), is a collection of appropriate quotations from prose and poetry for one day to each of the three hundred and sixty-five days.

#### OF THE STUDY OF NATURE.

Dr. Alfred Biese's book, "The Development of the Mind for Nature," has been translated and issued by George, in London, and imported by the Duttons. Dr. Biese, who is director of the Royal Gymnasium at Neuwied, has been a student and enthusiast of the study for a generation.

A chronicle of the Rothamsted series of agricultural experiments has at last appeared. It is published

in book form (Dutton), under the title "The Book of the Rothamsted Experiments," and has been issued by authority of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee, under the editorship of Mr. A. D. Hall (Oxon.), director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station. The work is comprehensive, and is illustrated with portraits and diagrams.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS.

Mr. Robert Donald's "Municipal Year Book of the United Kingdom for 1906" (London: Edward Lloyd, Ltd.) gives a brief general review of the work of each British municipality, covering water-supply, gas-supply, tramways, electricity, housing of the working classes, markets and slaughter-houses, telephones, baths and wash-houses, education, libraries, cemeteries, refuse and sewage disposal, local taxation returns, and municipal trade. Students of municipal government have found this volume an unequalled work of reference for the topics of which it treats.

A new edition of "The Scientific American Reference Book" (New York: Munn & Co.), compiled by Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond, brings thoroughly up to date the mass of valuable information contained in the original issue. An important feature of this work is its non-technical treatment of topics of current interest in the scientific world. It is intended as a ready-reference book for home and office.

In the "American Sportsman's Library" (Macmillan), "Rowing and Track Athletics" is the title of a double volume, the former subject being treated by Samuel Crowther and the latter by Arthur Ruhl. The treatment of rowing is largely historical, several chapters being devoted to the origin and development of collegiate rowing in the United States. The exposition of track athletics gives a convenient *résumé* of all the important records made in this branch of athletics during recent years.

"The Book of Photography: Practical, Theoretic, and Applied," edited by Paul N. Hasluck (Cassell), is a comprehensive manual of the subject which every photographer, whether amateur or professional, will find useful. Besides being a handbook of practice, this volume is really a sort of encyclopedia of the art, giving an abundance of information, much of which, it is true, is contained in other publications, but a large proportion of which has been comparatively difficult of access. All of this information is attractively presented and illustrated.

At least two photographic annuals are published in the English language, and our notice of these for the current year is somewhat belated. "The American Annual of Photography and Photographic Times Almanac for 1906" (New York: Styles & Cash, 77 Eighth Avenue) is edited by W. I. Lincoln Adams and Spencer Hord, the editors of the *Photographic Times*. There are many valuable contributed articles, and the volume is beautifully illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs, the frontispiece being an admirable portrait of Mark Twain. "The British Journal Photographic Almanac for 1906," edited by George E. Brown (London: Henry Greenwood & Co.), carries an enormous amount of advertising,—no less than eleven hundred pages. The text pages, nearly five hundred in number, are made easy of reference by an index. An important feature of this annual is the "Epitome of Progress," which gives an enormous amount of information concerning the developments of photography during the past year.

## OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

- American Heroes and Heroines. By Pauline Carrington Bouvé. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.
- American History in Literature. By Martha A. L. Lane and Mabel Hill. Ginn.
- American Insects. By Vernon L. Kellogg. Holt.
- Anatomy in America. By Charles Russell Bardeen, University of Wisconsin.
- Animal Snapshots and How Made. By Silas A. Lottridge. Holt.
- At the Sign of the Dollar. By Wallace Irwin. Fox, Duffield & Co.
- Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln, The. Francis D. Tandy Company, New York.
- Captain John Smith. By A. G. Bradley. Macmillan.
- Changing Order, The. By Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph.D., Chicago.
- Christianity and Patriotism. By Count Leo Tolstoy. Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Common-Sense Christianity. By C. S. Horne. Jennings & Graham.
- Cranford: A Play. By Marguerite Merington. Fox, Duffield & Co.
- Curious Facts. By Clifford Howard. Penn Publishing Co.
- Diary of a Bride, The. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.
- Divorce and Remarriage. By Will B. Osman. Mayhew Publishing Co., Boston.
- Dog, The. By John Maxtee. Penn Publishing Company.
- Dream Book. By Madame Xanto. Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.
- Earnest Expectation, The. By Isaac Crook, D.D. Jennings & Graham.
- Economics of Jesus, The. By E. Griffith-Jones. Jennings & Graham.
- Efficiency and Relief. By Edward T. Devine. Macmillan.
- Eggs, Broilers, and Roasters. By Charles A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Eternity of the Earth. By Daniel K. Tenney, Madison, Wis.
- Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce. By Louis F. Post. Public Publishing Company, Chicago.
- Experimental Psychology. By Edward B. Titchener. Macmillan.
- Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Charles Welsh. A. Wessels Company.
- First Treasurer of the United States, The. By Rev. Michael R. Minnich, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Flashlights in the Jungle. By C. G. Schillinga. Doubleday, Page & Co.
- Fool for Love. By Francis Lynde. Bobbs-Merrill.
- Friedrich Schiller. By Paul Carus. Open Court.
- From Servitude to Service. American Unitarian Association, Boston.
- Fusser's Book, The. By Anna Archbald and Georgina Jones. Fox, Duffield & Co.
- Geography of Science. Macmillan.
- Germes of Mind in Plants. By R. H. France. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.
- Growth in Silence. By Susanna Cocroft. Physical Culture Extension Society, Chicago.
- Handbook of United States Political History. By Malcolm Townsend. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.
- Health. By Walter V. Woods, M.D. Penn Publishing Company.
- Hints and Helps for Young Gardeners. By H. D. Hemenway, Hartford, Conn.
- History of Agriculture in Dane County, Wisconsin. By Benjamin H. Hibbard, Iowa State College.
- Il Libro D'Oro. By Mrs. Francis Alexander. Little, Brown & Co.
- Illustrative Lesson Notes for 1906, The. By John T. McFarland and Robert R. Dolerty. Eaton & Mains.
- Individuality and Immortality. By Wilhelm Ostwald. Houghton, Mifflin.
- Inspiration in Common Life. By W. L. Watkinson. Jennings & Graham.
- Jack Sterry, the Jessie Scout: An Incident of the Second Battle of Manassas, on Which Turned the Course of the Campaign and the Fate of the Southern Army. From the Note-book of a Confederate Soldier.
- Jews in America, The. By Madison C. Peters, D.D. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia.
- Legislation Against Speculation. By T. Henry Dewey, New York City.
- Lesson Handbook for 1906, The. By Henry H. Meyer. Eaton & Mains.
- Letters of Labor and Love. By Samuel M. Jones. Bobbs-Merrill.
- Life of Stephen A. Douglas. By William Gardner, Boston.
- Making the Most of Ourselves. By Calvin D. Wilson. A. C. McClurg & Co.
- Mexico To-Day and To-Morrow. By Ralph W. Vincent, New York.
- Model English Prose. By George R. Carpenter. Macmillan.
- More Misrepresentative Men. By Harry Graham. Fox, Duffield & Co.
- Mysterious Stranger and Other Cartoons, The. By John T. McCutcheon. McClure, Phillips & Co.
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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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### BOOKER WASHINGTON AND SOME FRIENDS OF TUSKEGEE.

(The twenty fifth anniversary of the founding of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was celebrated early in April, and the occasion brought a notable gathering of distinguished men to Alabama. One of the principal speakers of the day was Secretary Taft, but, unfortunately, the photographer did not manage to have him present when the group picture as shown above was taken. On Mr. Booker Washington's right is Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of the board of trustees; at the extreme right of the picture is President Elliot, of Harvard; next to him is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has given large sums of money to Tuskegee; and behind Mr. Carnegie is Dr. Frissell, principal of the institute at Hampton, Va., where Booker Washington was educated for his life-work. Behind Mr. Washington and next to Dr. Frissell is Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York; behind Dr. Abbott is Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, of New York, and on Mr. Ogden's right is Mr. George T. McAneny, prominent in civil service reform work and a very active friend of such institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

XXXIII.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1906.

No. 5.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*pitious  
ster  
son.* With the full arrival of a somewhat belated spring there seems to be visible almost everywhere a welcome *ncy* in the direction of workable solutions of international problems and international disputes. The general course of human affairs runs more *ihly* than is usual, whether in politics or in *try*. Undoubtedly there was behind the *s* deep apprehension throughout Europe the differences of opinion between Germany and France, as shown in the tedious delays of the Algeciras conference, might lead to a war the consequences of which would have been un-*ably* calamitous. But, happily, wise coun-*t* length prevailed, and the outcome of the *rence*—to which more explicit allusion will be made in another paragraph—has left Ger-*and* France on better terms than at any *within* a generation. The French feel that *have* not lost the opportunity to develop *they* regard as their rightful policy in *Africa*, and the Germans feel that they *made* secure for themselves and for other *is* certain commercial advantages which *have* been forfeited in the ultimate ab-*on* of Morocco by France.

*'lea's  
ational  
le.* It is the opinion throughout Europe that the presence of the delegates of the United States in the conference *elpful*, and that the conduct of these dele-*was* at all points wise and judicious. How-*slight* may have been the real danger of a *growing* out of the Morocco dispute, it is an *estionable* fact that there was anxiety and *in* the hearts of millions of people who *d* for peace beyond almost anything else *soever*. Thus, the amicable and sensible *usions* reached at Algeciras are to be set *as* a boon to mankind and a notable his-*l* achievement. Every result of this kind *the* cause of permanent peace and makes *the* solving of future difficulties by similar *ods*. While our American participation at *iras* was of slight consequence when com-*with* the part we took in the bringing

about of peace between Russia and Japan, it is considered in Europe that we are to be con-*gratulated* upon having rendered material assist-*ance* in making good feeling and bringing har-*mony* out of threatened discord.

*-Congratula-  
tions to  
Alfonso and  
Spain!* For the kingdom of Spain, more-*over*, the settlement of the Morocco *dispute* is felicitous at the present *moment*. In some respects Spain is more deeply *interested* than any other European power in the



KING ALFONSO AND PRINCESS ELENA.

(This picture is from a postal card that has been very popular in Europe for two months.)

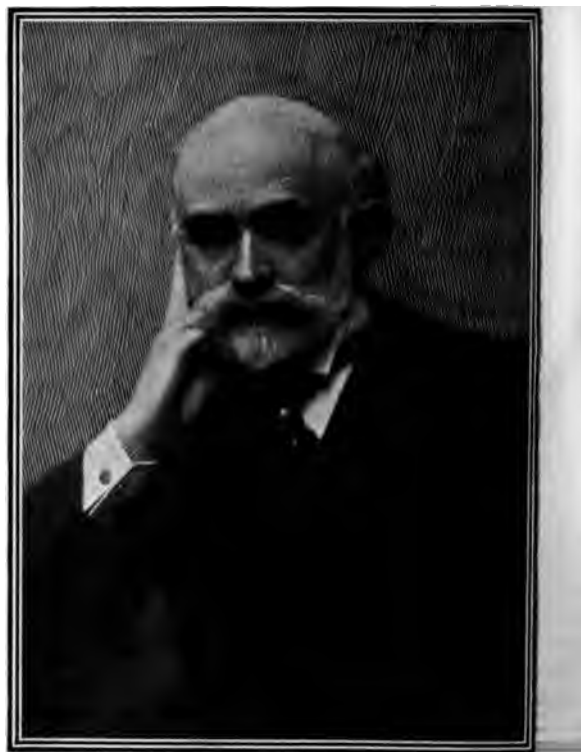
future of that part of North Africa. The wedding of King Alfonso and the Princess Ena of Battenberg, which will occur on June 1, would, as an international affair, have been far less agreeable if the great diplomatic gathering on Spain's southern coast had broken up in discord. The late Dr. Curry and his estimable wife represented the United States when Alfonso came to the throne amid international congratulations. At the wedding festivities, this country



MRS. F. W. WHITRIDGE.

is to be represented by a special ambassador, and Mr. Roosevelt has appointed for that pleasant service a distinguished lawyer, writer, and citizen of New York, Hon. Frederick W. Whitridge. Naturally, on occasions of this kind, the wife of the ambassador must be quite as important a personage as her husband, and it is not improper to inform our readers that Mrs. Whitridge is a daughter of the great English writer and educator, Matthew Arnold.

Plans for the Rio Conference in July. Meanwhile, our State Department has been busily aiding in plans for the success of the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, in July. It is the desire of the chief promoters of this conference to



HON. F. W. WHITRIDGE, OF NEW YORK.  
(Special ambassador to Spain.)

have it result in more cordial relations throughout the western hemisphere than have ever existed heretofore. A formal programme has been prepared by a committee of which Secretary Root is chairman, his colleagues including the ambassadors at Washington from Brazil and Mexico and the ministers from Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, and the Argentine Republic. The subjects agreed upon for formal consideration were announced early in April. Such a conference, however, can accomplish much more through informal discussions and its prevailing spirit and atmosphere than through the progress it makes in dealing with its avowed topics of discussion. Many of the familiar themes of former conferences reappear on this year's programme. Such questions as those of copyright, patents, and trade-marks, sanitary police and quarantine, Pan-American Railway, customs and consular law, development of commercial intercourse, naturalization laws, the Bureau of American Republics, the codification of international law, all these are well worthy of consideration, and it is reasonably to be hoped that substantial progress may be made with respect to every one of them.



206, by the National Press Association, Washington.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO JANEIRO.

From left to right: Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; William I. Buchanan, chairman; Julio Larrinaga, of Porto Rico. Standing, from left to right: Charles R. Dean, of the State Department; James S. Harlan, of Chicago, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania.)

But the conference will also have to deal with some other questions of deep and far-reaching importance. It scarcely fail to express itself influentially on a question as that of the so-called doctrine, which relates to the propriety of international action for the enforcement against governments of the claims of private individuals. It is probable that the conference at Rio Janeiro will recommend to the forthcoming congress the broad consideration of a very serious and timely question. The American republics have in previous conferences advanced ground on behalf of arbitration, and a part of the programme as now announced is that the conference at Rio shall discuss

a resolution expressing the hope that the international gathering at The Hague may agree upon a general arbitration convention that can be accepted by all countries.

*Our List  
of  
Delegates.*

The list of delegates to the Pan-American Conference has been announced. Of prime importance is Mr. Root's intention to go in person. The presence of our distinguished Secretary of State will be appreciated throughout South America. Mr. William I. Buchanan is to be chairman of our delegation, and the other members, the Hon. Julio Larrinaga, delegate in Congress from Porto Rico; Hon. James S. Harlan, of Chicago; Mr. Charles R. Dean, of the State Department;



President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, and Professor L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan was a member of our delegation at the last Pan-American Congress held in the city of Mexico, and was formerly minister to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Larrinaga's appointment is obviously an appropriate recognition of our own Spanish-speaking island. One or two others will have been added to the group, and ill-health may prevent the attendance of President James.

Another achievement of the State Department has been the securing of an arrangement with the government of the Czar by which the conference at The Hague will not be called until September.

*The Hague Conference in September.*



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF EARL GREY.  
(Governor-General of Canada, and a recent visitor at New York.)

This postponement from July insures the success of the conference at Rio, and is likely to enhance the value of its deliberations and conclusions. It is announced that among the men who are to represent the United States at the Hague, conference will be the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Horace Porter, and Judge Rose, of Arkansas. Since the great work of the first Hague conference, the world has had much experience which will serve to lighten the labors of the body that is to gather in September. The first conference, seven years ago, assembled in an atmosphere of doubt and cynicism. The second will meet with hope and strong conviction, and with definite purposes in contrast with the vague plans and aims of the conference of 1899.

*Our Relations with Canada.*

The various aspects of our relations to the Latin-American republics of this hemisphere about which Mr. Root and the State Department have been profitably occupied have not prevented consideration of the settlement of all outlying questions at issue with our great English-speaking neighbor on the north. Mr. Root justly estimates the importance of Canada and the need of dealing with a number of topics, some of them long standing and others of comparatively recent origin. At a notable dinner given to Earl Grey, the new governor-general of Canada, in New York, on March 31, Mr. Root spoke with very great frankness and earnestness on this subject and declared that our government was going to endeavor without delay to settle all these questions, and he proceeded to mention a number of them. The race of seals, he declared, is rapidly disappearing, and a fresh attempt is to be made to stop the work of devastation. Then there is a question of fisheries in the Great Lakes, which are declining for lack of proper international regulations. The Northeastern fisheries question is to be dealt with once more in the hope of final solution. Then, all lingering differences over boundary questions are to be finally disposed of. The great question of tariff reciprocity or commercial union, it would not seem feasible just now to take up, owing to the attitude of our Senate toward tariff questions, and also to a diminished interest on the part of Canadians in the exchange of their raw products for our manufactured goods.

*Negotiations at Washington.*

A large number of additional questions are to be discussed, such as relate to the transit of merchandise in bond, alien-labor laws, mining rights, and a dozen other matters. It is understood that these questions will not be dealt with by a resurrec-

we, too, still in a measure had twenty years ago must necessarily sensibly weaken a land in defensive force, to the advantage of the points of destination of the emigrants; thus, the practical Yankee reckons every immigrant as a gain of \$400.

Whither, asks the writer, "is our German emigration directed?" The answer is furnished by the subjoined table:

Year.	United States.	Brazil.	Argentina.	Canada.	Rest of America.	Australia.	Africa.	Asia.
1885.....	102,220	1,710	720	680	910	600	290	70
1886.....	94,360	1,120	1,220	300	500	540	330	230
1891.....	113,040	3,770	530	980	180	440	600	100
1894.....	25,900	1,290	670	1,490	380	230	760	150
1897.....	20,340	940	580	540	680	320	1,110	140
1900.....	19,700	360	270	140	50	200	180	1
1901.....	19,910	400	230	10	40	220	50	6
1902.....	23,210	810	310	180	50	240	110	2
1903.....	33,650	680	230	480	20	150	230	...
1904.....	26,080	360	310	330	4	100	80	2

Of German emigration to the United States, this writer says:

Since 1830, five million Germans have emigrated to the United States, and of the present eighty million American inhabitants it is reckoned that, excluding the

German blood of former generations which runs in their veins, there are twenty-five millions of German or Austro-German extraction, of the first or second generation. This blood-kinship must gradually make itself felt more and more, and draw the two nations closer together. Various indications of this are apparent. As a single example, let us here recall the exchange of professors, which at any rate betrays a common striving for intellectual ideals. . . . Viewed from such stand-

points, emigration assumes a totally different aspect. While the great exodus of the last century meant a direct weakening of the German realm, emigration in its present measure must be regarded as a natural proceeding,—one that is necessary in order that the ties of blood which bind us to other nations may not waste away.

## GERMAN SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES.

PREFACING his thesis with a tribute to German commercial achievement in spite of very slender natural resources, Mr. J. Ellis Barker contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a striking account of the shipping and shipbuilding triumphs of Germany.

He points out the great disadvantage under which Germany lies in the great distance of her coal and iron from the sea. He recalls how in 1872 General von Strosch, on becoming head of the German Admiralty, made it his motto, "Without German shipbuilding we cannot get an efficient German fleet," and laid down the principle that all German warships should be built in German yards and of German material. In 1879, Bismarck, in introducing the policy of protection, gave complete free trade to the German shipbuilding industry, which, from a fiscal point of view, was carried on outside the German frontier. He also converted the private railways of Prussia into state railways, and arranged that heavy raw material used in German shipbuilding should be carried over state railways at rates barely covering cost. However, the German shipowners still bought their ships from Britain. But in 1884 Bismarck gave subsidies to the North German Lloyd for a line of mail steamers on condition that the new ships should be of German

material and manufacture. This was the foundation of the German shipbuilding trade. The Vulcan Company since 1890 has built the fastest liners afloat. The iron and steel shipping built in Germany has risen from 24,000 tons in 1885 to 255,000 tons in 1900. Capital in iron shipbuilding yards has risen from 15,000,000 marks in 1880 to 66,000,000 marks in 1900. The dividends on ordinary shipbuilding stock averaged, in 1900, over 10 per cent. A recent German writer is quoted as saying:

Although Great Britain is in many respects, especially by the proximity of coal and iron to the shipyards, more favorably situated than is Germany, we neutralize these natural advantages by a more thorough technical training, by a better organization, and by coöperation both in the shipping trade and in ship building.

The gigantic German trusts have been formed, not to rob the German consumer, but to protect the German producer and to kill the non-German producer. The fleet of German steamships has risen from 81,000 tons in 1871 to 1,739,000 in 1904. The writer thus sums up:

Notwithstanding the most disadvantageous natural conditions for shipbuilding and shipping which can be imagined, and notwithstanding the former disinclination of German business men to embark upon ship-

The Hepburn rate bill had the leading place in the Senate last month, with the assurance that it would be passed in some form, but with much uncertainty as to the range and extent of the amendments that the Senate might adopt. It is to be remembered that the bill is an elaborate one, and that it deals with railway regulation from many aspects besides that of the exercise of rate-making power. Almost everything in the bill has been from the start accepted by an ample majority of Senators, and the chief point of difficulty has been over the question whether or not a freight rate, when readjusted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, should in all cases go into effect immediately, or, in case of appeal to the courts, should be in suspense. The President has held that the rate proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as reasonable should go into effect and remain operative until set aside by a competent court of law. We are glad to call particular attention to two articles on phases of the railway problem, written for this number of the REVIEW. One is by Mr. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it shows with great clearness what is the real nature of the point of contention regarding the fixing of reasonable rates. The other is by Mr. John W. Midgley, of Chicago, a great railway authority and expert, who has more than any one else brought to light the evils of private freight car lines, and who sets forth the difficulties surrounding the question of differentials between competing localities.

*The Railway  
Bill and  
the Senate.*

It is quite certain that some bill will be passed, and it is to be hoped that it will be satisfactory enough to take the question out of politics and out of legislation for some years to come. If the railroad interests are wise they will see the importance of settling the question now in such a way that it will stay settled for a long time. Otherwise they will themselves have helped to shape an issue for the next Presidential campaign which the business interests of the country would prefer to avoid. It is not so much the exact point as to rate-fixing that is involved as it is the principle of government regulation and control. The consolidation of the railroads of the country into a few great systems has nationalized the problem, and the people have demanded that the federal government should dominate the national highways.

*Shall We Have  
Government  
Railways?*

To adopt the kind of legislation advocated by the President is the only certain way to prevent or to postpone indefinitely the national ownership and operation of the railway system. While government rail-

ways are doing very well in Europe just now, in spite of many statements made in this country to the contrary, and are commendable from various standpoints, it does not follow that it would be at all advisable for the United States Government to enter upon any such experiment. The conditions in European countries are very different. Nevertheless, it is easy to overlook some of those conditions, and there are many Americans ready to argue from successful state ownership abroad to a like development here, especially when private ownership here is arrogant and disregarding of the duties of public carriers. It is the habit of too much prosperity and too much power that is making some of the masters of transportation blind to consequences in their attitude of defiance toward the Government.

It was perhaps the obstructive attitude of interests dominated by such men in matters like the pending railroad legislation that led the President to make remarks which were willfully misinterpreted and absurdly criticised by the opposition press last month. The House of Representatives is to have a new office building for the use of its mem-



THE MAN WITH THE "MUCK-RAKE."  
(From an old edition of "Pilgrim's Progress.")



A GERMAN CARTOON PAPER SEES DANGER IN THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin):

"People of Europe, look out for your colonies!" (American readers will recall the German Kaiser's famous cartoon on the Yellow Peril.)

people's ultimate sovereignty, a tory-democrat, yet, through his early training and by his hereditary instincts as an aristocrat, inclined to put a benevolent restriction on popular power. All but omnipotent in Europe at this time, he was successful in imposing his will upon the three emperors so far as to obtain their tacit consent to his exercising, in his capacity as Imperial Chancellor, similar powers to those which go to make the English Prime Minister the real ruler of Great Britain. This concession once obtained, by that diplomatic finesse of which he was a master, he determined to take advantage of the situation then existing in Europe to inaugurate his plans for colonial expansion. His attitude may be defined by a statement he made about that time, to the following effect: "My position toward foreign governments springs, not from antipathy to them, but from the good or evil they may do to Prussia. . . . The only country I have ever had real sympathy with is England."

England, then governed by Gladstone, was, however, distrustful of him. It was surmised, and correctly, that Bismarck would take advantage of the isolation of Great Britain and the bitterness of feeling entertained toward her by Russia, France, and Italy to obtain from her, under promise of German support, concessions in one or other part of the world, it being then

known in England that the idea of a colonial policy, and, of necessity, a navy to support that policy, was germinating in the chancellor's mind. The cession of the island of Heligoland to Germany was broached as early as 1874, only to meet with a blunt refusal from the British Cabinet. The adoption of a different attitude by Bismarck toward England soon followed.

Beset with difficulties in its attempts to make the Sultan recognize the spirit of modern international law, either by threats or persuasion, the British Government endeavored, through its ambassador in Berlin, to interest the chancellor, whose anti-Turkish sentiments corresponded with those held by English Liberals. Bismarck declined, on the grounds that the solution of the difficulty lay without his sphere,—that it remained for the interested Mediterranean powers to settle it,—a reply which at the present moment is an interesting commentary on the Moroccan imbroglio of our days, since it shows that, sincere or not, Bismarck could give the appearance of a logical attitude to his refusal to coöperate in the Mediterranean, Germany having no interests in that quarter.

The Hepburn rate bill had the leading place in the Senate last month, with the assurance that it would be passed in some form, but with much uncertainty as to the range and extent of the amendments that the Senate might adopt. It is to be remembered that the bill is an elaborate one, and that it deals with railway regulation from many aspects besides that of the exercise of rate-making power. Almost everything in the bill has been from the start accepted by an ample majority of Senators, and the chief point of difficulty has been over the question whether or not a freight rate, when readjusted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, should in all cases go into effect immediately, or, in case of appeal to the courts, should be in suspense. The President has held that the rate proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as reasonable should go into effect and remain operative until set aside by a competent court of law. We are glad to call particular attention to two articles on phases of the railway problem, written for this number of the REVIEW. One is by Mr. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it shows with great clearness what is the real nature of the point of contention regarding the fixing of reasonable rates. The other is by Mr. John W. Midgley, of Chicago, a great railway authority and expert, who has more than any one else brought to light the evils of private freight car lines, and who sets forth the difficulties surrounding the question of differentials between competing localities.

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ways are doing very well in Europe just now, in spite of many statements made in this country to the contrary, and are commendable from various standpoints, it does not follow that it would be at all advisable for the United States Government to enter upon any such experiment. The conditions in European countries are very different. Nevertheless, it is easy to overlook some of those conditions, and there are many Americans ready to argue from successful state ownership abroad to a like development here, especially when private ownership here is arrogant and disregarding of the duties of public carriers. It is the habit of too much prosperity and too much power that is making some of the masters of transportation blind to consequences in their attitude of defiance toward the Government.

It was perhaps the obstructive attitude of interests dominated by such men in matters like the pending railroad legislation that led the President to make remarks which were willfully misinterpreted and absurdly criticised by the opposition press last month. The House of Representatives is to have a new office building for the use of its mem-



THE MAN WITH THE "MUCK-RAKE"  
(From an old edition of "Pilgrim's Progress.")

chiefly against the interests of the educated classes, this policy soon penetrated deeper. By the end of the seventies the Polish language had been crowded out of the city and the rural schools, the rural courts, and all of the community governments. The ultimate purpose of such measures, the aim of Russification, is thus discussed :

It is the purpose of the imperial government, on the one hand, to increase the number of Russians in Poland, and, on the other, to compel as large a number of Poles as possible to leave their fatherland. . . . Simultaneous with this mechanical crowding of the Polish element and its replacement by Russians there is evident in the Russifying policy of the government the conscious, definite, attempt to kill the Polish language. Banks, factories, and all kinds of public societies and other semi-public bodies are compelled to carry on their correspondence in Russian. Further, the imperial government assures the Russian element complete legal immunity. Disgraceful abuses of government and social rights on the part of the bureaucracy are constantly overlooked, in spite of the fact that they are well known at St. Petersburg. The police have formed a compact with horse thieves and "hold-up" men, and divide with them their booty. This has become an almost normal phenomenon throughout the Kingdom of Poland. . . . Further, there must not be forgotten the energetic propaganda of Greek orthodoxy. The missions of the Russian Orthodox Church throughout Poland and Lithuania display an almost feverish anxiety for "conversions." Frequently Catholic orphans are bought by the state for the purpose of bringing them up in the orthodox faith. It is cheaper to have a child baptized by an orthodox priest than by a Polish Roman Catholic priest. Orthodox churches are built wherever there are a score or two of Russians, and the cost of construction must be borne by the Polish Catholics.

It is at this point in the Russification process that the hostility of the Polish peasantry is aroused. The Polish masses are devoutly, almost fanatically, attached to the religion of their fathers, and the proselyting activities of the orthodox congregations soon aroused obstinate and violent opposition from the peasants. It is this phase of Russification which, "to a spectator passively watching the political occurrences that agitate Polish society," is converting the Polish peasant, gradually but surely, into an active anti-Russian political element.

The Polish laboring classes are maturing politically, —even more rapidly than are the peasants. They are becoming keenly conscious of their antagonism to Russia. They have kept alive the traditions of their part in the uprising against the Muscovite. Thus, the hatred of Russian rule, which has never quite disappeared from the city population, is communicated to the new arrivals from the country. The growth of socialism, moreover, has given rise to incessant conflicts between Polish workmen and Russian police. Since 1878, workmen in Warsaw have been arrested so frequently that it has seemed to be the normal activity of city life.

The Polish Nationalist movement was born in the later eighties. It has set before itself a definite political programme. A few years later, socialism also adopted definite political aims. And finally came the Conservative Liberal groups, with their programme of national political activities. In 1886, a secret patriotic organization, known as the Polish League, was organized among Polish emigrants in Switzerland. Its object was to unite all the heterogeneous elements and to organize and concentrate all national effort for the reestablishment of Polish independence. Its success was marked. Very soon it had an organ, the weekly, *Głos* (Voice), in Warsaw. This journal, which appeared in the latter part of 1886, represented the reaction against the political indifference of the preceding generation.

The Nationalistic tendencies which found utterance in the columns of this journal called down the wrath and persecution of the Russian censorship. The Nationalists were then forced to resort to "subterranean" literature. A number of pamphlets, dealing largely with Russian abuses in Poland, appeared in Galicia in 1892-94. Finally, however, the *Głos* was suppressed, numerous arrests were made, and the "intelligensia" largely emigrated to Galicia. The Polish Socialist party was founded in 1893, and it represented the union of all the socialistic organizations. It concentrated its efforts on the work of organization and concentration among the working people of the large industrial centers. In 1894 it began to issue its journal, the *Rabotnik* (Workingman), which has played an important part in the life of the Polish labor movement. Meanwhile, the party of the National Democrats was organized. The former editor of the *Głos* removed to Galicia and began the publication there of the *Pan-Polish Review*.

Toward the end of the nineties, the National Democracy gradually lost its revolutionary character and became a party of extreme nationalism. This attitude resulted in indifference, if not opposition, to the aspirations of the various peoples which had once been subject to the Poles,—the Lithuanians and the White Russians, including even the Jews. The National Democracy admits that it cannot decide now on a definite programme looking toward the gaining of independence. Its immediate aim is "the guidance of the people toward political activity under the governmental conditions of the three empires which divided the Polish commonwealth."

Having given up the thought of political independence in the immediate future, the National Democracy keeps for its aim the encouragement of the many-sided

The Hepburn rate bill had the leading place in the Senate last month, with the assurance that it would be passed in some form, but with much uncertainty as to the range and extent of the amendments that the Senate might adopt. It is to be remembered that the bill is an elaborate one, and that it deals with railway regulation from many aspects besides that of the exercise of rate-making power. Almost everything in the bill has been from the start accepted by an ample majority of Senators, and the chief point of difficulty has been over the question whether or not a freight rate, when readjusted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, should in all cases go into effect immediately, or, in case of appeal to the courts, should be in suspense. The President has held that the rate proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as reasonable should go into effect and remain operative until set aside by a competent court of law. We are glad to call particular attention to two articles on phases of the railway problem, written for this number of the REVIEW. One is by Mr. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it shows with great clearness what is the real nature of the point of contention regarding the fixing of reasonable rates. The other is by Mr. John W. Midgley, of Chicago, a great railway authority and expert, who has more than any one else brought to light the evils of private freight car lines, and who sets forth the difficulties surrounding the question of differentials between competing localities.

*The Railway  
Bill and  
the Senate.*

It is quite certain that some bill will be passed, and it is to be hoped that it will be satisfactory enough to take the question out of politics and out of legislation for some years to come. If the railroad interests are wise they will see the importance of settling the question now in such a way that it will stay settled for a long time. Otherwise they will themselves have helped to shape an issue for the next Presidential campaign which the business interests of the country would prefer to avoid. It is not so much the exact point as to rate-fixing that is involved as it is the principle of government regulation and control. The consolidation of the railroads of the country into a few great systems has nationalized the problem, and the people have demanded that the federal government should dominate the national highways.

*Shall We Have  
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, 1906, by the National Press Association, Washington.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKING HIS FAMOUS "MUCK-RAKE" SPEECH, AT WASHINGTON, ON APRIL 14.

and the Senate is to have another, identical one. The corner-stone of the first one was to be placed last month, and the President an address on the occasion. His theme was drawn from certain conspicuous tendencies of our time, and his text was taken from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." One of Bunyan's mental characters is "The Man with the Muck" who refuses to lift his eyes to celestial things, and persists in delving away at the filth with his feet. We have of late gone through a terrific ordeal of publicity and exposure. A series of periodicals have made it their principal business to search out and publish everything tartling or scandalous nature that could be laid against men who occupy political, industrial and financial seats of might. President Roosevelt would be the last to deny the usefulness of plain dealing on the part of the press, or of the exposure of wrongdoing where the warrant of publicity. But he pointed out in his speech the danger and wrong of indiscriminate censure, and made his case ably and fitly. It is curious indeed that this plain, moderate, balanced speech should at once have been taken upon in order to make the President himself a victim of the very sort of "muck-rake" journalism and slander that the address so justly

deprecat. It happened that by way of digression in his speech Mr. Roosevelt had referred to the enormous growth of individual fortunes.

*The Menace  
of Great  
Fortunes.*

What the President actually said upon that subject is as follows :

It is important to this people to grapple with the problems connected with the amassing of enormous fortunes, and the use of those fortunes, both corporate and individual, in business. We should discriminate in the sharpest way between fortunes well-won and fortunes ill-won ; between those gained as an incident to performing great services to the community as a whole and those gained in evil fashion by keeping just within the limits of mere law-honesty. Of course, no amount of charity in spending such fortunes in any way compensates for misconduct in making them. As a matter of personal conviction, and without pretending to discuss the details or formulate the system, I feel that we shall ultimately have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes beyond a certain amount, either given in life or devised or bequeathed upon death to any individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual ; the tax, of course, to be imposed by the national and not the State government. Such taxation should, of course, be aimed merely at the inheritance or transmission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits.

*"Much-raking" the President Himself.* Practically every newspaper in the country that was opposed to President Roosevelt's policy regarding railway legislation and the regulation of great industrial trusts immediately published elaborate editorials denouncing the President as having proposed the most radical and confiscatory attack upon property that had ever been heard of. A paper which some regard as the most careful and conservative in the country had this to say about the President: "It will be a mortification to his friends and a real public misfortune that his mouthing has made Bryan appear a reactionary, Hearst a conservative, and has elevated Debs and Powderly to the level of Presidential statesmanship." Yet the President's own words do not carry any indorsement whatever of the doctrine of a progressive inheritance tax. They merely say, what every intelligent man has long known, that the tendency of economic life is such that we shall doubtless some time have to consider proposals of that sort. Mr. Roosevelt does not even intimate on which side of the question he himself will be found when those proposals "ultimately" are brought within the purview of practical statesmanship. It is well known that at the present time a considerable part of the revenue of Great Britain is derived from succession taxes,—established years ago when Sir William Harcourt was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and left undisturbed through the long recent period of Salisbury-Balfour Tory government. Among students of taxation such ideas have always been familiar. President Roosevelt's remark amounts to nothing more than the most casual allusion to a topic of legitimate discussion. The thing to be regretted is the appalling insincerity of those who misstate the President's position for the purpose of making prejudice against him. He is represented as a man of wild and dangerous opinions, all for the sake of discrediting the conservative and sensible stand he has taken upon the supervision of railroads and the regulation of trusts. But happily the American people have intelligence, common sense, and humor; and they will have disposed of the silly outcry against the President by a hearty laugh.

*Niagara and the Plutocrats.* There is no present danger that the government of the United States will do any injustice to the holders of colossal fortunes. There is more danger that the holders of those fortunes will continue to do some harm to the long-suffering people of the United States. For example, under the leadership of the President there has arisen a great and just demand for the preservation of Niagara



HON. THEODORE E. BURTON, OF OHIO.

(Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, and in charge of bill for preservation of Niagara.)

Falls. The situation was elaborately set forth in this magazine last month. A suitable bill has been drawn at Washington, and it has the people of the country behind it. But there has been tremendous pressure brought to bear to prevent the enactment of such legislation. The bill in question does not deprive the power companies of any water they are now using. Its design is to stop further encroachments and future grants. The only obstacle to the enactment of this important legislation is the opposition, chiefly clandestine in its methods, of men of colossal fortune who would ruthlessly destroy our greatest object of natural scenery, because they will sacrifice no opportunity for the further piling up of needless riches. Niagara Falls must be saved for the generations yet to come; and this most famous of the world's objects of natural beauty will surely be destroyed if governmental action is not taken within the immediate future. Even from the business standpoint, Niagara as an object of natural beauty, attracting people from all parts of the country and from distant nations, is worth much more in dollars and cents than its value transformed into electrical power. Mr. Burton, who has the bill in his charge that will stop further mischief, should be promptly and vigorously supported.

*Perkins  
der  
action.* Here again one must obey the injunction of the President's speech and carefully discriminate. There are healthy men of varied business interests in New York who have been accused of complicity in attempt to despoil Niagara, some of whom in fact take the other view and would willingly aid in preserving the great water-

It is not always easy to locate the malign influence that obstruct a useful public measure. A few years ago it seemed impossible to rescue the slides of the Hudson from the quarries that were greedily destroying that work of nature. Nevertheless, a way was found, and the thing was successfully accomplished through a skillful cooperation of the State and public agencies. The man above all others who deserves credit for this splendid achievement is Mr. George W. Perkins. During recent weeks the name of Mr. Perkins has been very much in the press of America and Europe because of a criminal action brought against him to determine the question whether the campaign contributions by corporations under the laws of the State of New York, regarded as larceny on the part of the officers and directors of such companies. When summer the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company were under investigation, Mr. Perkins, as vice-president of that company, admitted that a contribution of some forty-eight thousand dollars made by the insurance company to help elect Mr. Roosevelt had passed through his hands. He was entirely frank in stating the facts.

*actions  
campaign  
facts.* Unquestionably the great insurance companies and other financial corporations were solicited for large contributions to the funds of both great parties. That some of them contributed to the Republican campaign it would not be advisable for those who have not been told and disbursed that money to deny. The managers of the Democratic fund were said to have felt injured because the corporations were not at that time inclined toward the election of Mr. Parker. The explanation that was given at the summer and autumn of 1904 is a simple one, and it happens to be true. The corporations would have preferred Mr. Parker if they could have trusted the Democratic party on the money question and on some other business issues. But the Democratic convention at St. Louis, while making Judge Parker the candidate, had made the platform to suit Mr. Bryan. It was in what the conservative business interest of the country regarded as the dire business emergency of 1896 that the insurance companies,

banks, trust companies, and other large financial institutions entered upon the general practice of contributing large sums of money to aid in the carrying of the Presidential election. That lifelong Democrat and prophet of political righteousness, the late Hon. Abram S. Hewitt,—a man of wealth and a director of many corporations in New York,—took an active and prominent part in this very movement to collect money from the corporations for the election of Mr. McKinley.

*Mr. McCall  
and the Sound-  
money Issue.* The late Mr. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, had also been a lifelong Democrat, and had made his way in the insurance world through having been appointed by Grover Cleveland, when governor of New York, as State insurance commissioner. Mr. McCall had prized his party regularity, and it was with great reluctance that he turned away even from the sound-money Democratic ticket headed by Palmer and Buckner, and gave his support to the Republican candidates. But he believed that the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company were imperiled, and that it was his duty to the policyholders to do all that he could to prevent the free coinage of silver. Mr. McCall, in contributing money to the campaign fund out of the expense account of the New York Life Insurance Company, undoubtedly believed that he was doing his duty by the policyholders, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that he lacked the full support of the officers and directors of the company in what he did. Mr. Bryan secured a renewal of the silver fight in 1900, and the financial corporations, naturally desiring to make good their previous victory, again paid over their money to the managers of the McKinley campaign. The reaffirmation of Bryan platforms at St. Louis in 1904 supplied the logical reason for again calling upon the insurance companies and financial corporations to help elect the sound-money Presidential and Congressional tickets in that year.

*An Issue of  
Law and  
Public Policy.* Mr. George W. Perkins merely happens to be one of a great number of prominent New York business men who, as officers or directors of corporations, joined in making political contributions out of corporate treasuries. While this is well understood in New York, it is not so fully appreciated in some other parts of the country and in Europe, and many a superficial reader of newspapers has obtained the impression that Mr. Perkins may have been guilty of some exceptional impropriety. Mr. Hewitt himself, after the campaign of 1896, realized that corporation officers

and trustees had exercised a very unwise discretion, although they had done it in good faith for what they deemed the preservation of the properties intrusted to them in a time of extreme peril. Everybody is now agreed that, while individuals may contribute to campaign funds, corporations must not so contribute, either directly or indirectly. This magazine may discuss the subject the more frankly because it has from time to time for many years past denounced the practice and pointed out its dangerous tendencies. Whatever the sensational newspapers may say, however, apropos of the case against Mr. Perkins, it is not true either in law or in morals that the money given by insurance companies and other institutions to elect President McKinley and President Roosevelt was contributed in bad faith or that its giving partakes in any way of the nature of larceny. It is purely a question of the exercise of discretion by those intrusted with the management of the property of corporations. Circumstances have now shown every one that, whether from the standpoint of our political life or from that of the rights of stockholders and policyholders, it is wholly unwise that money should be paid from the tills of the corporations to aid electoral campaigns or to influence legislation. Such practices must be stopped, both through the exercise of public opinion and through the amendment of corporation laws. Men doing these things in the future will be regarded as guilty of serious wrong. But to turn now to elections past and gone and seek to brand as criminals the men who have hitherto made contributions out of corporate funds for political purposes, is to do what is neither just nor sincere. In the sharp criticism that has compelled the reorganization of the great insurance companies, and that has subjected some men of large affairs and wide repute to disastrous exposure, it must be remembered that all active officers and directors in such companies are not to be classed alike either as dishonest or as regardless of delicate responsibilities. Mr. Perkins himself is known to his friends as a man of integrity, honor, and public spirit, and it is only fair to say as much at precisely this juncture.

*A Message on Insurance Legislation.* On April 17, President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress that bears importantly upon insurance legislation. Through the President's influence and advice, there assembled at Chicago, in February, a convention made up of governors, attorney-generals, and State insurance commissioners to consider the best ways to bring about uniformity of treatment, on the part of the various States, of the great business of life in-

surance. One of the things agreed upon in that convention was the desirability of a model insurance law for the District of Columbia. Three attorney-generals and twelve insurance commissioners were appointed as a committee to draft a suitable bill. Along with his message, the President transmitted that bill and other papers of the Chicago convention to Congress. Even though it may not be feasible just now to bring the great life insurance companies under direct supervision of the national government, it is easily possible for Congress to enact a wise and efficient code of insurance law for the District of Columbia and the territories. And this may help greatly in promoting the work of insurance reform and uniformity of legislation among the States. Let the District set an example.

*The Insurance Bills at Albany.* The Armstrong committee's recommendations, as presented to the New York Legislature, were summarized in these pages last month. The bills embodying those recommendations were introduced, debated, and enacted into law as rapidly as was consistent with a fair consideration of all the important interests involved. Hearings were given to the insurance companies, and their criticisms of the bills were taken into account in the revision made by the committee. No radical changes were made, however. The provision limiting the amount that may be spent in obtaining new business was strenuously opposed by the companies, and was modified in detail, though not in principle. The provisions relating to deferred dividends, rebates, political contributions, and secret lobbying were retained. It is understood that in most particulars this legislation meets with the approval of the leading insurance officials. The first of the series of bills signed by Governor Higgins takes the control of the New York Life and the Mutual Life out of the hands of the present boards of directors after November 15, next, when special elections will be held and new boards chosen by the policyholders. All existing proxies are invalidated. This wholesale change in procedure, it is said, has caused no little confusion in the relations of the companies with certain foreign governments, but it is probable that nothing less radical would have satisfied the popular demand for a "clean sweep." No other States have made changes of importance in their insurance laws. They are wise to proceed slowly.

*Consular Reforms Enacted.* The consular-reform bill became a law early last month. The provisions of this measure, as amended in both Senate and House, are fully explained in the article

buted to this number of the Review by representative J. Sloat Fassett, who, although member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has from the first followed the fortunes of the bill with keen interest. The House is fortunate in having among its members men like Mr. Fassett, of New York, and Mr. Denby, of Michigan, who have both had experiences which qualify them to speak or write authoritatively on matters connected with our consular service. Mr. Denby, son of our late minister to China, was for ten years in the Chinese Custom Service under the famous Sir Robert Hart. Mr. Fassett has also spent much in the Far East, and is conversant with the peculiar conditions that govern commercial intercourse in those lands, where some of the most difficult problems of consular administration are encountered. The report of Mr. H. H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State, which Secretary Root transmitted to Congress, last month, disclosing shocking revelations of the inefficiency and misconduct of certain American consuls stationed in Chinese cities. It is gratifying to know that discredited officials have been summarily removed from office at Washington.

The leaders at Washington expect to complete the session and adjourn Congress before the end of the present month. It was evident by the middle of the month that the railway-rate bill in some form approximating the views of the President would



HON. J. SLOAT FASSETT, OF NEW YORK.



HON. EDWIN DENBY, OF MICHIGAN.

be enacted into law, probably by the end of April. The Philippine tariff bill, which had been deemed of so much importance, having passed the House promptly as a party measure, encountered the inveterate opposition of the Senate, as do almost all wise and well-considered measures that have the approval of the country because of their public value. To recall the provisions of the measure, as recommended by Secretary Taft, let it be stated again that it gives free admittance to all Philippine products excepting tobacco, sugar, and rice, upon which 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates are to be paid for the coming three years, after which they also are to be admitted free of duty. It remains to be seen whether the measure will fail altogether or whether some compromise will be reached on a smaller measure of tariff reduction. The Senate passed the ship-subsidy bill, but the House seems inclined to let it remain indefinitely in the hands of the committee to which it was referred. The House faces a fall election. There is a strong conviction throughout the country that ship subsidies involve an unsound

principle, and that for the present, at least, we may as well allow foreigners to do our ocean freighting at a low rate. If our own capital and our own labor do not take to the sea, their failure to do so must be attributed to the fact that they can be more profitably employed upon land. While the Senate committee had been dealing very deliberately with Panama Canal matters, it was confidently expected last month that the President's recommendation of a lock canal would be adopted by Congress, and that work upon the project would soon proceed vigorously. The prospects for the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty were not encouraging, and the Senate was bravely maintaining its recent record as deeply disinclined to give its sanction to any treaty whatsoever, of any sort, negotiated by the Executive. Fair progress was made in April with the regular appropriation bills.

*The Statehood Fight Still Pending.* The Statehood bill was still in conference committee between the two houses when these pages closed for the press. The Senate had insisted upon a division of the bill, and there seemed some probability that Oklahoma and Indian Territory might be admitted as one State during the present session, Arizona and New Mexico being left over for future consideration. All the protracted maneuvering in the Senate has been due simply to the determination of a group of men representing powerful private interests to keep Arizona and New Mexico separate, with a view to their ultimate admission into the Union as two States. Sound public policy would demand the immediate admission of the two Territories as one State in accordance with the recommendation of President Roosevelt and the action of the House of Representatives. Senator Beveridge has made one of the keenest and most remarkable fights for public interest as against private scheming that has ever been known in the history of the United States Senate. Although a complete victory may be considerably delayed, he has already won as respects half of his original contention, and there is still a fair chance that, with the President and Speaker Cannon committed to the same views, he may also be successful in the remaining struggle.

*The Coal Situation.* So much good has come in years past from the joint agreements of operators and miners in the bituminous coal country that the failure to agree at Indianapolis upon a wage scale for this year is indeed deplorable. Most of the operators of western Pennsylvania have accepted the demands of Mr. Mitchell and the miners, and some

in Ohio and elsewhere have fallen into line. The demand of the miners restores the wage scale that existed prior to the cut made in 1904. There is nothing involved that might not readily be settled by arbitration, and the country will still expect and demand some such solution. As for the impending strike in the anthracite district, it is there also true that reasonable men ought to find a basis for an agreement. The anthracite monopoly has dealt very stiffly with the public, and has so managed to enhance the prices of the necessary product that it controls as to have added, recently, hundreds of millions of dollars to the market value of its mining and transportation securities. We publish elsewhere this month a personal character sketch of Mr. Baer, now the most prominent and powerful of the presidents of the coal-carrying and coal-mining railways of the anthracite region. A very interesting announcement was made in Washington on April 17. This was nothing less than that the Government had decided to make a thorough investigation of the coal-carrying railroads and their control over the anthracite industry. As an earnest of good faith and serious intent, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, of New York, who conducted the great insurance investigation, is employed by the Government to undertake this coal inquiry, in association with Alexander Simpson, Jr., a lawyer of Philadelphia.

*The High Tide of Immigration.* Nothing in the history of immigration can compare with the tremendous rush of eastern Europeans to our shores during the present spring. The immigrant station at Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, can deal with about 5,000 arrivals a day. There were times last month when some 20,000 immigrants were in ships in New York Harbor, where they were detained for several days awaiting their turn to be landed and inspected. The largest weekly record made in any former year was in April, 1903, when something over 28,000 people arrived. The arrivals for one week in the middle of last month were approximately 45,000. These figures are for New York alone. The guess at Ellis Island is now that we shall receive fully 1,100,000 this year, as against 800,000 in the largest previous year. This relates to arrivals at the one port only. The total immigration for 1905 exceeded 1,000,000, and that for the present year through all ports is likely to be considerably larger. Mr. Watchorn, commissioner of immigration at New York, takes an optimistic view of the situation, and regards the very great majority of the new-comers as able-bodied and willing workers who add to our national efficiency, and whose departure is a

serious problem for the countries they leave their coming is a serious thing for us. Atington, a pending bill is stiffening up the rig restrictions. It is a good bill, and meantime the whole subject is worthy of most carefully and investigation.

The city of San Francisco was visited by a terrible earthquake shock on the morning of Wednesday, April 18, and this was followed by a widespread conflagration. The earthquake destroyed many of the important buildings in the business section, and the fire was even more destructive than the earthquake. Hundreds of lives were lost in the wreckage of homes and hotels, and the full extent of the disaster could not be estimated for a number of days. Other cities and towns along the coast and in the Santa Clara Valley were also damaged, and the Leland Stanford University buildings were to a large extent destroyed. The derangement of the water supply in San Francisco made it impossible for the firemen to work effectively against the spread of the conflagration. The great city hall collapsed in the earthquake, the Palace Hotel was destroyed by fire, and many important buildings in the business section were sacrificed either to the earthquake, the conflagration, or the dynamite used by the fire department to break the control of the flames. The flames spread steadily for three days, in spite of the destruction of whole blocks by dynamite and gun cotton in the vain effort of limiting the area of destruction. From San Francisco, like Santa Rosa, lying northward, the reports on Thursday were of the most serious and disturbing import. On page 528 this number will be found an article with illustrations relating to this appalling catastrophe.

The notable municipal election in Chicago dealing with the long-pending subject of the municipal ownership and operation of the street-railway is fully explained in this month's Review article from the pen of a well-informed and influential Chicago writer who has heretofore informed our readers regarding the same subject. It is now probable that Chicago will in the future enter upon some large experiment in municipal ownership. A very interesting municipal campaign was ended in Milwaukee with the election of a young Republican as mayor. Sherburn M. Becker, who is only twenty-four years of age, belongs to a wealthy family, and for some years has been a progressive figure in municipal politics. As alderman, he worked

for a municipal lighting plant, and his campaign for the mayoralty was picturesque and brilliant. He defeated a distinguished Democrat, the Hon. David S. Rose, and a strong and expectant Socialist candidate, William A. Arnold. On the same day, Kansas City had a municipal election,



Henry M. Beardsley.

Sherburn M. Becker.

THE MAYORS-ELECT OF KANSAS CITY AND MILWAUKEE.

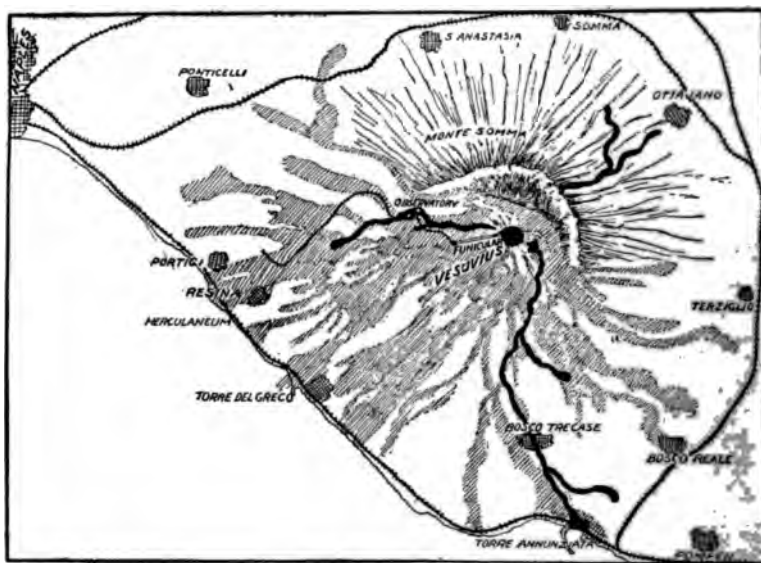
and the victory there also went to the Republican ticket. The Hon. Henry M. Beardsley, mayor-elect, is a man of the highest character and qualifications, regarded as the leading light of his city in municipal matters, and during recent years president of the board of public works. For many reasons relating to the progress of the city and the settlement of important problems, this election was to be regarded as a great triumph for the best interests. The splendid and thriving city of Seattle has departed from its usual adhesion to the Republican party tickets and programmes, and has elected an independent municipal-ownership ticket headed by William H. Moore as candidate for mayor. Organized labor took a prominent part, and co-operated with a local municipal-ownership league. Seattle has already a municipal electric-lighting plant, and the fight in the recent campaign was on street-railway questions. There will soon be submitted to the voters a proposition regarding the municipal construction or ownership of the transit lines of the city.

*Municipal  
Street Cars  
in London.*

In London, the metropolitan government of the world's greatest city is now in the hands of the ablest and most progressive body of men who have ever had control of its destinies. The new chairman of the London County Council is Mr. Evan Spicer, who has for many years been a leading member of the body. Early last month this London Council took possession of about two hundred miles of street-railway lines in the northern part of



pressing upon the Reichstag, in Berlin, the Kaiser's favorite plan for the creation of a ministry of the colonies. In this he finally succeeded. His exertions, however, have told on his health, and during a speech in the Reichstag, on April 6, the Chancellor collapsed. It is reported that his resignation and retirement is imminent. Prince von Bülow has made a splendid record as Chancellor, and if his health should require his retirement he would leave the direction of Germany's foreign affairs with the sympathy of many admirers in this country as well as in Europe.



MOUNT VESUVIUS AND VICINITY.

#### *The Eruption of Vesuvius.*

For ten days, in the first part of April, Mount Vesuvius was in violent eruption under circumstances

more awe-inspiring and destructive than have attended any eruption of this volcano for more than eighteen hundred years. Four towns and a number of small villages have been buried, and more than two thousand lives and eighty-five million dollars' worth of property destroyed. The towns of Bosco Trecase, Torre dell'Annunziata, Torre del Greco, and Ottajano have been almost overwhelmed. Other towns have been abandoned by their terrified inhabitants, and the lava-streams reached Pompeii, while ashes fell in Naples, twenty miles distant, in such quantities as to break the roofs of residences and public buildings. The eruptions were marked by the creation of new craters, by terrific electric activities,—throwing huge incandescent rocks two thousand feet into the air,—by tremendous earthquake shocks, and by the belching forth of three great streams of lava, one of them five hundred feet wide, which destroyed the famous Funicular Railway and the hotel, near the crater, and partially destroyed the royal observatory. Dr. Matteucci, the director, however, heroically stuck to his post, and recorded his observations in great peril of his life. In telling his story of the cataclysm afterward, the scientist declared :

One of the worst features of the eruption was the unusual extent of the electrical phenomena, the darkness being broken by vivid flashes of lightning, giving the sky a blood-like color, with short, heavy peals of

(This map, which we reproduce from the New York Sun, shows the small towns overwhelmed during last month's eruption of Vesuvius. The black lines indicate the direction and extent of the lava-flow. The city of Naples can just be seen to the northwest, twenty miles away.)

thunder interspersed. These moments were terrible—very terrible. Yes, it was a veritable hell ! . . . Observation was extremely difficult under such disturbing conditions. The seismic instruments were badly affected by the electrical intensity, each explosion being announced by a violent movement of the instruments, which seemed ready to burst into pieces. . . . Compared with other great eruptions, this is one of the most important in the history of Vesuvius. Its effects are less terrible than those of the eruption in the year 79, when Pompeii was buried, but it equals in intensity the great eruptions of 1631 and 1872. What results this eruption will yield to science is not yet certain. Eruptions are not an exact science. You cannot count on Vesuvius; each of its eruptions has its own characteristics.

The present eruption has supplied Dr. Matteucci with conclusive data proving that there is a definite periodicity to the eruptions of Vesuvius, the cycle being, he tells us, thirty-four years.

#### *Scenes of Terror and Grandeur.*

The scenes of terror and elementary fury attending the flight of the unhappy villagers, a class which has lived on the sides of Vesuvius for fifty generations, are best given in the words of an eyewitness of the great lava-flow on April 7 :

Along the road I met hundreds of families in flight, carrying their few miserable possessions. The spectacle of collapsed carts and fainting women was frequent. When one reached the lava-streams, a stupefying spectacle presented itself. From a point on the mountain between the towns I saw four rivers of molten fire, one of which, two hundred feet wide and over forty feet deep, was moving slowly and majestically onward, de-

The other two revolutionary measures that are now being discussed in the British Parliament are the reform bill and the education bill. The tenure reform measure has already been the farmers' charter. It would enable the farmer who cultivates, not his own land, land of another, to take a long step to dependence. It provides that, if dispossessed, a farmer shall be adequately recompensed for the permanent improvement in the land. It is a most radical measure, but it is the root of almost all English social perplexities. The discussion of the education bill has not progressed far enough to permit of comprehensive insight into its significance.

The Liberals have raised a storm about their ears in British imperial politics, because of alleged interference with colonial prerogatives in South Africa. March the traditionally loyal colony of Natal on its hands the serious problem of justice to some natives who had rebelled against the collection of the poll tax. Several officials had been killed, and an outbreak of violence, so that martial law was declared. A sentence was meted out to the tribe which was guilty about the disturbance, and twelve were court-martialed and sentenced to be hanged. The sentences, confirmed by the governor of Natal ministry, were about to be carried out when Mr. Winston Churchill, with the approval of Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, cabled the Natal premier ordering the suspension of the execution pending an investigation by the government, on the contention that the accused should have been tried in a civil court.

Smythe refused to obey, but the government postponed the executions, whereupon the Natal ministry resigned. Much indignation was expressed in England, as well as in the colony, at what was regarded as an unwarrantable interference in colonial affairs by the Imperial Government. The matter was concluded by Lord Elgin, enabling the governor of Natal that the Imperial Government had no intention of interfering in colonial matters, and that, upon receipt of full information, it recognized the right and competency of the Natal ministry to decide the question at issue. The matter was discussed at length in the European press, and is of importance as showing the Liberal opinion of the relation between the imperial government and the colonies. The question of Chinese coolie labor in the Rand appears to be clear enough as outlined by

Mr. Winston Churchill when he declared that the government would permit the outstanding licenses for the introduction of Chinese to be carried out, but that after this the importation must stop. An excited discussion was precipitated in Parliament by the introduction of a resolution censuring Lord Milner for "autocratic acts" when high commissioner and governor of the Transvaal. The motion to condemn Lord Milner personally was lost, but a resolution condemning the practices of which he was accused was passed by a substantial majority. On another page, this month, we give some significant Dutch opinion on the whole vexed Transvaal question, with some added comments by Lord Milner himself.

*Tariff  
Revision in  
Europe.*

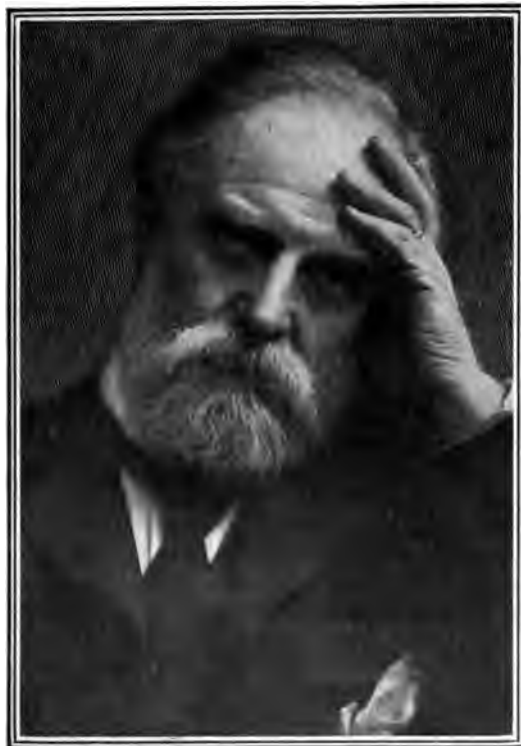
The report that serious difficulties have arisen between Russia and Germany over the execution of their new commercial treaty has called attention to the fact that, during the past two months, a long period of tariff revision has been brought to a culmination in a number of European countries. As she has done in so many other matters, Germany pointed the way in which other nations were either content or compelled to follow. The German method of tariff revision was analyzed and described in these pages last December by Mr. N. I. Stone, tariff expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In its editorial columns, also, this REVIEW has followed the developments of the recent tariff differences between this country and Germany, which were finally adjusted by mutual agreement. The conventional German tariff rates are now extended to the United States until June 30, 1907, in return for which certain modifications particularly desired by Germany have been made in the American customs regulations.

*Germany  
Leads  
the Way.*

The new German customs tariff went into effect on March 1. This tariff consists of a double set of duties, called general and conventional. The general tariff, with greatly increased rates, was adopted by the German Reichstag as early as December 25, 1902. It was not put into effect, however, but merely served as a basis for negotiations with other nations. The conventional duties represent reductions from the rates provided for in the general tariff, secured by one or more of the following eight countries with which the German Government has concluded commercial treaties: Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria. Under the most-favored-nation treaties which Germany has with foreign countries, these reduced rates,—i.e., the conventional tariff,

well as to the rest of the world, buried out of sight the reactionary and other conservative parties, although a number of priests have been elected in the country districts. Despite the many obstacles placed before them, and the cumbersome electoral machinery devised to defeat their will, the Russian people have unmistakably indicated their disapproval of the autocratic régime, and also their intention to insist upon the execution of the reforms already promised by the Czar. While this is true, however, and while those arch-enemies of reform Minister of the Interior Durnovo and Minister of Justice Akimov are reported to have resigned, the careful student of Russian conditions will wait until the spring harvest-time has passed and Russia's present urgent financial needs have been in some way cared for before accepting as assured the improvement of the condition of the muzhik and the actual effective operation of the new representative assembly.

*Russia's Finances and the Revolution.* The latest Russian loan, which is to be for \$460,000,000 (issued at 88, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and running for forty years), and which, it is announced, will be taken up by French, English, Dutch, and



Photograph by Mandelkern, N. Y.

NICHOLAS CHAIKOVSKI.

(Known as the "father of the Russian revolutionary movement," who is now in this country.)



Copyright, 1906, by Brown Brothers, N. Y.

MAXIM GORKI.

(Alexi Maximovich Pyeshkov, Russian realistic novelist and revolutionary leader, now visiting this country.)

Russian bankers (German financiers declining to participate), will scarcely save the country from bankruptcy. Indeed, it is claimed by those who know that this money was expended long ago. Before the end of the present year the government will probably have to borrow again. A phase of the progress of Russian reform that was particularly interesting to Americans last month was the visit to this country of a number of the revolutionary leaders, among them Maxim Gorki, the famous realistic novelist, and Nicholas Chaikovski, known as the father of the Russian revolutionary movement. These leaders have desired the moral support of Americans for the revolutionary cause. It is believed that they will also receive financial aid in this country. Other significant events of the month in Russia were the repeated attempts of Premier Witte to resign; the promulgation of the new press laws, which are very drastic in character; the granting of permission to use the Polish language in schools and universities in Poland; and the interest expressed by the Russian periodical press in the scheme of Baron de Lobel in the project of the American T. J. ...

iberian Railway. A brief description of it is found on another page.

Early April saw the establishment of political peace between Austria and Hungary. Months of what at first seemed a very formidable crisis has been terminated by the resignation of the Fejervari ministry *ad interim* and the formation of a new cabinet composed of the leaders of the coalition which was dominant in the lately dissolved parliament. The new Premier, who also holds the portfolio of finance, is Dr. Alexander Wekerle, until now president of the Administration of Justice. Count Julius Andrassy is Minister of the Interior; Count Albert Apponyi is Minister of Worship; Francis Kossuth, formerly Minister of Commerce; and Count Johann Zichy, formerly Minister of the Court. The coalition leaders, fearing a period of absolutism would intervene, were not held on the date prescribed for the constitution, compromised with the crown. The agreement is that the Emperor-King agrees to the formation of this new cabinet, to carry out its duties under the old law, and to hold the ordinary session during the present month. The coalition, on their part, promised to pass the new constitution and the new international commercial treaty, and to permit the passage of a bill for universal suffrage. The question of language of command in the army is ignored for the present. The choice of Dr. Wekerle as Minister is an excellent one. This is a man who has already been Premier, succeeding his term of office as Finance Minister in bringing about two great reforms,—the establishment of civil marriage and liberty of children for mixed marriages.

The problem of European exploitation of native African labor has been forcing itself upon the attention of the world in a most menacing way during the past few years. It is behind the agitation over the outrages against the natives in the Congo State. A recent conference of fifty delegates, representing American, British, and Scandinavian societies, at Stanley Pool, unanimously repeated its charges, made seven years ago, of outrages against the natives and condemnation of the entire exploitation system introduced and conducted by the Belgian Government. On the other hand, Baron Monro, the Belgian minister at Washington, holds the belief that the motives of the missionaries in making these charges are not disinterested. After many attempts on the part of the more but overzealous persons to secure



DR. ALEXANDER WEKERLE.

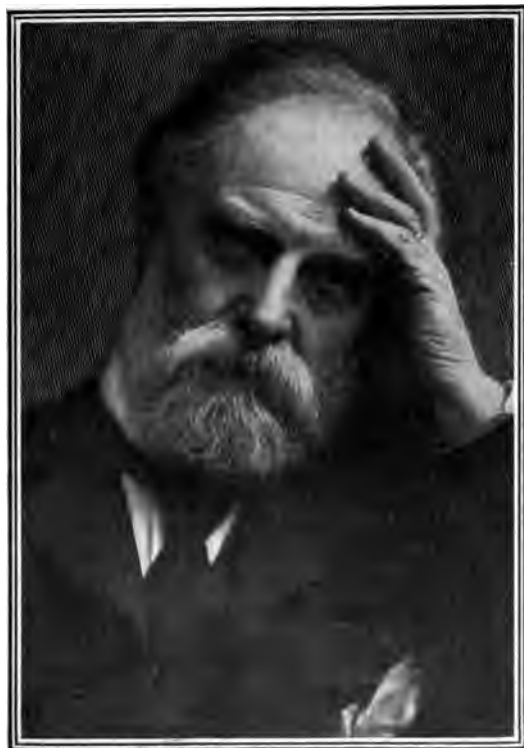
(The new "compromise" Premier of Hungary.)

interference on the part of the United States, we now have an official letter from Secretary Root to one of the members of the House of Representatives, outlining the position of the American Government toward conditions in the Congo Free State. Our government, Mr. Root says, has no opportunity or power to investigate Congo conditions. We have always held aloof from the partition of Africa. We have no possessions or spheres of influence in that continent, nor any diplomatic or consular representatives in the Congo. Mr. Root expresses himself as sincerely desirous that some way might be found of administering the Congo government so that it will be above suspicion,—a wish that might be made regarding white administration throughout the entire continent. The matter, however, is one for the nations which are responsible, and it may be that they have in the Congo as hard a task to perform as has the American administration in the Philippines. The closing paragraph of Mr. Root's letter gives the gist of his argument:

If the United States had happened to possess in Darkest Africa a territory five times as great and populous as the Philippines, we, too, might find good government difficult and come in for our share of just or unjust criticism. No such responsibility falls upon us. That pertains to the powers who have assumed control and undertaken, by mutual agreement, to regulate its exercise.

well as to the rest of the world, buried out of sight the reactionary and other conservative parties, although a number of priests have been elected in the country districts. Despite the many obstacles placed before them, and the cumbersome electoral machinery devised to defeat their will, the Russian people have unmistakably indicated their disapproval of the autocratic régime, and also their intention to insist upon the execution of the reforms already promised by the Czar. While this is true, however, and while those arch-enemies of reform Minister of the Interior Durnovo and Minister of Justice Akimov are reported to have resigned, the careful student of Russian conditions will wait until the spring harvest-time has passed and Russia's present urgent financial needs have been in some way cared for before accepting as assured the improvement of the condition of the muzhik and the actual effective operation of the new representative assembly.

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# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 18, 1906.)



THE LATE EASTMAN JOHNSON.

(One of the most distinguished of American portrait painters, who died on April 5.)

## • PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) offers amendments to the railroad-rate bill.

March 22.—In the Senate, Messrs. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) and Lodge (Rep., Mass.) speak on the railroad-rate question.... The House sends the Statehood bill to conference with a vote against concurrence in the Senate amendments.

March 23.—The Senate passes the fortifications appropriation bill; Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) speaks on the railroad-rate bill.... The House discusses the legislative appropriation bill.

March 24.—The House passes the bill regulating hazing at Annapolis.

March 26.—The House adopts resolutions designed to correct abuses in public printing.

March 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Knox (Rep., Pa.) holds the railroad-rate bill to be unconstitutional without provision for court review of rates.... The House adopts a special rule to facilitate consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

March 29.—The Senate passes the bill authorizing a reorganization of the medical corps of the army:

Messrs. Clay (Dem., Ga.), Newlands (Dem., Nev.), and Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) discuss the railroad-rate bill.... The House continues discussion of the legislative appropriation bill.

March 30.—The House passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$30,000,000.

March 31.—The House considers private-claim bills.

April 2.—In the Senate, an amendment to the railroad-rate bill agreed on at the White House conference is introduced.... The House passes the measure known as the personal liability bill, for the benefit of railroad employees.

April 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Long (Rep., Kan.) defends the Hepburn rate bill.... The House passes the national quarantine bill.

April 4.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; in the debate on the rate bill, Mr. Newlands (Dem., Nev.) advocates the government ownership of railroads.... The House begins consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

April 6.—The House discusses tariff revision and railway mail subsidies.

April 9.—In the Senate, Messrs. McLaurin (Dem., Miss.) and Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speak on the railroad-rate bill.... The House devotes the day to District of Columbia business.

April 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) speaks in support of his amendment to the railroad-rate bill denying to inferior courts the power to suspend orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.... The House continues debate on the Post-Office appropriation bill.

April 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) defines his amendment to the railroad-rate bill.

April 13.—The Senate passes a large number of private-pension bills.

April 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Heyburn (Rep., Idaho) speaks on the railroad-rate bill; Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) introduces a resolution providing for an investigation into alleged campaign contributions made by national banks.... The House passes the bill removing the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol.

April 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) speaks at length on his resolution to investigate contributions to campaign funds by national banks.

April 18.—The House passes the bill to extend the national irrigation law to Texas.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 21.—President Roosevelt addresses a delegation of representatives of organized labor who call at the White House to present a memorial setting forth their grievances.... Judge Humphrey, of the United States District Court at Chicago, hands down a decision declaring that the meat packers are immune, but that the indictments found by the grand jury against the packing corporations must stand.

March 27.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs



s to report in favor of the construction of a great ship having a probable displacement of 20,000 tons, at not to exceed \$10,000,000.

ril 2.—Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the long bill postponing until November 15 the annexations of the New York Life, Mutual Life, and other insurance companies.... Gov. Jefferson Davis, Kansas, wins in the primaries the nomination for 1 States Senator.

ril 3.—The Chicago election results in a vote to operate the street-railway properties, but the proposition fails of a two-thirds majority (see page 49).... Sherman M. Becker (Rep.) is elected mayor of Milwaukee, and Henry M. Beardsley (Rep.) mayor of St. Louis.

ril 9.—Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, is elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

ril 11.—The New York State Senate passes the bill substituting a recording tax for the present mortgage tax.

ril 12.—It is announced that the pneumatic mail service of New York and other cities is to be approved by Congress in the Post-Office appropriation bill (see page 580).... Messrs. Greene and Gaynor are found guilty in the United States Court at Savannah, of conspiracy and embezzlement.... Four more income bills are finally passed by the New York Legislature and go to the governor for his signature.

ril 13.—Messrs. Greene and Gaynor are fined \$575, each and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

ril 14.—In a speech on "the man with the muck-spade" delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the new office building of the House of Representatives, at Washington, President Roosevelt advocates a progressive tax on inheritances.

ril 17.—It is announced by the Department of Justice at Washington, that Charles E. Hughes, of New York, and Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, have been retained by the Government to go over the record in regard to the relations between coal-carrying companies and coal-mining companies and prosecute suits that may be thought advisable.

ril 18.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress urging the passage of a law limiting the immunity of witnesses in trust prosecutions.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 21.—The compensation commission in South Africa completes its work; claims for losses sustained by the Boer war amount to \$310,000,000.... The British House of Commons, by a vote of 378 to 110, rejects a motion of Joseph Chamberlain for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate Chinese labor in the Transvaal.

March 22.—The agreement between the British Government and the telephone company is made public.

March 23.—A national Welsh conference at Cardiff decides in favor of a Welsh council of education.... The lower house of the Austrian parliament passes the bill providing for the electoral-reform bill.

March 24.—The Council of the Empire, of Russia, decides in favor of a loan of \$5,000,000 to landlords who are in trouble in the agrarian troubles.

March 27.—The select committee of the British House

of Commons takes evidence on the question of providing meals for school children.... The bill for the purchase of Japanese railways by the government is passed by the House after amendment by the Peers.

March 28.—The German Reichstag passes the navy bill against the votes of the Socialists and the Radical Left.... The trades disputes bill introduced in the British House of Commons by the Attorney-General provides that no redress can be obtained from union funds for any act unless the act was authorized by the governing body of the union.

March 29.—The Natal ministry resigns because of the suspension by the imperial government of the execution of twelve natives for the murder of a policeman.... The first of the Russian elections for membership in the Council of the Empire results in the choice of twelve Conservatives.... In the municipal elections in Russia outside of St. Petersburg the Constitutional Democrats score sweeping victories.

March 30.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announces in the British House of Commons that he will support the bill of the Labor party providing for the complete immunity of trade-union funds and against the government's measure.... It is announced in the British House of Lords that the home government has decided to leave to the Natal government freedom of action in the case of execution of rebellious natives.

March 31.—The Natal ministry withdraws its resignation, and the execution of the twelve rebellious natives is set for April 2.

April 2.—Nationalists, Labor members, and some Liberals in the British House of Commons denounce the government's action in Natal, where the twelve natives convicted of rebellion are executed.... In the St. Petersburg elections the Constitutional Democrats win by large majorities.

April 5.—The Russian Government restores the former strict censorship of the press in St. Petersburg.

April 6.—Alexander Wekerle is appointed Hungarian Premier to form a conciliatory cabinet.... The question of the removal of the restrictions on Canadian cattle is discussed in the British House of Commons.

April 8.—One-third of the Russian national parliament is chosen; of the 178 members elected, there is said to be not one reactionary.

April 9.—The education bill, the principal measure on the Liberal programme at this session of the British Parliament, is introduced in the House of Commons and passes first reading.

April 13.—The New Zealand government establishes agencies for the retail sale of coal mined by the state.

April 17.—It is announced that Russia has succeeded in getting a 5 per cent. loan of \$440,000,000, which will be issued at 88.

April 18.—It is stated that the Constitutional Democrats elected to the Russian parliament, while divided on a political programme, unite in favoring autonomy for Poland.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 22.—It is announced at St. Petersburg that Russia would favor the tunnel under Bering Strait as tending to make an ally of the United States in the Far East (see page 592).

March 23.—The Sultan of Turkey declines to accede

to Great Britain's request to withdraw troops from Tabah.

March 26.—Ambassador White informs the State Department at Washington that the conference at Algeciras has practically reached an agreement on the question of policing Morocco.

March 27.—The Moroccan conference provisionally adopts a clause drafted by American delegates providing that the diplomatic corps at Tangier shall receive reports of the operations of the Franco-Spanish police.

April 3.—Russia submits to the United States a proposal that the Hague conference reconvene early in the summer.

April 4.—The topics to be considered at the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro in July, 1906, are made public in Washington.

April 5.—The Newfoundland government sends a warship after American trawlers which are alleged to have invaded the three-mile limit (see page 561).

April 7.—The Russian Government is informed that the date proposed for the second peace conference at The Hague is not satisfactory to the United States.... The Moroccan convention is signed at Algeciras, and the conference adjourns *sine die*.

April 9.—Japan announces that after June 1 foreign consuls may go to Mukden.

April 12.—Russia agrees to accept a later date for the Hague conference.

April 13.—The Roumanian Government, at the request of the Russian police, decides to expel Matuchenko, leader of the *Kntaz Potemkin* mutiny.

April 18.—Turkish troops practically annihilate four Bulgarian bands in the Melnik district of Macedonia.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 21.—The congress of miners in the north of France resolves on a general strike.

March 22.—A gas explosion in a mine at Century, W. Va., buries 150 men.

March 24.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway announces a stock increase of more than \$9,000,000.

March 29.—The conference of bituminous-coal operators and miners at Indianapolis adjourns without agreement.... The new United States battleship *New Jersey* breaks the speed record for her class.

March 30.—Thirteen men, after twenty days of suffering in the coal pits at Courrières, France, are brought to the surface alive.

March 31.—One hundred and sixty thousand mine workers quit work in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.... The new Hudson River steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, the largest river steamer in the world, is successfully launched at Newburg, N. Y.

April 2.—Disorders are renewed in the coal districts in the north of France.... The bituminous operators in the Pittsburg district signed the 1903 wage scale.... Action is taken at Zion City removing Dr. Dowie from leadership and confiscating his private property there.

April 4.—Secretary Taft speaks at the exercises at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala.

April 5.—The volcano of Vesuvius is in violent eruption, cinders and ashes falling in Naples, and the inhabitants of near-by villages fleeing in terror.

April 6.—The soft-coal miners in the Pittsburg district return to work; the Ohio operators ask President Roosevelt to appoint an arbitration committee.

April 7.—Bosco Trecase, a village on the southern slope of Vesuvius, is reported destroyed by the streams of lava.

April 10.—Vesuvius resumes its activity; a market in Naples collapses from the weight of ashes on its roof, killing twelve persons and injuring over one hundred.

April 17.—The anthracite-coal operators formally refuse the demands of the miners.

April 18.—Earthquake and fire practically destroy the city of San Francisco and cause great loss of life (see page 541).

#### OBITUARY.

March 21.—Prof. James Mills Peirce, the oldest member of the Harvard faculty in point of service and one of the best-known mathematicians in the United States, 73.... Congressman George R. Patterson, of the twelfth Pennsylvania district, 42.... Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the story-writer, 64.

March 22.—Dr. Robert Ogden Doremus, the New York chemist, 82.... Warren E. Mosher, secretary of the Catholic Summer School of America, 46.

March 23.—Ras Makonnen, governor of Harar, Abyssinia.

March 24.—Ex-Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, 56.

March 25.—Dr. Albert Prescott Marble, associate superintendent of public schools of New York City, 63.

March 28.—Prof. L. Smith Beale, F.R.S., 78.

March 29.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, of the New York Supreme Court, 54.

April 4.—Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe, 73.... Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Denmark, 30.... Gen. Ramon Blanco, Spanish commander in Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, 74.... Lord Compton, the former Bishop of Ely, 81.

April 5.—Eastman Johnson, the well-known American portrait painter, 82.... Charles Martin, the English portrait painter.... Sir Wyke Bayliss, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, 70.

April 6.—Alexander Lange Kielland, the Norwegian author, 57.... Weston Flint, former librarian of the Washington, D.C., public library, 71.

April 8.—Bishop Benjamin Wistar Morris, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Oregon, 87.

April 10.—Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, 65.

April 11.—James A. Bailey, owner of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, 59.

April 12.—Gen. Warren T. Edgerton, veteran of the Civil War.

April 13.—Richard Garnett, the English librarian and author, 71.... Sir Robert Thorburn, former premier of Newfoundland, 70.... Arthur Turnure, editor and publisher of *Vogue*, 50.

April 16.—Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, one of the most prominent lawyers of Louisiana, 54.

April 17.—Mrs. Nora Hopper Chesson, the English poet and novelist, 35.

## CALIFORNIA'S CATASTROPHE.

ARISON of the magnitude of great  
ers is always difficult, and in any case  
be accurate at the very moment of  
Certainly the loss of life and prop-  
by earthquake and fire in San  
on Wednesday, April 18, and the  
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s one of the most terrible of modern

The civilized world was still aghast  
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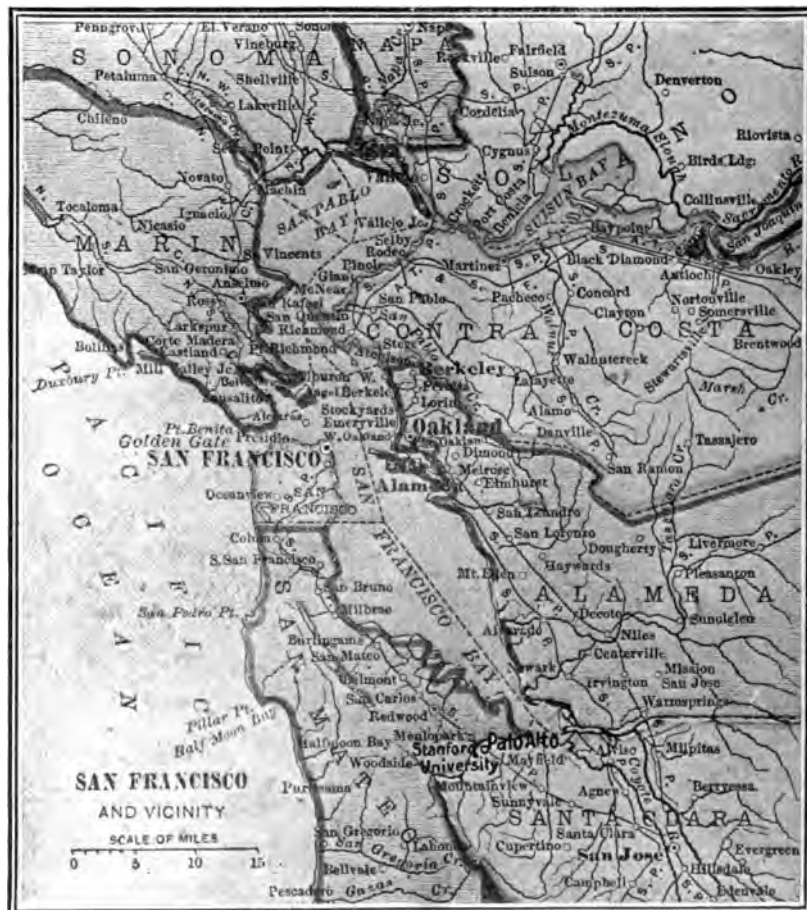
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The larger part of the property loss of San  
Francisco was due to the spread of conflagration.  
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to Great Britain's request to withdraw troops from Tabah.

March 26.—Ambassador White informs the State Department at Washington that the conference at Algeciras has practically reached an agreement on the question of policing Morocco.

March 27.—The Moroccan conference provisionally adopts a clause drafted by American delegates providing that the diplomatic corps at Tangier shall receive reports of the operations of the Franco-Spanish police.

April 3.—Russia submits to the United States a proposal that the Hague conference reconvene early in the summer.

April 4.—The topics to be considered at the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro in July, 1906, are made public in Washington.

April 5.—The Newfoundland government sends a warship after American trawlers which are alleged to have invaded the three-mile limit (see page 561).

April 7.—The Russian Government is informed that the date proposed for the second peace conference at The Hague is not satisfactory to the United States.... The Moroccan convention is signed at Algeciras, and the conference adjourns *sine die*.

April 9.—Japan announces that after June 1 foreign consuls may go to Mukden.

April 12.—Russia agrees to accept a later date for the Hague conference.

April 13.—The Roumanian Government, at the request of the Russian police, decides to expel Matuchenko, leader of the *Kniaz Potemkin* mutiny.

April 18.—Turkish troops practically annihilate four Bulgarian bands in the Meinik district of Macedonia.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 21.—The congress of miners in the north of France resolves on a general strike.

March 22.—A gas explosion in a mine at Century, W. Va., buries 150 men.

March 24.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway announces a stock increase of more than \$9,000,000.

March 29.—The conference of bituminous-coal operators and miners at Indianapolis adjourns without agreement.... The new United States battleship *New Jersey* breaks the speed record for her class.

March 30.—Thirteen men, after twenty days of suffering in the coal pits at Courrières, France, are brought to the surface alive.

March 31.—One hundred and sixty thousand mine workers quit work in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.... The new Hudson River steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, the largest river steamer in the world, is successfully launched at Newburg, N. Y.

April 2.—Disorders are renewed in the coal districts in the north of France.... The bituminous operators in the Pittsburg district signed the 1903 wage scale.... Action is taken at Zion City removing Dr. Dowie from leadership and confiscating his private property there.

April 4.—Secretary Taft speaks at the exercises at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala.

April 5.—The volcano of Vesuvius is in violent eruption, cinders and ashes falling in Naples, and the inhabitants of near-by villages fleeing in terror.

April 6.—The soft-coal miners in the Pittsburg district return to work; the Ohio operators ask President Roosevelt to appoint an arbitration committee.

April 7.—Bosco Trecase, a village on the southern slope of Vesuvius, is reported destroyed by the streams of lava.

April 10.—Vesuvius resumes its activity; a market in Naples collapses from the weight of ashes on its roof, killing twelve persons and injuring over one hundred.

April 17.—The anthracite-coal operators formally refuse the demands of the miners.

April 18.—Earthquake and fire practically destroy the city of San Francisco and cause great loss of life (see page 541).

#### OBITUARY.

March 21.—Prof. James Mills Peirce, the oldest member of the Harvard faculty in point of service and one of the best-known mathematicians in the United States, 72.... Congressman George R. Patterson, of the twelfth Pennsylvania district, 42.... Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the story-writer, 64.

March 22.—Dr. Robert Ogden Doremus, the New York chemist, 82.... Warren E. Mosher, secretary of the Catholic Summer School of America, 46.

March 23.—Ras Makonnen, governor of Harrar, Abyssinia.

March 24.—Ex-Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, 56.

March 25.—Dr. Albert Prescott Marble, associate superintendent of public schools of New York City, 68.

March 28.—Prof. L. Smith Beale, F.R.S., 78.

March 29.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith, of the New York Supreme Court, 54.

April 4.—Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe, 73.... Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Denmark, 30.... Gen. Ramon Blanco, Spanish commander in Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, 74.... Lord Compton, the former Bishop of Ely, 81.

April 5.—Eastman Johnson, the well-known American portrait painter, 82.... Charles Martin, the English portrait painter.... Sir Wyke Bayliss, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, 70.

April 6.—Alexander Lange Kielland, the Norwegian author, 57.... Weston Flint, former librarian of the Washington, D.C., public library, 71.

April 8.—Bishop Benjamin Wistar Morris, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Oregon, 87.

April 10.—Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, 65.

April 11.—James A. Bailey, owner of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, 59.

April 12.—Gen. Warren T. Edgerton, veteran of the Civil War.

April 13.—Richard Garnett, the English librarian and author, 71.... Sir Robert Thorburn, former premier of Newfoundland, 70.... Arthur Turnure, editor and publisher of *Vogue*, 50.

April 16.—Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, one of the most prominent lawyers of Louisiana, 54.

April 17.—Mrs. Nora Hopper Chesson, the English poet and novelist, 35.

## CALIFORNIA'S CATASTROPHE.

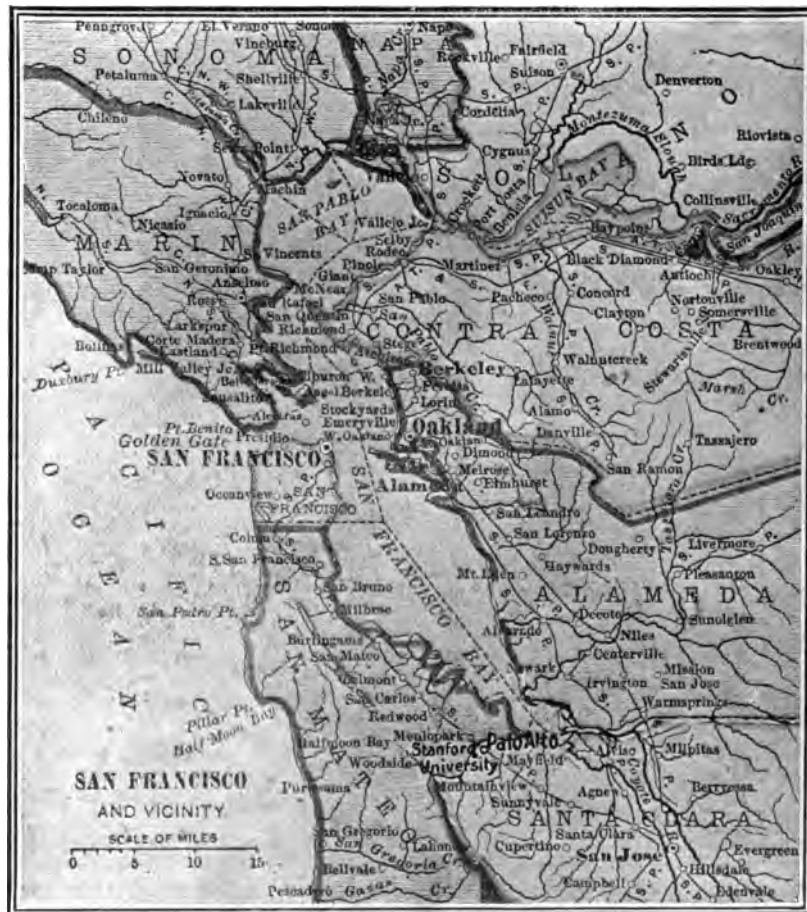
COMPARISON of the magnitude of great disasters is always difficult, and in any case never be accurate at the very moment of event. Certainly the loss of life and property caused by earthquake and fire in San Francisco on Wednesday, April 18, and the immediately following must stand upon record as one of the most terrible of modern events. The civilized world was still aghast at the devastation caused in the Neapolitan region by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the latter part of April, when an even greater calamity from seismic disturbance was inflicted upon San Francisco and the regions adjacent

The district has always been subject to earthquakes, and has been visited repeatedly in the present century. In some instances considerable damage to property. For a reason it had never been customary to build of stone structures in San Francisco, and recently as the latest year statistics show that more than 90 per cent. of the houses were of wood. Moreover, it is only in recent years that San Francisco has ventured to build any high structures. The *Chronicle* building, constructed in recent stories high, decided innovation. More recently a series of tall steel buildings have appeared, as our illustration readily appears. Just what lesser architects and engineers are to be deemed from the shock of April 18 will in due time be well understood. It had always been made to guard against earthquake damage by special methods

of bracing, and by provision for unusual elasticity in frames.

The larger part of the property loss of San Francisco was due to the spread of conflagration. The earthquake wreckage would naturally have started many fires, while also destroying the water-supply and thus putting the fire department practically out of business. Under such circumstances, a wooden city like San Francisco is bound to suffer far more from flames than would a city built of brick or stone. In its earlier history San Francisco was repeatedly swept by great fires, and it must seemingly always be peculiarly liable to conflagration.

The great disaster comes at a time when this brilliant and interesting metropolis of the Pacific coast felt itself to be entering upon the most



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**TWO VIEWS OF MARKET STREET, SHOWING ON THE LEFT THE "CHRONICLE" BUILDING, WITH THE CLOCK TOWER, AND ON THE RIGHT THE LOFTY "CALL" BUILDING AND THE PALACE HOTEL IN THE DISTANCE. ALL THESE BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED BY THE FIRST EARTHQUAKE SHOCK ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 18.**



**A VIEW OF THE GREAT CITY HALL OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH COLLAPSED IN THE EARTHQUAKE. IT IS SAID TO HAVE COST \$7,000,000.**





THE FAMOUS CLIFF HOUSE, ON SUTRO HEIGHTS, SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED IN THE CONVULSION CAUSED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

prosperous period of all its history. Of its four hundred thousand people, it was estimated on the day following the earthquake that fully one-fourth were driven from their homes. Many thousands escaped across the bay to Oakland, Berkeley, and the adjoining districts. Other thousands were sheltered in tents in the great Golden Gate Park, by virtue of prompt action on the part of the military forces of the United States stationed at the Presidio, under the command of General Funston.

San Francisco will not have lost courage, and the city will rise from its ashes better appointed and finer than ever. Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore have shown how speedily and with what undaunted energy American cities restore themselves after great fires. But although San Francisco will not remain in ruins, there must be great mourning and widespread sympathy for an appalling destruction of human life, due to the earthquake rather than to the fire.

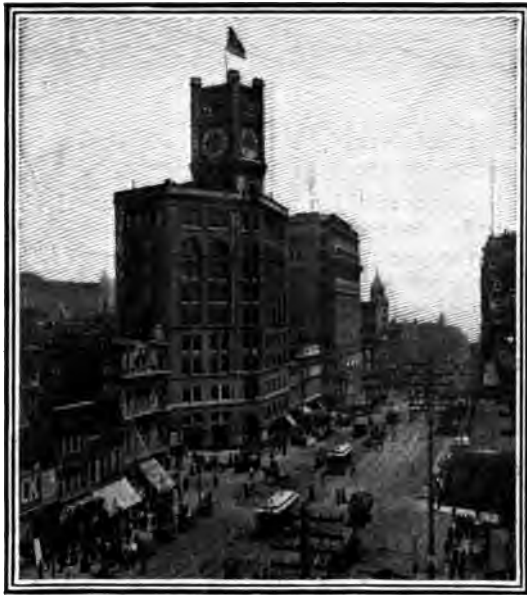
It would seem that in proportion to their numbers and wealth some of the smaller cities of California suffered almost as seriously as

did San Francisco. The educational world was shocked to learn of the havoc wrought in the buildings of Leland Stanford University, which is located at Palo Alto, some thirty miles south of San Francisco. Fortunately, the endowed wealth of the university is so great that



THE HOPKINS AND STANFORD RESIDENCES ON "NOB" HILL, SAN FRANCISCO, DESTROYED, WITH ALL THAT PART OF THE CITY, BY FIRE ON APRIL 19.





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A VIEW OF THE INNER QUADRANGLE OF LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, AT PALO ALTO



THE FAMOUS PALACE HOTEL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

it can easily recover from its disaster. There were great losses at Santa Rosa, north of San Francisco, where many were reported dead, and much of the city was destroyed by fire; and other towns beyond Santa Rosa suffered seriously. In San José, and elsewhere in the Santa Clara Valley, there was loss of life and destruction of property. The town of Salinas, 118 miles south of San Francisco, was very badly injured by the earthquake, but there was no loss of life. Several distinct shocks were also felt as far south as Los Angeles.

Our map shows the position of San Francisco, which is almost surrounded by water. Except for one line from the south, railway traffic ter-

minates at Oakland, and San Francisco is reached by ferries. The earthquake cut off communication both by rail and by telegraph, and this added to the difficulty and distress of the situation. Whether or not this California disaster is related in some way to the recent activity of Vesuvius, there can be no doubt of the existence of long lines or belts of seismic disturbance. Upon these things we shall hear much and doubtless learn something from scientific students and observers. San Francisco's dangerous liability to earthquakes has long been well known, and the valleys extending both northward and southward seem destined to simultaneous disturbances.



VIEW OF THE MASSIVE CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYED IN THE BUILDINGS OF THE LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA.

# GEORGE F. BAER: MASTER-SPIRIT OF THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY.

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM UNGER.

ABOUT twenty years ago," said a retired engineer, a few weeks to a group of literary men in Philadelphia, "I was on a railway trestle on a spur of the Reading line. Mr. Baer, then an agent for the company, was one of a party of officials attending the work. As we stood out on the loose timbers, I heard an exclamation, and turning, saw Mr. Baer slightly in advance of the others and apparently waiting. I also thought his face was paler than before and said: "Mr. Baer, I feel at all nervous we will turn back."

"No, I'll not turn back," he deliberate reply, and was about to further against possible danger, continued: "My life is in the hands of—George F. Baer."

The story illustrates the determination, confidence, and self-control which are the keynotes of the character of the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad system. Since he has assumed the management of the properties the value of its securities has increased over one hundred millions of dollars, while the rapid appreciation of value in the anthracite-coal industry under his leadership has reached an almost incalculably larger amount.

Today Mr. Baer stands as a militant apostle of vested interests, of private ownership, and of state control. He is the head of one of our great industries, and perhaps, at the present time, the most conspicuous of that group of men



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MR. GEORGE F. BAER.

who have directed the amazing economic developments of the past two decades in this country. He is also the target against which are hurled the most turgid criticisms by the opposition in the contest which for the second time within a few years has brought the forces of capitalism and labor-unionism to a state of critical tension.

Neither rhetorical nor other attacks ever cause the slightest wavering from his set purpose on the part of this captain of industry. He has the strength of sincerity. He believes in the correctness of his position, and for the enhancement of the interests which he represents Mr. Baer may be expected to continue a stubborn fight with all the craft and all the strength of a reincarnate Ulysses.

The magnitude of the interests which center in this man's personality, the strategic position he occupies, and the portentousness of the results dependent upon his action,—all combine to make of general interest an analysis of the characteristics and steps by which he has attained his present place. Mr. Baer is essentially a self-developed man, holding a unique position in the world of affairs because of the implicit confidence with which he, although comparatively not a wealthy man, has been invested with the leadership and control of immense properties by far wealthier individuals, as well as by thousands of smaller investors. Long and frequently pitted against labor-unionism, Mr. Baer is to-day foremost among the commanding generals, on active service, fighting the battle of vested interests against the advancing forces of radicalism.

#### STUDENT, EDITOR, SURVEYOR, SOLDIER.

A brief survey of his early career chiefly impresses one with his intense activity and versatility. Descended from German ancestry, he inherits the harsher virtues accumulated by them in the centuries of oppression and persecution from which they fled to America. Born some sixty-four years ago, in western Pennsylvania (Somerset County), his youth gave him but little academic training, which included a brief year at Franklin and Marshall College. His greater training came from contact with life in his experiences as printer's devil, editor, amateur surveyor, and an active military career beginning as captain of a volunteer company in the Civil War and terminating with his discharge as adjutant-general of the Second Brigade, Army of the Potomac. This was followed by his taking up the study of law and the coincidence of his admission to the bar, the trying and winning of his first case, and his twenty-second birthday.

#### CAREER AT THE BAR.

His first important step toward fame and fortune was when he removed to the city of Reading, Pa. This was at the instance of a man to whose friendship he was indebted for much of his advancement at that time,—the Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, later member of Congress, and both

widely and affectionately known as "Uncle Dan."

Within two months the new-comer had opened his office and permanently established his reputation in a case for which he received a fee of five thousand dollars, which in those days was considered something phenomenal for even the leaders of the Berks County bar.

The second chapter in the life of George F. Baer now begins. Previously he had oscillated from one occupation to another, restlessly searching for the place that fitted best; with each change and experience picking up new information, ideas, forming new characteristics, expanding and developing that self-confidence, assurance, determination, adaptability, resourcefulness, and self-control which enabled him in later years to assume so commanding a position.

Mr. Baer's is an essentially legal mind. Analysis, after acquiring an exact knowledge of conditions, followed by the process of construction to which he brings an exhaustive knowledge of the law's requirements and possibilities, results in a final presentation of his case in a form which adds up his conclusions with mathematical irrefutability. There is little magnetism about the man. His manner of speaking is slow, deliberate, quiet, self-contained—appealing ever and solely to the intellect, as a master of logic. He often walks up and down the room while speaking. In conversation or argument, the clear, concise, consecutive, and logical manner in which his sentences form themselves give the impression that if by listening closely one might almost hear the clicking of his brain as it turns out his words with mechanical precision.

These characteristics, peculiarly helpful in the field of his chosen life-work, were strongly reinforced by the beauty of his domestic life, the charm of which has ever enabled him to give his entire strength to his work. Mr. Baer in his professional career has made many and bitter enemies, but no whisper of scandal or reproach has ever been breathed against his private life. It is ideal, and the fact has been to him a tower of strength.

In addition, he had the habit of work, and has ever enjoyed with an exceptional zest the full occupation of all his faculties. "I have never had any drudgery in my life," he said to me when questioned. "There are no distasteful tasks to me,—I enjoy my work."

#### BEGINNINGS IN FINANCE,—ADVISER OF J. P. MORGAN.

Thus equipped, George F. Baer rapidly forged ahead, until within a short time he was the un-

ted leader of the Berks County bar. First orney for the Berks County Railroad, and for the Reading system, when his success-osition to that corporation in many minor made him necessary to it, he became identi-ith corporate interests and the business of y transportation. Many important cases to him, both in Pennsylvania and in other s, but although earning a large income and g achieved an enviable position, he had not ved " in his fullest and most complete capa-

He was yet to emerge as a financier. e panic of '73 prostrated many of the indus-and business enterprises of Berks County, aturally Baer became interested in their anization. Among others who suffered at me was the banking firm of Bushong Broth-Their properties included valuable paper and iron furnaces, which with other inter-ere valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,-nd were heavily involved. Baer was made ee, and after managing the properties for years bought them in and assumed their tions, forming the Bushong Paper Com-and the Keystone Furnace Company. The re was hazardous in the extreme, yet for- e subsequent business conditions justified ove. The business prospered, and yielded dsome income, and in addition, not only e developed the business side of Mr. Baer's cter, but also firmly established his position nancier and as a capitalist. This was in arly eighties. Soon after, he became the ential adviser of J. P. Morgan in the State nnsylvania, a fact which did not become ally known for many years after. At this a story of Morgan and Baer is pertinent.

"A MAN WHO CAN DO THINGS."

ne years ago, a group of New York finan-terested in acquiring entrance for a cer-ailway system into Pittsburg were in con-ion over what seemed some insurmountable obstacle in the way of their desires. All aer, who was present, had expressed their on that the thing was impossible. Morgan r turned to him and asked : "What do you think about it ? " "I believe it can be done," was the terse reply ; ct, I have already prepared a brief on the t, which is in my desk, and if you will ne time to consult it and consider the sub- am certain that I can show you how it e accomplished."

Morgan looked at him a moment, and with a hearty slap on his back, exclaimed : ou're my man ; I want a man who can do s."

The meeting was adjourned, and when recon-vened Baer made good his promise, after which the thing was accomplished.

Among those present at the first meeting was President Harris, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. Soon after these occurrences, he was succeeded by Mr. Baer.

Far-sight and preparedness are two of his chief characteristics. Seeing, many years ahead, the obvious necessities of the interests with which he was identified, Mr. Baer has frequently, as in the above instance, come prepared beforehand to clear the difficulties from the situations which his colleagues had not anticipated. Thus, without the arts of the courtier, indifferent to personal sympathies or antipathies, without recourse to flattery or cajolery, Mr. Baer relies on a blunt statement of facts, and as the interests he serves usually are bet-tered by following the lead of his judgment, he has made himself a preëminently necessary part of their organization.

#### PLAINNESS OF SPEECH.

Mr. Baer is a cold-tempered man. When his convictions are formed, he adheres to them with a tenacity that in a lesser character would be sheer stubbornness, but which in him is rightly called firmness. He believes tremendously in himself, and on rare occasions, in apparent contradiction to his usual character, he gives way to impassioned speeches of which the only criticism that may be made is that they are impolitic. However irritating they may be to the radical mind, they only strengthen the confidence in which he is held by the conservatives. When on the occasion of his Western trip, a year ago, he made the statement at Colorado Springs, "Strikes began with Genesis. They originated at the beginning of the world. Cain was the first striker, and he killed Abel because Abel was the more prosperous fellow," the radicals raged with indignation. The conservatives may have regretted the utterance, but the force of his evident sincerity and the fact that he but voiced their equally sincere belief served to strengthen his position of leadership, while a stiffening of the general position of the conservatives in the ranks was the result. So, too, the incident of his utterance during the last coal strike aroused similar conflicting criticisms,—"The rights and interests of the laboring men will be looked after and cared for, not by the agitators, but by Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

There is a greater frankness between capital-ism and labor-unionism to-day than formerly.

There is less tendency to ascribe personal animosity, or even baser motives, to the differences which arise, while a general acceptance of the theory that difference of interests only are the dividing forces has been substituted. This is an advance from the red-flag and militia days, and is largely due to the plain manner of speaking,—to the shirt-sleeve diplomacy of President Baer. In the present crisis of the coal industry the opposing leaders are almost on cordial terms, where even only three years ago the situation was far different.

#### VIEWS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Baer has recently expressed his opinion that men of large business affairs should take an active interest in public life. His own name has been often mentioned as a possible candidate for Congressional honors, but he has always denied any such aspirations. Although he is a member of the Democratic party, which is strong in his home county, it is doubtful whether he could receive a majority of the popular vote there because of his forced antagonism to labor-unionism. I once asked him why he had never entered the political arena. He replied: "Because there is nothing satisfying in a political career. Business and finance are the widest fields for ambition to express itself nowadays."

Mr. Baer is confessedly ambitious, but he is determined in his ambition to achieve "something worth while,"—something that is "satisfying." Of men in public life he has this to say: "The man in authority who fails to enforce the law is an irreverent man, and in the eyes of God will be held responsible for any crimes committed." Irreverence has a meaning for Mr. Baer, for he is both a liberal supporter of the German Reformed faith and its educational institutions and a regular attendant of its church services.

#### A BROAD RANGE OF INTERESTS.

Mr. Baer has carried the versatility of his early youth into his later days. He sustains many interests aside from his business or professional duties. His reading is wide and diversified, historical research coming in for a large share of his time. His private library is large and of unusual value. He occasionally contributes a paper to some of the learned societies, and his style in writing has both a distinctive and an impressive tone, while not lacking in literary flavor. As an horticulturist he is an authority on roses and chrysanthemums, and has originated several varieties of the latter. At his stock farm near Reading is a choice herd of Alderneys. As a landscape gardener his services to his adopted city have found permanent

expression in the park system, which was laid out under his personal supervision as park commissioner. His chief recreation is a variety of occupation, which not only brings rest and recuperation, but also enables him to accomplish more things incidentally than many less-busied men accomplish altogether. Whist and chess are his favorite games, provided his antagonist is possessed of equal or greater skill. He rather enjoys social life, and is much in demand as a speaker at public and private functions. He has a keen sense of humor.

During the last coal strike, I was talking to him about methods of learning to swim, in which he was then interested. I inquired if he was able to hold his head under the water. With a scarcely perceptible twinkle in his eye, he replied: "It's about all I can do to keep my head above water just now."

Mr. Baer's presidency of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway and of the Central Railway of New Jersey puts him in control of over one-third of the anthracite-coal output of the country. In addition, he is president of the Temple Iron Company, nominally a small iron furnace property employing some two hundred men. Actually, it is the holding company for the properties of the so-called "Coal Trust," due to the liberal provisions of its charter, which had been modeled in the early eighties by Mr. Baer, then attorney for the company, who took advantage of a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which was afterward repealed.

Mr. Baer later acquired the control of the company and its charter, and when Mr. Morgan was forming the combination of coal operators Mr. Baer was ready with the one necessary instrument,—a charter embodying privileges impossible to obtain elsewhere. His foresight and preparedness made possible the unification of many conflicting interests. He is now the president of this apparently insignificant corporation, nominally in the business of manufacturing iron, actually controlling the bulk of the anthracite-coal industry, and which has for nearly every member of its board of directors the president of a great railway system.

In appearance, Mr. Baer is slightly above medium height. He stands soldierly erect, and very straight. His hair and beard are iron-gray: his eyes steel-blue, piercing and penetrating. However faulty your expression, you feel that he comprehends, and that his listening at all is merely a courtesy. His eyelids are frequently contracted, and he holds his head firmly, turning his eyes to look aside without moving it. In dress, he is plain and unassuming,—the typical American man of business.



# IMMEDIATE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP" IN CHICAGO, A YEAR AFTER.

BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

he first days of  
pril, 1905, the vot-

Chicago elected  
Edward F. Dunne,  
al," mayor on a  
advocating "im-  
" municipal own-  
of the surface rail-  
of the city. They  
peatedly declared  
municipal ownership  
vious elections, by  
majorities, but  
declarations had  
regarded as "aca-  
" because, under  
cumstances, they  
not lead to any  
al action. In elect-  
dge Dunne mayor,  
oters deliberately  
ized and directed

Judge Dunne did  
rink from purchase  
demnation of pri-  
rights, and boldly  
ised "immediate"  
cipal ownership.  
he really meant, as  
ined last year, was  
ediate steps toward  
cipal ownership."  
ecisive victory he  
his majority was  
) was, according to  
elligent observers,  
the word "imme-

The people were  
te of revolt against  
ction companies.

this writing exactly a year has elapsed  
Judge Dunne received his mandate and  
is great victory. Another election has  
ield, and one-half of Mayor Dunne's pro-  
ie was defeated at that election, while the  
alf barely escaped defeat, securing a ma-  
of a little over 3,000 votes. What does  
ean? Where does Chicago stand at the  
t moment? What progress, if any, has



MAYOR EDWARD F. DUNNE, OF CHICAGO.

the Dunne administration made toward its goal?  
To put the matter briefly, what has "a year of  
Dunne" meant to Chicago as regards the solu-  
tion of the traction problem along the lines of  
the mayor's pledges and platform?

Before giving an impartial answer, I may say  
that there are many in Chicago who assert and,  
presumably, believe that Mayor Dunne has, prac-  
tically speaking, failed—utterly and absolutely

failed ; that the people have lost confidence in him,—have “found him out,” as the phrase is,—and have become convinced of the futility, absurdity, and danger of his traction policy, and are now resolutely opposed thereto. On the other hand, there are those who hold that, taking the conditions that have prevailed and still prevail into due account, Mayor Dunne has been remarkably, if not brilliantly, successful ; that he has displayed fine courage, consistency, determination, and sound judgment, and that the disinterested, honest citizens are still behind or with him exactly as they were a year ago.

Curiously enough, both of these elements point to the results of the recent aldermanic elections and the so-called “little ballot” referendum as affording proof of their respective views. It will be well, therefore, to turn at the outset to those elections and their results.

#### THE THREE PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO VOTE.

The interest of the city was centered in the “little ballot,”—that is, in the propositions submitted to the voters to ascertain their present sentiments on the question of street-car municipalization.

Three propositions were submitted,—two under the “enabling act” passed by the Legislature three years ago (the act which empowered Chicago to acquire, own, construct, lease, and operate street railways), and one under the public policy act, which merely provides for the ascertainment of the ideas and preferences of the voters touching questions of popular interest and actual or supposed significance.

The first proposition was : “Shall the city of Chicago proceed to operate street railways ?”

The second proposition may be summarized as follows : Shall the city issue seventy-five million dollars' worth of special bonds or traction certificates,—these certificates to be secured by a mortgage on the traction system and to constitute no general liability against the city,—and, with the proceeds thereof, purchase, rehabilitate, construct, etc., an intramural transportation system ?

The third,—placed on the ballot through the influence of a radical group and the Hearst newspapers of Chicago, and placed there for tactical and strategical purposes, to aid municipal ownership,—was, in effect, this : Shall the city, instead of granting or renewing franchises to traction companies, proceed to secure a municipal traction system ?

On the first proposition, the vote stood : Yes, 122,000 ; No, 110,320. Majority for municipal operation, less than 12,000.

On the second, the vote was : Yes, 110,200 ;

No, 106,800. Majority in favor of the \$75,000,000 certificate plan, 3,400.

The vote on the third proposition was practically the same as on the second.

#### CUTTING DOWN THE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP VOTE.

Thus, the anti-franchise and pro-municipal-ownership side,—the Dunne side,—won by the small, slender margin of about 3,400 votes. The municipal-operation proposition was defeated, though the majority in its favor was over three times as large. It failed because the State enabling act provided that a three-fifths majority should be required to authorize operation of a municipally owned traction system, whereas the acquisition, construction, etc., of such a system may be authorized and directed by a bare majority of the voters participating in any local election.

In the smallness of the pro-ownership majority, as well as in the defeat of the operation proposition, the opponents of municipalization see “the decline and fall” of the Dunne policy. They point to the fact that in 1902 Chicago voted for municipal ownership of street railways by 142,800 to 28,000, and in 1904 she again voted for such ownership by 120,750 to 50,890, and they ask, “Where are your legions—your majorities ?” Their disappearance, they contend, indicates unmistakably a tremendous change in public sentiment, and the Dunne victory is a narrow escape, a moral defeat, a “victory” of the Pyrrhic sort. They urge the City Council to disregard it altogether, and, if no franchise ordinances can be passed on account of the minority and the Dunne veto, to maintain at least the *status quo* for another year, for next April, they say, even the slight majority will vanish and municipal ownership will be nothing but an unpleasant memory,—the memory of a “fad” or “craze.”

The earnest friends of the municipal-ownership policy scout these assertions as altogether unfounded, if not also insincere. Small as the pro-ownership majority was, they declare it to be far more significant and morally decisive than the sweeping majorities of previous elections.

The sober-minded, impartial observers agree with the latter rather than with the opponents of municipalization, though they are by no means prepared to indorse all the incidental tributes to Mayor Dunne. The impartial observers recognize that the recent election impressively demonstrated the strength and depth of municipal-ownership sentiment in Chicago. They appreciate the difficulties with which Mayor Dunne has had to contend,—their number and gravity. But at the same time they see that the

is weaker than he was a year ago; that lost friends and supporters among honest intelligent voters, and that the causes of loss of ground *are not all external*, are not necessarily creditable to him. Mayor Dunne made mistakes, and some of them appear very gratuitous. The mistakes have cost him and have furnished ammunition to enemies, honest and dishonest. He cannot justify these statements, and to show exactly what "a year of Dunne" has wrought for municipal ownership, I must now briefly review developments of the twelvemonth.

#### DUNNE'S PROGRESS TOWARD TRACTION MUNICIPALIZATION.

Mayor Dunne, I repeat, then, was elected to Chicago "immediate" municipal street cars. There would be stubborn resistance, obduracy, litigation, trickery, and misrepresentation everybody well knew. The mayor should, of course, have been prepared for it and made arrangements accordingly. The Council was not in sympathy with him; he had no supporters in the press (the Hearst papers excepted), and he had not been careful in his utterances, careless in his acts, careless in his appointments. He was optimistic and extravagant in his promises; he tried to conciliate and woo the Council; he made appointments that the press and independent thoughtful citizens could not understand or believe. His legal advisers,—and sound legal advisers he needed more than anything else,—were not well chosen, and their "opinions" carried little weight.

For a considerable delay which gave hostile enemies the opportunity to sneer at the "immediate" programme, a delay caused, however, by the ugly and mysterious strike of the teamsters. Mayor Dunne introduced a municipal ownership ordinance in the Council. The plan was met with a great surprise to the public, but the mayor's enemies received it with derision and contempt.

#### THE "CONTRACT PLAN."

Mayor Dunne had promised steps toward municipal ownership,—specifying purchase or condemnation of the companies' properties as the first of his steps; he had argued that condemnation proceedings would consume little time and prove the swiftest and shortest road to actual municipal ownership. The ordinance he offered provided for a "contract" with a company, for a franchise of a certain kind. "Betrayal!" cried the extremists. "Self-stultification!" cried hostile critics.

As a matter of fact, the plan was an excellent one (as is now conceded by most level-headed men) and highly creditable to the mayor's judgment. It provided for the organization of a construction company, the City Council to name the incorporators, which should take over the lines, rehabilitate them, and turn them over to the city upon demand without other compensation than repayment of the capital actually invested, plus, say, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The company was to be, in reality, an arm of the city government, and the contract was to provide for effective control of all expenditures and regulation of the service in all its phases. Very different, this, from the sort of "franchise" that the companies had or wanted!

But the Council did not so much as consider the ordinance. It referred it to a hostile committee, and there it was shelved and forgotten. Individual members of the committee, however, attacked it in informal interviews as ill-digested, crude, and impracticable, and probably illegal under the corporate laws of the State.

The Council, at this juncture, determined to ignore the vote at the election, the repeated popular "mandates," and the mayor's programme, and to invite the traction companies to reopen negotiations toward franchise extension. The attitude of the press made this possible, and the majority of the Council was confident of success. Mayor Dunne sent message after message to the Council demanding action upon his ordinance, directing attention to the anti-franchise vote at the recent election, and showing that not a single ward in the city had favored renewal of the grants; but his protests were vain. The Council majority treated his recommendations as a "roaring farce." After three or four months of negotiations and conferences, an extension ordinance was reported—one far less favorable to the public than the original settlement ordinance which Mr. Harlan, during the mayoral contest, had repudiated as insufficiently protective of popular interests and which the voters had rejected with indignation and scorn.

Mayor Dunne was not without responsibility for this peculiar situation. He had weakened himself by certain injudicious appointments. He had committed a grave error in suppressing "the Dalrymple report" (the report of the Glasgow traction manager, whom in the excitement and enthusiasm of his electoral victory the mayor had invited by cable to visit Chicago and advise her how to introduce municipal ownership as successfully as his city had introduced and established it), for, although Mr. Dalrymple had misconceived his mission and had dealt in the report with matters of policy and principle

that the mayor could not but regard as settled, and had advised a settlement with the companies instead of municipalization, the suppression of the report produced a bad impression,—the impression that the mayor was afraid of the truth, of the conclusions of his own "expert." Finally, Mayor Dunne had not properly, fully, and seasonably explained his change of tactics,—the deliberate substitution of the contract or construction company plan for that of direct purchase or condemnation of the properties of the companies. The explanation was unduly delayed; when it came, the mischief had been done. Doubt and misgivings had been planted, and the radical "ownerships" had joined their opponents in condemning it.

What was the mayor's reason? This—that he had discovered since assumption of office that the companies did not possess the great advantages the community generally supposed them to possess; that, 99-year act or no 99-year act, there were about two hundred and seventy miles of trackage that was free from all claims and so located as to serve the needs of over 50 per cent. of the city's population!

Why condemn and litigate when this free trackage opened the way to municipal ownership? asked the mayor. The Council said and did nothing save in the way of calmly continuing negotiations with the companies. The press treated the mayor's discovery as a mare's-nest, while challenging his figures and intimating that he was reckoning without the courts, which might not agree with him as to the "freedom" of the trackage.

#### DEADLOCK IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finally, in October, Mayor Dunne dropped his "contract plan" and asked for the adoption of another and different ordinance—one providing for direct and immediate acquisition of the traction system under the enabling act, and for the issue of seventy-five million dollars' worth of bonds or Mueller-law certificates, secured exclusively by a mortgage on the traction property.

There is little doubt that this ordinance was a hasty production. Good lawyers and "franchise" aldermen declared that it was "reeking with illegality," that it proposed a plan the Mueller enabling act did not authorize, and that the courts would annul it as too loose, faulty, and indefinite. The press made the same criticisms, and the Council shelved the second plan as it had the first.

The mayor's programme was apparently dead. Franchise extension seemed inevitable, though, it should be added, the Council, warned by the

higher and impartial newspapers, had promised to submit any franchise ordinance it might evolve to a popular referendum.

At this juncture a remarkable thing happened. The franchise ordinance which the majority of the Council was supposed to be ready and anxious to pass was suddenly repudiated by two of Chicago's most influential newspapers. The best-edited newspaper of the city published several deadly criticisms of the proposed settlement, showing that it was not an honest settlement, that the companies were being treated with excessive generosity, while the popular interests were sacrificed or inadequately protected. It warned the Council that it would withhold approval, or refrain from advising the people to vote for the alleged settlement.

This blow was fatal. The extension ordinance died of the wound.

But what next? Confusion was worse confounded. The mayor had not the votes necessary to pass his municipal-ownership ordinance; the anti-municipal-ownership men had not the votes to pass the franchise-extension ordinance that independent newspapers had exposed and condemned, and that, in any event, must be referred to the people,—only to receive the *coup de grâce* at their hands.

#### UNEXPECTED PASSAGE OF THE TRACTION CERTIFICATE ORDINANCE.

Several weeks passed; the deadlock seemed hopeless. Then another strange, unforeseen event occurred. Some of the aldermen designated in independent and reform circles as the "gray wolves" of the Council,—politicians of the spoils school innocent of convictions,—turned about-face and separated themselves from the opponents of municipal ownership in principle. They moved that the Dunne \$75,000,000 certificate ordinance be taken from the shelf and put upon its passage. With the aid of these unexpected votes the steadfast Dunne supporters passed that ordinance almost in the twinkling of an eye.

Upon the motives of the "gray wolves" there has been much speculation. Their own explanation was simple,—*"too good to be true."* They had, on careful consideration, decided to obey the will of the people; they no longer cared to thwart and resist that will. The skeptics had another theory,—namely, that the traction companies had not opened their purses to the "gray wolves," had not seen fit to "make it worth while" for the spoilsmen to persist in the attitude of opposition to the Dunne programme. Be this as it may, the Dunne ordinance passed, and the mayor was enabled to submit the propo-

to issue certificates for the purchase or construction of a traction system at the spring on.

At this important stage of the affair the attack on the ordinance was fiercely renewed in the political and corporate circles, all along the line. The ordinance was full of flaws, the people were told; it was probably invalid; at the best, the plan was wasteful and unintelligent.

The companies would not sell; their 99-year rights were worth millions, and if they were paid for them disaster and bankruptcy would overtake the enterprise. The mortgage on the traction system would be foreclosed after a short and sorry experiment with municipalization, and the mortgagors would obtain a long-term franchise. And so on, and so on. The last state of the city as regards traction would be worse than the first.

A bitter, stubborn fight was in prospect, especially as not a few of the earnest advocates of municipalization agreed that the Dunne plan was seriously defective and greatly inferior to his "contract" or construction company plan. Besides, there were other factors of considerable strength which were certain to work against him. The Democratic spoilsmen he had disappointed, the keepers of saloons and dance halls and gambling resorts who made war on for breaking the laws regulating or restraining them, the old party machine could not use him and that had found its offices and jobs gone,—all these elements were ready to "knife" the mayor. And as he could not be reached personally, the only thing he was to vote against "his" propositions—against municipal ownership.

#### THE SALOON-LICENSE ISSUE.

Another factor has yet to be named,—the "high-license vs. the saloon" contest. One of the city's recurrent "carnivals of crime," rendered particularly revolting by several atrocious murders of young women under sensational circumstances, had sharply directed attention to the insufficient and inefficient police protection the city was getting. A crusade was undertaken by the churches, law-and-order societies, and the press in behalf of the women of the city.

"More policemen" was the cry, and more policemen meant more revenue. The finance committee of the Council asserted that it was possible to increase the appropriation for the police out of the available funds. True, there was persistent and contumacious tax-dodging in Chicago, but that was a complex question. Prompt action was imperative, and along the line of least resistance. The proposal was there-

upon made that the low saloon license fee (\$500) be doubled. This would force many saloons out of existence, but the net gain in revenue, it was urged, would be sufficient to provide for the cost of one thousand additional policemen. The saloon element and certain social radicals vehemently assailed the proposal, the motives of the radicals being different, of course, from those of the saloon interest. The one-thousand-dollar license fee became the paramount issue; it overshadowed everything. At last the Council passed the higher-license ordinance, and the mayor, who had remained neutral, signed it.

The fight, however, was not over. The saloon interest and its sympathizers determined to "punish" the mayor and the high-license aldermen. The latter, as a rule, successfully withstood this attack; the election proved the political impotence of the saloon interest proper. But while few of the better aldermanic candidates suffered, the mayor's programme undoubtedly did suffer. Spite and resentment that this unfortunate and confusing saloon issue had aroused cost municipal ownership thousands of votes.

#### CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE TO THE MAYOR'S PROGRAMME.

To sum up, the traction referendum was held under conditions as unfavorable to Mayor Dunne and his programme as they could well be. The press was hostile,—only one great paper was just and impartial in its treatment of the traction issue,—and even the Hearst papers were not overzealous, though they supported the municipal-ownership propositions in their own familiar manner. The political machines were resolutely and selfishly opposed to the mayor. The traction companies and their corporate allies worked against him. Certain so-called labor leaders, professing to speak for powerful trade-unions, advised rejection of the municipal-ownership propositions on the ground that the mayor had opposed demands for "union wages" in the city service. Many theoretical believers in municipalization were not at all pleased with the particular ordinance pending, preferring the "contract" plan to the direct "city plan" and the \$75,000,000 certificate issue. In these circumstances, the surprise is not that the majorities for the mayor's propositions were small, but that there were any majorities at all.

#### NEVERTHELESS, THE VICTORY FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP A REAL ONE.

The simple truth, therefore, is that the mayor's victory is the most significant victory for municipal ownership Chicago has yet witnessed. The

vote for the mayor's propositions, as the *Record-Herald*, which has been a candid critic of the Dunne administration, has recognized, is a vote which represents honest conviction and intelligent determination. The jubilant comment of the opponents of municipal ownership is the shallow comment of persons who make their prejudices father to their thoughts. To quote Dr. Graham Taylor, "It is far wide of the mark to think that there is not an overwhelming sentiment in Chicago in favor of municipal ownership and control of public utilities." True, municipal operation has not been approved by the requisite three-fifths majority. But it commanded a substantial majority. Paradoxically enough, this majority was larger than that for the ownership and anti-franchise propositions. The explanation of this paradox is, doubtless, this,—that the unintelligent heeled and spoilsmen and machine henchmen had been instructed to "kill" the \$75,000,000 proposition, that being the most vital of all, and they had not sufficient sense to infer that a "No" vote on that question necessarily implied opposition to municipal operation as well.

I revert to the question with which I set out: What has Mayor Dunne accomplished?

The answer is plain after the above impartial recital. He has "taken steps" toward immediate municipal ownership. He has prevailed as against the Council; the people have approved his plan, and instructed the Council to proceed with its realization. They have authorized the issue of certificates for the acquisition and rehabilitation of the traction system. They have finally condemned and made impossible franchise extension. Considering the mayor's difficulties, to which his own mistakes have contributed, his achievements are anything but illusory or negligible.

It should be added at this point that latterly fortune has favored his policy. The glorious decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the traction cases, which wiped out the claims of the companies under the ambiguous, iniquity-begotten, corrupt 99-year act, untied the city's hands and removed the only real or formidable obstacle in the way of municipalization. Most of the weighty objections to the mayor's plan lost their force, and honest opponents in various circles frankly admitted this and disarmed.

What remains to be done? The Council must make provision for a judicial testing of the legality of the traction certificates. It must authorize the purchase of at least a part of the traction system in order to permit the proper test to be made. Whether the Council will

henceforth coöperate with the mayor in obedience to the popular mandate, time will tell.

There are those who advise further obstruction on divers pretexts; decent sentiment will frown on such reckless and intellectually dishonest advice. We are told now that ownership without operation would be folly, but the very persons who loudly proclaim this professed belief insisted originally on a three-fifths majority to authorize municipal operation as against a bare majority for ownership. Their "discovery" is as belated as it is morally suspicious.

As a matter of fact, the defeat of "operation" is of no practical moment, as Mayor Dunne realizes. It may even prove a blessing in disguise. The city is not ready for "operation." The certificates must be tested; if legal and good, they must be marketed. These processes will take time. "Operation" can be submitted again to the people. The important task is the conversion of private into municipal ownership, and to this the mayor must now address himself. He has reverted to his original (and superior) "contract plan," and has even invited the present companies to resolve themselves into construction or reconstruction companies and consent to operate under a lease or license on terms fair to both parties and with the express understanding that the properties are to be turned over to the city on demand and for a price equal to their actual value as measured by the fresh capital then invested plus the physical value of the old equipment still fit for service. Should the companies prove themselves irreconcilable, a new company will be invited into the field to act as an agent of the city and work for a reasonable dividend. In that event, the remnant of the exploded claims of the present companies will have to be taken over under condemnation proceedings.

It is the conviction of sober-minded Chicagoans that "municipal ownership is coming" in their city,—coming as the result of the legal victory in the federal Supreme Court and the politico-moral victory at the polls. Mayor Dunne's term expires in April, 1907; the time is, indeed, short, but the greatest obstacles have been removed. Still, prophecy would be rash. Other obstacles, legal and financial, are yet to be encountered. The mayor will do what he can; he will take step after step toward municipal ownership and operation. Let us hope that he will avoid mistakes and facilitate coöperation with him on the part of the independent, public-spirited press and enlightened, disinterested citizenship.

# CONGRESS AND THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

BY THE HON. J. SLOAT FASSETT.

(Representative of the Thirty-third New York District in Congress.)

The object of this paper is to endeavor to correct, if possible, some apparently erroneous impressions as to the scope of the power Congress, by legislative enactment, to correct and create changes in the manner of appointing consuls. These erroneous impressions found voice recently in discussions in public in private, and before chambers of commerce and boards of trade, and even before the convention held in March in the city of Washington in the interest of consular reform, and generally in the press of the country. The subject of interest centered in the Senate bill, generally as the Lodge bill. This bill, originally introduced last December, was subtly modified by amendments in the Senate, and by further amendments in the House Representatives. It was finally sent to the President on April 4, and was approved by him, and became a law on the fifth day of April. The credit for the final form of this law may be given to the very efficient work of the Hon. Edwin Denby, of Michigan. The amendment most objected to by the outside friends of the measure were those which cut out from the bill the provisions for examination of all appointments, appointment only to the lowest grade of the service and promotion to the upper grades solely for merit and without further action by the Senate, and for the detail of consular officers to class and place by the President, at any time, for the good of the service, without concurrent action by the Senate. These provisions were not eliminated from the bill through any spirit of unfriendliness to the President, nor through any hostility to the service methods, but solely because they were considered to be unconstitutional.

## WHY DO WE HAVE CONSULS?

One of the many rather severe criticisms coming from traveling travelers upon the social deficiencies of our consular service, it may be remarked,—first, that the consular service is not a part of the diplomatic service, and is not, designed for social purposes; that our consuls are not so well paid that they can afford to entertain the restless throngs of their traveling countrymen with frequent splendor. The consular service is

designed to subserve the rather more prosaic purpose of advancing the interests of trade and commerce. Pink teas and white flannels and lawn tennis, while delightful and possibly desirable from a mere globe-trotting standpoint, are not the *ultima thule* of our system. It was created, and it exists, for business purposes and protective purposes, solely. Consuls are required, among other things,—first, to look after and protect generally the personal and property interests of traveling Americans and American residents abroad; second, to enlist and discharge sailors at seaport consulates; third, to certify invoices and collect fees therefor, and administer oaths and execute sundry legal commissions and collect fees for the same; fourth, in some countries to sit as judges and execute our laws under extraterritorial rights; fifth, to examine emigrants, etc.; sixth, to report specially and generally upon trade conditions, and to point out any and all matters wherein American trade or commerce may be benefited.

## RELATION TO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Our consular service was first established by legislation enacted in 1790. There was no further legislation seriously affecting the consular service until 1856. Since 1856, except in the annual appropriation bills, and except in occasional enactments defining certain duties for consuls in their treatment of the interests of American citizens at home and abroad, in the care of estates, etc., there has been no legislation down to the present time. The consular service has not been much altered since its foundation. In the meantime, the business of the country has grown amazingly. In 1790, the population of the United States was 3,924,214, our exports were \$19,012,041, our imports \$29,200,000; in 1856, the population of the United States was 31,443,321, our exports were \$281,219,423, our imports \$310,432,310; in 1905, the population of the United States was about 84,000,000, our imports \$1,179,135,344, our exports \$1,626,983,542. In addition to these phenomenal increases in business, the tide of travel and emigration has enormously developed.

Our entire consular service will now be made up of about 1,100 persons, including consuls of all ranks, as well as agents, marshals, interpreters,



and clerks. These will be distributed among 700 offices. These, again, will be distributed geographically as follows: 240 in North America, 84 in South America, 264 in Europe, 50 in Asia, 62 in Africa. There will be consulates-general 61, consulates 252, consular agencies 387. Our consular establishment has, in the course of a hundred years, by no means increased in a proportionate ratio with the increase and importance of the business with which it has been called upon to deal. During the last eighteen or twenty years there has been an increasing interest in the organization of the consular service. This has found expression from time to time in published articles in various periodicals, and further expression in proposed legislation, all of which has regularly failed. Most of the consular-reform bills have been framed upon the assumption that all the reforms desired were mere matters of legislative initiative, and that all the troubles in the consular service could be cured by mere action of the legislative branch of the Government. The criticisms which were passed upon the Lodge bill as it finally went to conference committee were based chiefly upon the notion that it was within the province of Congress to accomplish all the reforms that have been through a series of years set out in various speeches and essays on the subject, whereas the fact is that most of the difficulties in the consular service might have been remedied at any time by executive action, and may now, at any time, be fully met by the action of the President and the Senate.

#### THE PRESIDENT HOLDS THE APPOINTING POWER.

It is almost a truism to say, and yet it must be borne in mind, that no act of Congress can in anywise limit or impair, diminish or increase, or in anywise affect the Constitutional prerogatives of the President or of the Senate. In accordance with the provisions of Article II., Section 2, of the United States Constitution, the President has an unlimited right, with the consent of the Senate, to the appointment of consuls, and, by the same token, an unlimited right to remove consuls as well. It is the President's privilege and duty to take the initiative, therefore, in the selection of candidates for these appointments, and Presidents have been in the habit of exercising this power with considerable freedom. In discussing and considering this question of consular reform it must be constantly borne in mind, in trying to fix the responsibility for such deficiencies as are alleged to exist, that no consul ever yet held a commission who was not first selected by the President and presented by the

President to the Senate for approval and subsequently approved by the Senate. The executive excuse for incapacity, inefficiency, lack of integrity, and other faults which have been alleged to exist in individual consuls is that they have been appointed under pressure from the Senate. Whatever the source of pressure, the fact still remains that the President's control in the premises is absolute. The first year of Mr. Cleveland's second term witnessed a change in consular offices having a salary of one thousand dollars and upward in nine-tenths of the consulates, Republicans being ousted and Democrats being appointed; the first year of Mr. McKinley's administration witnessed a change of 238 in a total of 272 consular appointments of the same rank. In this case, the process was reversed,—Democrats were ousted and Republicans appointed.

#### CONGRESS CANNOT INTERFERE.

It is a self-evident proposition that no greater or more vital improvement in the consular service can be made, or could at any time have been made, than the selection of the best obtainable men. This is the law and the Propheta. It is the one shining purpose of all attempts at reform, and in passing be it remarked that this possibility of attaining the very best possible results has, since the Constitution was enacted, been absolutely within the command of the President of the United States. It also should be borne in mind that no tenure-of-office act that Congress could pass, no law providing for any examination of candidates for appointment or describing any qualifications and attainments that should be required of such candidates, would stand the test of judicial interpretation. In accordance with the long line of opinions by attorneys-general and by the Supreme Court, and by the higher courts of the several States, any such acts on the part of Congress could have been set aside at any time, or ignored at any time, by any President or Senate without the violation on their part of any effective law, because such laws would be in derogation of their Constitutional rights and prerogatives. The utmost that can be said for any such legislation is that it would afford a convenient defense and shelter for the President behind which he could defend himself from the improper urgency of members of the Senate or the improper urgency of his political friends, but it seems a far cry to undertake to establish reforms by consciously violating the well-known provisions of the United States Constitution. The President might nominate, and, with the Senate, appoint, a thousand consuls to any places that he might deem wise and best, and might prescribe

of conduct for their guidance, but the Senate and the President alone, though acting together, could not provide one penny for the support of such consuls or the maintenance of their offices. Under the Constitution, the purse is held by the lower house, and they are not loosened save by the concurrent action of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President. Having appointed any given number of consuls, with the help of the Senate, the President, without the help of the Senate, is at liberty to remove them at any instant after they have qualified. About all that Congress as a legislative body can do is to provide for the appointment of consuls and regulate their conduct to maintain more or less important respects while they are as consuls. If consuls have been appointed for merely personal or political reasons, not after rigid investigation into their character or fitness, it has been, in every instance, only because the appointing power has, for reasons satisfactory to itself, chosen so to act. Consuls of merit and ability have been arbitrarily removed, the same reason must be alleged. At a recent conference held in the city of Washington many distinguished speakers urged that a law be passed which would make the service, as far as possible, non-partisan and regulate the duties of office and establish a code of requirements, etc. At the risk of repetition, for the sake of enforcing the point, be it again remarked, no one can appoint save the President and the Senate, and no one can remove save the President.

No "law" can be passed that any President or Senate is bound to respect to make the consular service non-partisan, nor to limit or extend the term of service. No appointment need be made to any high-grade office save by promotion from a lower grade, unless the President so directs, and no appointment need be made to the consulate at a low grade without thorough examination, unless the President so elects. No appointment need be made of any man who does not speak, besides the English language, one, two, or three of the other languages of the earth, who is not thoroughly familiar with the principles of international law and consular procedure, unless the President so elects. England, France, and other powers may regulate by law not only the salaries, but the qualifications, examinations, and term of office, of their consuls, because in those countries there is no Constitutional limitation as exists here. The fact that our Presidents have yielded and may only continue to yield to the pressure from the Senate does not change the fundamental law. The object of all regulations, of course, is the selection of the best possible men, but in the

end the men must be selected, under our Constitution, by the President, and not by any examination nor by any board of examiners. Any President may elect and consent to select from candidates presented as the result of any system of preparation or examination the President himself may direct, but his act could not bind any successor in office. Congress might design a most complete and admirable system, but its sole force would be in its appeal to public opinion. It would have no legal sanction in any respect wherein it trench upon the Constitutional rights of the President or Senate or both.

#### PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

The Lodge Act accomplishes in the way of consular reform about all that can be independently accomplished by legislative action. Anything that remains to be accomplished in the way of desirable reform is already within the powers of the President, by executive order, to establish. This new law provides a classification of the various consulates upon the basis of the amount and quality of work to be done at each consulate. It abolishes some superfluous consulates in Canada and elsewhere. It establishes some new consulates in places where it seemed desirable to establish them. As it passed the Senate, a number of consulates-general were reduced to the rank of consul, but in actual practice there is no distinction between a consul and a consul-general save the high-sounding title. Because of the social importance intimately related with national dignity and possible commercial advantage alleged to be connected with the title of consul-general, and because the friends of the consuls-general who would lose by the Senate bill the luster of the more highly sounding title objected to the Senate changes, the House of Representatives restored the titles to their previous condition. This law abolishes the privilege so long possessed and so often abused by consuls of retaining fees for services rendered. It also forbids consuls to practise law or engage in any kind of business. In lieu of this deprivation the salaries of the consuls have been increased, so that under the new law they will, in most instances, be slightly larger than their present salaries plus their present fees, which they are allowed to retain. In a few places like London, for instance, where our consuls were getting an income wholly out of proportion to their work, the salaries have been decreased. The salaries of the consuls in the Oriental stations have been increased to a greater extent than salaries elsewhere because it is expected that those offices will be called upon to perform increasing labor from year to year.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SERVICES COMPARED  
AS TO COST.

At this point it may be instructive to compare the net cost of our service with the net cost of the consular service of Great Britain, Germany, and France. The last years for which official information is available for these countries are 1896, 1897, and 1898. The excess of expenditures over receipts were, in 1896,—for France, \$1,090,083; Great Britain, \$643,317; United States, \$70,420; in 1897 and 1898, for Germany, \$674,800. To further illustrate the contrast, and to better illustrate it, attention is called at this point to a table collated and compiled from the latest obtainable sources showing the amounts of money devoted to the use of twenty different consulates by Great Britain and the United States.

the intimate facts of export and import and are concerned with every endeavor for the expansion and improvement of American trade, the importance of this change will be better understood. And the need of this change will be better understood when the fact is recalled that there are one hundred and seventy-six vice and deputy consuls in important offices who are neither American-born nor naturalized American citizens.

## THE NEW SYSTEM OF INSPECTION AND AUDIT.

The law further provides (and this is one of the most important steps toward reform in the law, and one of the most important steps that could be taken either with or without a law) that there shall be five consuls-general appointed as traveling auditors and inspectors, whose duty it shall be thoroughly to inspect, by per-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXISTING SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

Place.	American service.			British service.		
	Salary.	Total compensation.	Office allowance.	Salary.	Office allowance.	House rent.
Buenos Ayres.....	\$3,000	\$3,197.23	\$1,500	\$4,806.50	\$5,596.47	\$973.30
Budapest.....	2,000	4,145.22	1,690	4,806.50	973.30	.....
Antwerp.....	3,500	4,296.20	2,700	4,806.50	5,839.80	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	5,000	5,312.00	3,550	5,353.15	9,489.67	1,776.27
Valparaiso.....	3,000	3,510.50	1,390	4,379.85	5,109.82	.....
Shanghai.....	5,000	6,595.40	10,000	7,299.75	12,896.22	(a)
Canton.....	4,000	4,422.14	7,175	5,839.80	4,866.50	(b)
Panama.....	4,000	4,311.50	2,200	3,893.20	4,550.17	729.97
Marseilles.....	3,000	4,314.47	2,550	3,893.20	3,839.20	.....
Hamburg.....	3,500	7,049.32	3,150	5,839.80	6,813.09	.....
Yokohama.....	4,000	5,263.85	6,200	4,896.50	6,058.79	973.30
Callao.....	3,500	4,269.50	1,400	4,136.52	3,747.25	486.65
Odessa.....	3,000	3,267.50	1,750	4,806.50	3,649.87	.....
Constantinople.....	5,000	6,019.15	5,600	3,893.20	14,596.49	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	9,733.00	15,816.12	2,919.90
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	5,353.15	4,379.85	486.65
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	5,839.80	5,012.49	1,459.95
London.....	5,000	17,157.75	11,625	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	5,000	7,976.75	4,100	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	3,000	4,597.71	3,100	.....	.....	.....

The foregoing offices are taken at random merely to show how our offices compare with those of Great Britain as to salaries and allowances.

At Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama, and Constantinople, the British Government furnishes its consuls with fully equipped offices in addition to the amount of the office allowance above given.

(a) A house is furnished by the government for the residence of the consul-general and the vice-consul.

(b) A house is furnished by the government for the residence of the consul-general.

The item of house rent is for the personal residences of consuls and vice-consuls.

## THE REQUIREMENT OF AMERICAN BIRTH.

This law further makes it imperative for consuls to perform certain services which heretofore they have performed voluntarily, but for a fee. The law further requires that all clerks or assistants, or consuls or agents, receiving one thousand dollars in gold per year, or more, shall be Americans. At first this would not seem to be an important change, but when it is remembered that our consuls should be American in spirit and in sympathy because they have to do with

sonal visit and examination, each consulate at least once in two years and report, in writing, to the Department of State the result of such investigation. It seems amazing that a department which covers so much ground, which involves such vast interests, whose employees are scattered in such remote portions of the earth, so far beyond easy reach, should never have been provided with a system of inspection and audit. The State Department and the President have, up to the present time, been obliged to depend upon chance information

travelers, or upon people with alleged crimes, or upon occasional reports from naval officers, for information as to the manner in which the affairs of different consular districts were actually being conducted. The national

have 38 inspectors at an annual cost to the Government of \$388,309. The Interstate Commerce Commission employs 25 inspectors of safety appliances at a cost, annually, of \$85,000. The office inspectors number 226, and the annual cost is \$600,000. This bill proposes five inspectors at an estimated annual cost of \$40,000—\$5,000 a year each for salary, and \$3,000 for possible traveling expenses while actually engaged in the service under direction of the department. It is proposed that they shall be distributed as follows: one to Europe, one to Asia, one to Africa, one to South America, and one to North America. This actual survey of the entire service by trained experts coming into personal contact with all the consuls and consulates, and coming from office to office the points of excellence as they appear from time to time in the best conducted administration by the very consulates, cannot but be of inestimable value to the whole service. Not only will such supervision prove a great restraint upon careless and wasteful methods, but it will serve as an able corrective upon all of the various abuses to which consuls may be prone, and an invaluable aid to the Department of State and the President in furnishing exact and uncolored and regular information pertaining to the entire personnel and conduct of the consular establishment. The cost of the service to the United States of its consular system after deducting the fees that are regularly turned into the Treasury, was, last year, \$52.60; in 1903, it was only \$26,125.12, an efficiency depending upon the amount of fees. This law will increase the net cost to \$69,000. It is expected that with the improved efficiency resulting from the rearrangement of the service under this bill, and from the fixing of a scale of fees to be charged for service abroad, the consular service will be self-supporting, or nearly so, a result which is of great satisfaction, but which ought not to be the chief object of concern.

Under this act, the President is given the power to detail any consul to act as deputy-consul-general, vice-consul-general, deputy-consul, or vice-consul without having to submit the matter to the Senate for confirmation, without a salary, for a period not to exceed six months. This would meet any sudden emergency from war or unexpected trade develop-

#### RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN CONSULS.

These steps are short steps, but by no means so unimportant as has been represented, toward an improved consular service. The other steps,—steps which have for their object the ascertaining of the personal character and personal attainments and personal skill of the individual who is to be consul at any particular place,—must be taken by the President and the Senate. Congress cannot legally relieve the President or the Senate from this duty and all that it implies. In this connection it is interesting to consider for a moment the real relative efficiency of the consular service of the United States. That men poorly prepared have been, from time to time, admitted to the service, it would be folly to deny. That men, from time to time, have betrayed the trust reposed in them, it would also be folly to deny. Such men, however, find admission to almost all services in almost all nations. The average integrity, the average ability, the average capacity, and the average efficiency of the American consuls is, by common consent, second to none in the world. When the so-called American invasion of industrial Europe and of Asia and of Africa and South America was taking on such promising and alluring proportions in the closing years of the nineteenth century there was much comment in the German and English press upon the superior efficiency of the American consuls, who, taken from the ranks of politicians and journalists, many of them having touched American life at every point, seemed to be, it was alleged, more wide-awake, and more practical, and more thorough in pursuing the duties of their office for the good of the manufacturers of their country than the consuls of other nations. It was understood then, and it is admitted now, that long preparation by the study of foreign languages, of international law, of methods of procedure, of course, was of advantage in a way. It was understood then, and admitted, that the consuls of other nations were better paid and generally better equipped socially to attend social functions and to meet the requirements of polite society, in many instances, than the consuls of the United States.

It is unhappily true that our consuls have been, in the great majority of cases, shabbily, almost shamefully, underpaid. It is true they do not have, and never have had, whatever inducements grow out of the consciousness of holding a life tenure; but there are two sides to this question of life tenure. It does not always follow that a life tenure increases the activity or the efficiency of the happy possessors of the

same. It frequently results in taking away the spur of ambition. It has often happened in the American service that the mere knowledge that an appointment was likely to be recalled or canceled after four years was a stimulus to a consul to make such a record that no administration could well afford to remove him. Nothing could be more cruel or unjust than sweeping condemnation of the character, of the ability, or of the efficiency of American consuls and the American consular service. Such criticism is not made by those who are actually informed of the real work of the service. It is made generally by people who confound the purposes of the consular service with their own personal or social requirements, and who do not understand that consuls are maintained abroad for business, and not for pleasure. Sometimes worthy travelers comment in severe terms upon consuls who have not met their exacting taste in manners or in dress. Sometimes a drastic condemnation of the entire system will be based upon one or two unpleasant personal experiences. Our homespun and practical and efficient consuls are contrasted as to style of living and dressing and entertaining with the consuls of other nations who enjoy a life tenure, and who may be,—nay, who generally are,—vastly better paid.

No doubt our system can be improved. No doubt it is improving. Very much has been done to improve the service under the able administration of President Roosevelt. Nothing, however, but the very best in all respects will finally satisfy American pride, American business needs, and American common sense. Our export trade is bound to increase. It is more than likely to increase by leaps and bounds. Manufacturing establishments are increasing rapidly in number and equipment and output, and while we are to-day not exporting over 4 per cent. of our manufactured goods, presently we shall be exporting 25 or 50 per cent., and the consular system should be put in readiness now, in time to meet the strain of this increased business and to cooperate with our merchants and traders, small and great, in finding and holding new markets. The consular service even as now constituted and conducted is, and has been for a number of years, more keenly alive to foreign conditions and foreign opportunities than our exporters and manufacturers, for whom, primarily, the service exists. But the consular service cannot do it all. Consuls can see and describe conditions; they can, and do, send in frequent, thorough, and excellent reports, but they cannot succeed always in persuading our home people to adopt their repeated and urgent suggestions or heed their urgent and repeated

warnings. It should be remembered and brought forward as a matter worthy of generous consideration, in this connection, that American manufacturers and American merchants have not always used to the best advantage, in the most intelligent manner, the material which American consuls have placed before them. It is not the business or duty of a consul to be a mercantile drummer or the advance agent for any particular line of goods, and the great merchants and manufacturers of the United States would readily admit this proposition. Those who are most familiar with the conditions abroad, especially in China and South America and Central America and Africa, where conditions of transportation are very different from those in America, almost uniformly report that our manufacturers and merchants pay insufficient attention to the peculiar needs, and the peculiar tastes, and the peculiar wants of these remote communities. It seems that they do not study with sufficient thoroughness foreign idiosyncrasies, and that they do not pack their goods in the right shape or in the proper manner; and that they do not manufacture their goods with adequate regard to the immediate necessities, wants, and peculiarities of particular markets.

It seems proper to protest also against the cheap and easy criticism that politicians, as such, have had some sinister effect upon the consular service, or have in some way emasculated or defeated for selfish or partisan reasons the legislation which has been, from time to time, proposed. Unless the term "politicians" has been intended to be synonymous for members of the United States Senate, it is difficult to regard this criticism with patience. The difficulty is that in the consular service and in legislation affecting the consular service we are confronted with the same trouble that meets us at every other turn in life,—to wit, we have to deal with men as they are, and not with men as they ought to be. No President ever deliberately sent a bad man to represent this country abroad. No President ever deliberately recommended an incompetent man to represent this country in any foreign consulate, and no Senate ever consciously confirmed the appointment of any American unfit for his position. It must be admitted that personal favorites, that favorites of powerful interests, that political adherents of one or the other of the great parties,—largely because they were such adherents,—have been accepted, in times gone by, without sufficient investigation, and without sufficiently thorough probation. Against this sort of abuse, the one bulwark and the one barrier that the Constitution has erected is the united action of the President and the Senate.



A TYPICAL YANKEE FISHING STATION ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.

## NEW ENGLAND'S DEEP-SEA FISHING INTERESTS.

BY P. T. M'GRATH.

(Editor of the St. John's, N. F., *Herald*.)

The New England fisheries are the most important branch of the American fishing industry, the aggregate value of their annual yield being about \$10,000,000, or one-fourth of the value of the total catch of the United States, including the lake and river fisheries, the Pacific fisheries, and the Southern oyster fishery. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the British produce fish every year to the value of \$1,000,000, with a population of about as many as the United States, with twice the area, reaps a finny harvest of only about one-tenth the value. This is partly due to the close proximity of every portion of these islands to the coast, whereas vast areas of the American fisheries are hopelessly remote from access to the sea, or from enjoying sea fish as food save in the most crudely preserved forms, as science has yet grappled with the problem of treating fish in a more modern and effective fashion. The deep-sea branch of the New England fishery—most of the vessels prosecuting which are from Gloucester, Mass.—is engaged in by about 100 schooners, carrying 8,000 men, and ranging from the submarine shallows, or "banks," lying northward from Cape Cod to Newfoundland, and thence to Labrador. The inshore fishery is prosecuted by about 14,000 persons, including those engaged in the great lobster industry of Maine, while 14,000 more are

employed in the subsidiary avocations incident to the drying, curing, preserving, canning, or otherwise converting into marketable commodities the products of the ocean harvest. If these 36,000 persons are regarded, as they doubtless probably should be, as representing, in the main, so many distinct families depending upon the fisheries for a livelihood, it is easy to see why the fisheries question is so vital a one in New England.

The deep-sea fisheries yield about \$4,000,000 worth of cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, and other fishes every season, and if the stability of this enterprise were to be undermined from any cause the result would be disastrous to Gloucester, which depends almost entirely on the fisheries for support. The "Yankee fisherman," as a class, has two aims in view,—first, to prevent the free entry of foreign-caught fish on an equality with his own, lest the resulting competition prove harmful to him financially; and, secondly, to keep Newfoundland and Canada apart, for, as it has been aptly said, "the day Newfoundland unites with Canada, that day Gloucester can put up its shutters." The explanation is that then the control of the territorial waters and the inshore fisheries would pass from the ministry at St. John's to that at Ottawa, and Canada would administer the whole Atlantic seaboard north of Fundy Bay, and be able to use Newfoundland's

specially advantageous position respecting this fishery dispute to secure substantial benefits for the whole Dominion.

It is, thus, easy to understand the attitude of the rival schools of political economists who have imparted such gravity to this issue. The "Reciprocityists," like Whitney and Foss, quote illuminative statistics to prove that, despite the protection it enjoys, the fishing industry has made the least progress of any in New England the past hundred years, and ask why should the people all over the Union be taxed on their fish food to support the comparatively small number in New England depending on the fisheries; while "Protectionists," like Lodge and Gardner, dilate upon the part the fishermen played in the past in recruiting the American navy, argue that the same use can be made of this material now, and proclaim that the weal or woe of the republic may yet rest upon the point whether the fishing industry on these northern banks is maintained by protection or allowed to decay through free trade.



A GLOUCESTER FISHING VESSEL.

The result of the first year's enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act against the New England fisherfolk, because of the burking of the Bond-Hay treaty by the United States Senate, has amply justified the adoption of this retaliatory policy, in the opinion of the colonial cabinet. The codfishing trawlers from Gloucester who operated on the Grand Banks were excluded from the bait areas on our east and south coasts during the summer of 1905, and the herring vessels from the same port which sought cargoes on our west coast in November and December were equally unfortunate, only fifteen loading there the past season, against

fifty-five in 1904, a result mainly due to the colony's restrictive regulations, in spite of the fact that American citizens have fishing rights there under the treaty of 1818 and fully exercised them now, the British warship *Latona* being dispatched there to see that they suffered no interruption. Still, Newfoundland could, and did, prevent her own people from selling to or working with the Americans, and the latter's operations were a complete failure. The British and American governments are endeavoring to effect a settlement of this difficulty by diplomatic overtures, and during the next few months some solution may be reached which will dissipate the danger of physical conflict that is interwoven with the problem as it now exists.

Despite, however, this issue in statecraft and economics, every Newfoundlander has the profoundest admiration for these Yankee fishermen,—first, because of pride of class, which makes sailormen brothers the world over; then, because of the respect for seafaring courage which their exploits evoke in a people themselves renowned for their nautical prowess; and, finally, because of actual kinship, great numbers of the fisherfolk who crew these American fish-boats being natives of this "Terranovan isle." The New England fishing fleet comprises about 400 vessels, crewed by some 6,000 men, and probably one-fourth are Newfoundlanders, as many more Nova Scotians, and the remainder Scandinavians, Portuguese, French, and native-born Americans. Probably none, among all those who go down to the sea in ships, follow an occupation so surcharged with hardship and peril, so nerve-racking and strength-sapping, so pregnant with disaster and death, as that in which these men are engaged. The great majority of the fleet operate along the Atlantic seaboard, from the Delaware capes, where they first strike the elusive mackerel, northward past "the dreaded shoals of Georges," with its cusk, hake, and haddock, to the famous Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the home of the lordly cod. This is an ocean area every mile of which is crossed by steamers great and small,—liners, freighters, trampers, and vagabonds, inbound and outbound, on all kinds of courses. The fishing-grounds are often veiled in fogs or swept by storms, during which conditions, or in the gloom of night, collisions are frequent, and the racing, towering monsters run down and shatter with their steel-clad prows the midget fishing smacks which may lie across their road. Farther north the peril of iceberg and floe is encountered by the schooners which work their way up toward Labrador and then along to distant Greenland for fares of the tasty halibut, which they wrest





PREPARING FOR A CRUISE.

(Loading ice aboard a fishing schooner in the harbor of Gloucester, Mass.)

er pluck and daring from the frigid polar  
acing the menace of an arctic nip amid  
es or a stroke from a ponderous berg as  
ls silently past on the breast of the south-  
g current.

all these sections of the North Atlantic  
venturesome fisherfolk are to be found the  
r part of the year, pursuing their hazard-  
rest for the ocean's finny wealth. They  
with the most furious tempests which  
these northern waters, and defy alike the  
ls of midwinter blizzards and midsummer  
oes, grind ice floes and menacing fogs, rac-  
eamships and low-lying derelicts, and the  
s attendant upon being cast away in their  
upon the face of this peril-strewn sea.

branches of their fishery are prosecuted  
by wooden vessels not exceeding 150  
egister, and carrying at most twenty men.  
ch tiny smacks these fearless voyagers  
traversed most of the seven seas,—some  
as far as South Africa to experiment on  
lges off Cape Town, others seining mack-  
ff the Irish coast, more venturing amid  
7 fastnesses of Hudson Bay to capture the  
y bowhead whale, and still others round-

ing Cape Horn and speeding their way to far  
Alaska to share in the harvest of seals and fish  
from the almost untouched areas of the North  
Pacific. The life is one which none but men of  
unflinching courage could embrace, and he who  
lacks it never makes a second voyage, for every  
phase of the occupation is marked with adven-  
turous incidents that must test the fiber of even  
the strongest.

Among the deadliest perils they encounter is  
that of their vessels being run down and sunk  
by ocean steamships racing through the fogs.  
Usually they are upon the little crafts before  
their presence is realized, and as the smacks are  
but as cockboats beside these gigantic flyers, the  
jar of impact in sinking one is scarcely felt by  
the massive steel fabric, and smack and crew are  
sent to the bottom ere an effort can be made to  
save them. Never a year passes without several  
stanch "bankers" being sent to the bottom from  
this cause, and at present the French Govern-  
ment is urging an international conference with  
a view to having ocean steamers avoid the Grand  
Banks altogether, France having the largest  
fishing fleet there, and the annual death roll  
being an appalling one.



CODFISH ON A VESSEL'S DECK.

While fishing the bankers always lie at anchor, the shallows being but forty or fifty fathoms under water, and the crafts are moored by stout hempen cables, which prevent the bows being damaged by the ceaseless pitching of the hulls in the ground swell and also enable them to cut clear if any danger impends. During thick fogs and on dark nights they are supposed to sound horns and ring bells; but often when tired, after days of arduous toil, the crews disregard these precautions, preferring the risk of mishap to loss of sleep; and most of the tragedies among the banking fleet occur in the early morning hours, when vigilance is relaxed on liner and trawler alike, and when the veil of mist hides the menace of the oncoming juggernaut. On the racer's lofty decks no passengers are grouped, and the hapless creatures on the smack below are sent to their last account with none to tell the story of their dreadful fate.

Derelicts also frequently destroy bankers, the half-sunken hulls coming into violent contact with the fisher-boats and shattering these into a mere raffle of broken timbers; and colliding with icebergs and flocs causes the

loss of many more vessels. The Grand Banks are thickly studded with these crystal islets at all seasons, and as the smacks cruise about in quest of the "schools" of fish many a craft runs into a berg or a floe and is either sunk or desperately stricken, with grievous if not total loss of life.

The frightful storms which beset these waters from time to time are another potent source of tragedy among the Yankee bankmen. The Galveston hurricane spent its final fury on the Grand Banks and sent to the bottom over 20 vessels and 300 men. A single gale on Georges Bank has meant death for 165. The

6th of June storm, in 1886, destroyed 57 vessels of all nationalities and cost nearly 800 lives, while 40 smacks were cast ashore on the rugged coast of Newfoundland. When such storms occur vessels are often sunk at their moorings, with all hands, by a single mighty comber overwhelming them. Others drag their anchors, collide with consorts, and are quickly engulfed. Some are turned bottom up; others are dismantled and razed; more have their decks swept of crews



A TYPICAL CREW OF A GLOUCESTER FISHING VESSEL.



UNLOADING AND WEIGHING CODFISH IN THE HARBOR OF GLOUCESTER.

ecome derelicts; more escape after the amazing experiences. A few will make it, only, perhaps, to be wrecked with all in sight of their very homes; others run aground and perish with none to tell how, or rescued by some steamer along the great route many days after. For the past years Gloucester has averaged more than hundred lives annually lost from among her fleet from various causes. The *Cora*, a splendid new ship, never came back after twenty-two men; the *Emulator* struck north-shore reef and but two out of eight were rescued. Thus it goes, year after year, the Storm King taking his ample toll. These off-shore gales, when vessels are the sport of the elements, woe betide the luckless who are caught by the tempest afar in their dories at work upon their fish, for unless they can reach some sheltering harbor their doom is sealed. Trawls are long to which, at intervals of a yard, are attached smaller lines terminating in a hook that is baited to attract the fish. A trawl usually contains three thousand hooks, and is set in the great distance from the vessel, being moored at one end by an anchor and a buoy. The

trawls radiate from a vessel like spokes from a wheel-hub, and each trawl is "tended" by a dory containing two men, who bait the hooks daily after clearing them of their catch. A dory is a small flat-bottomed boat so constructed that several will sit into each other, thus saving space on the schooner's deck. No more hazardous pursuit could be imagined than that of these dorymen, remote from their smacks when storms beset them or blinding fogs enshroud.

Dories do, of course, occasionally survive these gales, and the men reach land or some passing craft, but the path of a storm can always be traced by the upturned dories and the dead bodies which attest its ravages; and the lot of a rescued doryman is not always a pleasant one, for he may have met mishaps which will maim him for life. Besides the ravages wrought by storm, dorymen are prone to another peril,—that caused by fogs, which shut down over the ocean in calm weather and blind these unfortunate men to the position of their own vessel or any others that may be near, and oftentimes doom the dorymates to the most awful suffering, or perhaps to perish miserably after enduring long days and nights of agony. When dorymen are thus befogged they endeavor to row to land, but

as often as not row away from it, for in the mist which envelops them they speedily lose all sense of locality and direction, as does one who is blindfolded. They toil on till their vigor is spent, and then, weak from hunger and thirst, cast themselves in their boat's bottom to wait for death, which during most of the year is preceded by the excruciating torture of frostbite as the extremities are seared with its touch in a region where ice and cold have their home.

This is unquestionably the most daunting aspect of the fishing industry, the knowledge that men are fog-encompassed daily and that a large percentage of them perish; and to face this possibility every time one enters a dory and recall the horrors which have been the lot of previous driftaways calls for no ordinary pluck, and proves these fisherfolk to be possessed of dauntless courage. The annals of no other seafaring pursuit can reveal such appalling experiences as those that have befallen driftaway dorymen, experiences which leave a lasting impression.

The winter herring fishery prosecuted by the Yankee trawlers on the Terranovan coast, and forming the chief bone of contention between them and the Newfoundland government, has a whole sheaf of dangers peculiarly its own and making it admittedly the most deadly branch of

the Gloucester industry. It is carried on during the winter months on a coast scourged by storms, blockaded with ice, and fringed with reefs which have proved the doom of many of the herring carriers. The vessels in making to or from their home port have to skirt the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland coast, and often are driven ashore there, with serious loss of life, or in driving through the ice-cumbered ocean they are at times forced bodily under by the strength of the tempest with which they battle.

With the thermometer away below zero, their sails freeze solid as plates of steel, their cordage gets rigid as bars of iron, their decks are thickly coated with gelid spray, and the crews have to cover their faces with flannel masks to withstand the stinging hail. In this guise the little crafts buffet their way along, now and again being swept by the waves and occasionally a man or two washed overboard, while the list of vessels wrecked in this venture, many of them with all hands, would exhaust a page of this publication. Some are crushed in the ice, others are driven on the rocks, more founder beyond soundings. A mishap to a vessel in winter in these waters means certain death, and the bederoll of the lost is perhaps the best tribute to the courage of those who still pursue the enterprise.



LONG LINES OF FISH DRYING ON THE RACKS.

# THE NEW ERA IN COLOMBIA.

BY FRANCIS P. SAVINIEN.

(Mr. Savinien writes from Yeguas, near Bogotá.)

THE United States of Colombia has entered upon an era of peace and progress. The Indian army has become a body of laborers. Soldiers are converted into sappers and employed in building or improving ways of communication. There is, as well as agitation, is beginning to receive general condemnation. It is true that there is little liberty. There is, however, less censure than formerly. Journals are abject and individuals mute. There is no free speech allowed. But there are few persons in prison for political reasons. The policy of the government has become that of abstention rather than restraint.

A judicious, if not generous, action, President Rafael Reyes has succeeded in harmonizing nearly all elements of the population. His administration is neither Liberal nor Conservative.

It is Nationalist. Placed in power by Conservatives and sustained by Liberals, his policy is to the former preserve order in the center of the country, and his implicit trust in the Liberals insures peace on the frontiers. He has

General Uribe-Uribe minister to Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, and General Herrera commander along the Venezuelan border, thus giving the highest diplomatic and military honors to Liberals. From Conservatives he has all his ministers (except Dr. Modesto Lleras, of the Department of Public Works), the governor of the capital district, and other officials for the center of government. His government is like that of Panama, the secession which made a policy of reconciliation prevalent in both countries.

## A NEW NATION FINANCIALLY.

A great aspiration of the Colombians to-day is the amortization of the paper currency. At a recently celebrated in the capital for the purpose, all the die-plates used for printing paper money were destroyed. No more mendicant currency will be allowed to enter into circulation.

This was not merely melodramatic play, as shown by another incident also indicating re-asserting powers in the Colombians. To relieve the country of the depressing specter of ragged money the government has organized the Central Bank, an institution of national character, with a capital of eight million dollars. The people

promptly subscribed forty million dollars, five times the sum required. This was indeed heroic, considering that their financial resources are limited. Because of the nation's enthusiasm, more banks will be organized, one for each department of the republic, as branches of the Central Bank, and amortization will be accomplished within a short time.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES OF THE BOGOTÁ GOVERNMENT.

Without injury to the interests of private parties, now exploiting them under lease from the nation, the government is taking measures to make the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscués aid the finances. Originally leased for a nominal rent (because of a misconception as to their value), and since proved through development to be the richest in the world, these mines have just been re-leased so as to produce for the nation between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 annually. The price of emeralds is constantly rising, though production increases prodigiously. Hence, the revenues must grow, monopolistic restriction by government preventing overproduction and the corresponding depreciation in price. So fabulously rich are the mines that orders for a ton of stones at a time can be filled.

Other mineral industries are thriving. A concession has been granted to an American company for the exploitation of coal mines near Rio Hacha, from which it is agreed that Colombia will receive royalties on no less than one million tons of coal per year. The coal, moreover, is within easy reach of the New York market. By new arrangements, the salt mines of Zipaquirá will produce an annual income of \$4,000,000 to the government.

Colombia's present attitude toward Americans is dignified and commendatory. Though scarcely meriting favorable treatment, they are preferred to other foreigners in the republic, and they obtain nearly all the concessions granted to aliens. They are as welcome in Colombia as they were before the secession of Panama, and it is chiefly they who have charge of constructive work throughout the country. Two railroads of importance are being constructed by Americans. One of these, from Buenaventura, on the Pacific, to Bogotá, by way of Cali, will no doubt

result in a thorough development of the Cauca Valley, and reduce the time of travel between the capital and the ocean from twelve days to forty-eight hours; the other, from the Gulf of Darien to Medellin, the second city in the republic, will place a rich region in touch with commerce. The country to be traversed by the roads is elevated, and suitable for an industrial population, insuring colonization, which must start from the head waters of rivers. Employment is thereby given to twenty thousand men.

As a result of all this constructive work, gold fields will be developed. Once made accessible, the Choco region will be filled with prospectors. With the enactment of laws similar to those prevailing in the Western American States, a great increase in the mining population will soon be brought about, and even a mining boom, "on the American plan," must occur. Important discoveries of gold will certainly be made. The purpose of President Reyes is to develop the country, and he realizes that mines are the best agents for the introduction of immigration on a large scale. The mining laws of Colombia, already the most liberal in South America, will be still further improved. Very probably the coinage tax will be abolished. The export tax on bar gold has been abolished, and before long mining will be made an untaxed industry.

#### COLOMBIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

To insure peace with neighboring nations, General Uribe, the new minister to Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, will strive to bring about an amicable adjustment of the dispute with Brazil over boundaries. His mission, propitiously begun, will most probably be successfully concluded. Friction with Ecuador over questions of limits, reduced temporarily, cannot again become dangerous.

Relations with Venezuela are being made more cordial. Six months ago, President Cas-

tro, of the latter country, proposed that the quarrel over the Goajira territory be terminated by arrangements for arbitration, and President Reyes has met him more than half-way. A few months ago, telegraphic communications, severed four years ago, were reestablished between Venezuela and Colombia, and there are prospects of an immediate resumption of diplomatic

transactions between the two countries. The appointment of Gen. Miguel Herrera, as one of the immediate results of the work of her special confidential agent to Venezuela, Dr. J. T. Diaz Granados, indicates that Colombia is willing to have a minister represent her in Caracas.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES.

Through the utilization of her water power, Colombia could surprise the world more than by any other form of development. The volume and fall of her cascades, rapids, and cataracts exceed those of any other land. At a distance of less than 100 miles from Bogotá the Cauca River descends 6,800 feet in the

course of 65 miles, and the Magdalena 7,500 feet in 68 miles. As their extraordinary descent is not abrupt, being at no place marked by a precipitate fall, it will be necessary to construct canals of great length to make their vast forces available in full for commercial and industrial purposes; but the reward possible is so great that the expenditures involved are comparatively insignificant. Railroad companies, with American capital, are now negotiating with the government for concessions to exploit these two rivers for the purpose of securing motive power.

As though careful that nothing should be lacking to make of Colombia the electric manufacturing nation of the future, nature has provided the country with coal fields wherever water power may be wanting. The Cauca, Magdalena, and other immense rivers have their sources in or near the stupendous elevation of land known as the Massif. This is the Tibet of South America—the roof of the continent. It is



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PRESIDENT RAFAEL REYES, OF COLOMBIA.

untouched coffer of nature. Unpopulated unexplored, it offers to the adventurous, big, and hardy element of humanity a new world, enlarged ten times. There is incalculable wealth of gold, silver, copper, iron, and metals stored within it. To reach these, ingenuity will be severely tested. Intriguing engineering problems must be solved. But means of solution are at hand, and Colombian intelligence will be quickened by the task.

#### SOME OF THE LEADING PRODUCTS.

Last year, Colombia made a new record in the production of coffee. Owing to losses of the crop in Brazil, the price of coffee has risen largely, and more to the advantage of Colombia

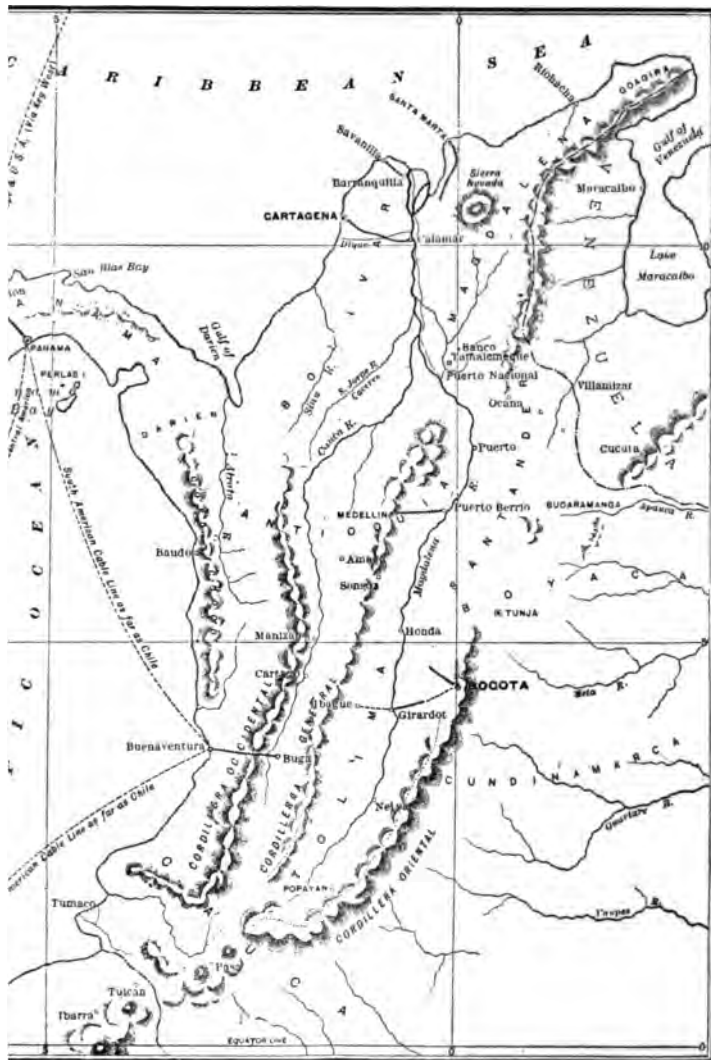
than any other South American country. Because of the steady depreciation in the price of coffee, the rest of the continent has been limiting production, while Colombia has been augmenting it at an unprecedented rate. This year, Colombian coffee-growers, after four years of cultivation, find the millions of coffee trees planted by them in the Magdalena Valley, the department of Cundinamarca, and the Cucuta Valley yielding from one to two pounds of beans apiece. According to official estimates, \$5,000,000 worth of coffee will be exported through the port of Barranquilla this year, \$2,000,000 through Cartagena, \$2,000,000 from Cucuta, and \$1,000,000 from other ports. Within two years, Venezuela, now ranking next to Brazil, will give place to

Colombia as a coffee-producer. After 1896, the value of the coffee output diminished 10 per cent. a year progressively until 1904, when the value of all exported was about one-third as much as in 1896. The present year will undoubtedly show an increase of 40 per cent. over 1904, and though next year may not maintain the advance, no retrocession can occur within five years. Steady development may be expected until the coffee-growing industry is restored to prosperity.

Cacao is one of the most valuable articles of export from Colombia, ranking fourth among them in importance. Since 1898 the production has increased 800 per cent., assuming such proportions as to interest the nation at large. The advance for this year compares favorably with that of the decade. A crisis must occur in the cacao trade, it is believed; but if it is avoided for five years it cannot be of much consequence to Colombians.

There is a steady demand for Colombian quinine, the best in the world, and the article is one of the most profitable exported from the country.

Exportation of cattle and



COLOMBIA, SHOWING SITUATION IN RELATION TO THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.



hides is stationary. This year will show a slight diminution. Cartagena, the principal port for shipment, will have about \$1,400,000 to her credit for the transportation of cattle, and \$200,000 for the exportation of hides. The total value of hides exported from the country for the year will be, approximately, \$1,200,000.

Lumber and dyewoods, very important products, both for tonnage and value, are being exported in increased quantities year by year. But this year will in no way prove notable. Profits are being reduced, owing to the competition of other countries. Nearly all orders are from American buyers, who are showing Panama and the Maracaibo region more favors year by year, causing the Colombian output to be restricted, though not reduced. Dividivi and guayacan are the most valuable woods. The supply of timber is very accessible, and for existing industrial needs is inexhaustible.

Last year, tobacco worth \$1,895,000 was exported. According to official estimates, the value of the exported tobacco for the year should have been \$2,700,000.

Gold is one of the principal exports. From Barranquilla, the chief port for shipments, \$1,747,183 worth of the yellow metal has been sent abroad during the year 1905 in the form of bars

and dust, and \$87,000 in coin. From the same port, silver in refined bars and bullion worth \$390,986 has been exported. That the production of platinum,—found, as a rule, in conjunction with gold,—is increasing is indicated by an exportation of \$4,129 worth of the metal.

It is difficult to estimate the Colombian production of metals, since gold is permitted to leave the country freely, excepting in the form of coin. Some Colombians assert that the output is \$10,000,000 annually. As few records are kept of the yield of the leading gold-mining district, Marmato, or of the rich department of Antioquia, the government's estimate of \$3,000,000 is evidently too low. It is safe to say that the production of gold for all Colombia is about \$5,000,000 per year, and the silver production about \$2,000,000.

At least \$750,000 worth of rubber is produced per year. It is all exported, and is not accounted for to the authorities.

The exportation of drugs for the year will amount to over \$100,000.

#### HOW THE TRADE BALANCE STANDS.

Total exportations for 1905 will be, approximately, \$17,000,000. Of these, 16 per cent. go to Germany, 17 to France, 20 to England, and



THE WATER-FRONT AT HONDA, THE PORT OF BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA.

n prize expresses confidence that improved ing will carry with it better supervision, possible by improved records.

#### WHAT FACTS ARE NEGLIGIBLE ?

uperintendent's annual report shows what ficer thinks the public ought to be told, haps what it insists upon knowing, about iciency and that of the schools he super-

A financial report made by the Board of tion shows what the directors believe they der obligation to tell, or what they want mmunity to know, about their efficiency ctors. Records, on the other hand, show he teacher, principal, division superintend- perintendent, director, or fiscal officer feels himself needs to know in order to be effi-

Conversely, such facts as are not matter of represent knowledge that the responsible are not conscious of needing. The cate- wide. When the United States census to- children of school age gives neither the or who are subject to school laws nor those ay reasonably be expected to attend school, rector advertises that he does not regard facts as necessary. The New York Board ucation has kept no property ledger and trolling accounts because neither commis- nor auditor has hitherto seen the necessity.\*

#### ENTIAL FACTS WANTING FOR NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

last published report of the city superin- t—for the school year ending July 31, -shows, as do the original records, that

the Board of Superintendents have not hereto- fore deemed it necessary or advisable for the superintendents, their subordinates, the commis- sioners, or the public to know : The number of unregistered children who ought to be in school ; percentage of attendance on enrollment in the elementary schools, why the number in the first grade fell from 88,000 to 58,000 from June, 1904, to June, 1905 ; number of sittings by grades provided for in buildings projected ; what schools and what grades contain children of ab- normal age in September and October, or on more typical days than June 30 ; what percent- age are taking for the second or third time sub- jects passed satisfactorily ; what are the "ingeni- ous methods" employed by some principals to abolish the "lock step," whether and when they are to be made general ; in what schools and classes newly arrived immigrant children regis- tered last fall, how many could not be taught in the English language ; whether pupils starting five or ten years ago on part time are behind or ahead of those who started with a full day ; whether the "enriched curriculum" holds chil- dren in the higher grades who would otherwise drop out, or whether it discourages large num- bers ; whether there is not evidence in other schools than Elm Street that the so-called fads strengthen the three R's and obviously give pow- er to the pupil instead of taking time without adequate return for energy expended ; the school standing of the thousands of undernourished chil- ren for whom free lunches are asked ; what is being done for the tens of thousands of children found recently to be in serious need of medical

he following excerpts from the annual reports published, respectively, by the New York and Chicago school de- s illustrate important differences in the methods pursued in tabulating attendance statistics. The first excerpt the New York summary of high-school attendance :

	Average, 1903-04.	Register, 1904-05.	Per cent. of increase.	Per cent. of decrease.
Clinton.....	2,337	1,901	.....	18.7
chool of Commerce.....	1,117	1,450	29.8	....

marked contrast with the above is the careful statistical record of the attendance at Chicago high schools as set the report for the school year 1902-03 :

High schools.	Average daily membership.					Average daily attendance.					Per cent. of attendance.					Promotions by grades.				
	Ninth Grade.	Tenth Grade.	Eleventh Grade.	Twelfth Grade.	Totals.	Ninth Grade.	Tenth Grade.	Eleventh Grade.	Twelfth Grade.	Totals.	Ninth Grade.	Tenth Grade.	Eleventh Grade.	Twelfth Grade.	Totals.	Ninth Grade.	Tenth Grade.	Eleventh Grade.	Graduates.	Totals.
.....	159.7	85.7	78.2	70.6	384.2	151.3	80.6	64.2	65.7	361.8	94.7	94.	94.1	93.	94.2	110	33	37	66	246
.....	110.7	74.5	28.7	49.3	263.2	103.5	69.4	26.	45.3	244.2	93.5	93.1	90.6	91.9	92.8	88	62	24	43	217
ood.....	457.4	239.1	139.7	143.8	979.5	429.	225.2	132.4	138.5	935.1	93.8	94.4	95.1	96.3	94.4	284	136	105	118	643

or dental care; extent to which sickness explains 64,000 daily absences of registered pupils and 169,000 daily absences of enrolled pupils; whether the increase of 4.4 per cent. in the average attendance is due largely to the increase of 14.1 in enrolled pupils dropped from the register; what schools have playgrounds, and why new schools are being built without playgrounds, roof-gardens, baths, and auditoriums; percentage of absence, truancy, failure to win promotion, per class, per grade, per school, per district; whether truants, non-attendants, and children illegally employed are first reported by teachers, by truant officers, or by social workers; why seventy-seven attendance officers, declared to be overworked, return to school but one truant each per day, and one non-attendant per week, and one child illegally employed per fortnight; efficiency ranking of teacher, principal, attendance officer, division superintendent; how one month compares with another, this year with last, as to essentials; *per capita* cost of giving a pupil a year in the eighth-grade grammar or first-year high school; *per capita* cost of so-called "fads and frills;" how the 6,656 persons were selected whose postal-card vote in support of singing, manual training, sewing, and cooking are cited as the "popular vote overwhelmingly in favor of such teaching;" why all expense of superintendence is charged against elementary schools alone, the amount per pupil; how for two years budgetary controversies have retarded the growth of evening schools, popular lectures, vacation schools, and recreation centers.\*

#### ILLUSTRATION OF CONTROL THROUGH RECORDS.

The foregoing is but a partial list of essential facts not made known to the public, without which it is impossible either to understand school problems or to prove school progress. The mea-

ger facts called for by existing records are not properly classified, nor do they become available during the year whose condition they describe. Of what use is it to know to-day that on June 30, last year, 32 per cent. of the children in the elementary schools were above extreme normal age if we cannot tell the condition to-day? How records may be made to teach lessons, save time, and point out omissions and weaknesses is shown in the office of the supervisor of public lectures, Henry M. Leipziger. Every morning he receives a report on the lectures of the evening before, each fact is posted, as are bank entries, with others of its kind, and, like a banker, Mr. Leipziger can tell at the close of each day the standing of his department,—whether an audience liked Professor A.'s lecture, the special interest of Center 59, or the cost of an illustrated lecture on physics, for fee, transportation, attendants, and supplies. A similar system applied throughout the New York schools—as has already been shown by certain progressive principals working independently—would revolutionize standards of efficiency for teaching and supervision within a month, would show where economies are possible, and how, if at all, the curriculum needs strengthening.

#### CLEARING HOUSE FOR SCHOOL FACTS.

But the best possible system of records for the pedagogical department of a school system would be incomplete unless compared with adequate records of equipment and expense. In a large city like New York, it is too much to expect that the superintendent's office keep a duplicate record of sites, playgrounds, buildings, repairs, supplies. Even if practicable, it would involve very great expense. Yet he needs that information, otherwise he cannot cooperate properly with the superintendents of supplies, build-

\* In exhibiting the cost of evening schools, the New York report leaves out of account the expenditures for supplies, lighting, fuel, janitor service, repairs, etc., and includes only the salaries of principals and teachers and the district superintendent in charge:

Salaries as above stated. Expenditure, General School Fund.	Average attendance. Term, 1904-05.	Cost <i>per capita</i> .
\$493,910.60	33,647	\$14.67

The Chicago report, on the other hand, includes all the items of expense incurred for the maintenance of evening schools, as follows:

For teachers.	For janitors and engineers.	For fuel, light, and incidentals.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.		Cost per pupil per evening.
				On total enrollment.	On average attendance.	
\$95,744.25	\$5,475.55	\$11,698.53	\$112,918.33	\$6.36	\$14.67	\$9.154

niters, etc. To-day it is possible for the committee on Sites or the Committee on Buildings to locate a school in such a place and to erect a building with such defects that the educational efficiency will never be reached. A district superintendent, by failing to obtain necessary information, may compel the Department of Supplies to be wasteful. It is possible for the Department of Supplies, without the knowledge of the executive head of the school system or its governing body, so to hamper the delivery of supplies that the teaching staff cannot properly do its work. In fact, the mistakes of accident and of maladjustment are numerous as though a railroad company were to start a freight train, an express train, a mail train, a passenger party, a pay car, and a wrecker on several points on a single track without a dispatcher. If, as the special committee board recommended, facts were centralized, classified, and studied when centralized, departments could keep out of one another's way and come to one another's help by means of reports received directly from the central office which would be at all times informed as to the needs and activities of each department.

A clearing house is considered quite invaluable by every large corporation. For instance, the city of New York, its mayor, comptroller, and taxpayer, must settle the most important school problems on the basis of general information. The attitude of many toward facts is recently expressed by a commissioner who said, "I can always get information when I go out," little realizing that a proper system would send facts to him.

#### PRIORITY OF STATE OVER CITY REPORTS.

In respect to school records, as in so many other matters, the fact should be emphasized that New York differs from the majority of cities in the magnitude of interests involved, being somewhat more conscious of changes.

A Boston educator recently consoled a New York teacher for having the "back-pupil problem, which, fortunately, does not exist in Boston," yet, according to the United States Commissioner of Education, Boston has a higher percentage of children above normal than New York,—a situation that adequate reports would have disclosed years ago. Philadelphia awoke to the fact last year that her schools had suffered grievously for her contentment. City superintendents, whether in Springfield, Massachusetts, Spokane, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, have much to learn from the reports of superintendents of instruction, who in the last ten years made progressive use of their

vast powers to prescribe forms of school record. Yet even they put in one group for school-census purposes children too young and too old to go to school, those who must with those who may,—the ages four to twenty-one, for example, being of no greater administrative service than the ages two to fifty. It is possible to learn as to Utah what is not known in Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, or Michigan,—the number of children promoted, demoted, and continued in classes for all schools of the State; but even in Utah's admirable report the absence of percentages and of rankings obscures the valuable lessons contained in its tables. In most instances, inadequate reports must be attributed to failure on the part of teachers to see clearly that adequate records would help their own class or their own school; in comparatively few cities have teachers or school officers actually opposed effective publicity.

#### SCHOOL RECORDS SHOULD REVEAL SOCIAL NEEDS.

In delaying the adoption of adequate records and accounts, educators, whether in New York or in other cities, must have overlooked the important fact that a system which fails to disclose weakness, inefficiency, and unsatisfied needs must also conceal strength, efficiency, and progress; to oppose revision is, therefore, to deny a school system the privilege of proving its true worth and of securing the generous financial and moral support to which it is entitled. A searchlight directed upon every city from its educational headquarters, and from educational bureaus of State and nation, will reveal social needs that otherwise escape notice; will, by prompt notice of children, families, and districts needing attention, materially strengthen every private and public child-saving agency and render the schools themselves more efficient in preventing ignorance, truancy, crime, and dependence. One negligent New York truant officer, or one Philadelphia teacher who fails to tell of truancy because "the truant makes trouble," can manufacture work for a score of child-saving agencies; indifference to children illegally employed will furnish relief societies with clients for generations to come. If the highest purpose of the public school is to teach citizenship rather than scholarship, to develop moral, industrial, and civic efficiency, what better first step than for teacher and director to practise what they teach, and discharge their duty as trustees by rendering account of their stewardship in such a way as to make possible and necessary the hearty, because intelligent, coöperation of their community in support of every demonstrably sound, efficient school policy?

# THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE: ITS ACHIEVEMENT AND ITS NEEDS.

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

**T**HE only business operated by the United States Government to-day—and that by explicit provision of the national constitution—is the post-office. In the number of persons employed, moreover, this is the largest business concern in the country. Just how vast are its operations and how almost marvelous has been its growth may be seen in the development of the New York Post-Office since the first year of Washington's Presidency. The average receipts of the New York office for just a little over half a day, during 1905, exceeded the entire receipts of the national post-office during the year 1789. The gross revenue of this metropolitan office for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, exceeded by a good margin the combined receipts of Alabama, Mississippi, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Maine, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. It exceeded by more than one and a half millions of dollars the combined postal revenues of Boston, San Francisco, St. Louis, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati.

New York did a larger postal business in that year than the whole State of Illinois, including Chicago; than Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; than Massachusetts, including Boston.

Station O, one of the thirty-seven branches of the New York office, has a greater gross revenue than the post-office at Buffalo or Milwaukee; the receipts of Station P exceed those of Milwaukee by about fifteen thousand dollars; while the business transacted at four other branch stations is greater than the business of the post-offices in many of the larger cities of the country. The territory covered by the New York Post-Office embraces only the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The postal needs of other parts of the greater city are served by independent post-offices, ranging in importance from Brooklyn, with its annual revenue of two millions, to Bayside, N. Y., with a revenue of a little over two thousand. The gross revenues of the post-offices in the greater city aggregate \$18,537,776.98.

The New York Post-Office is capable of a better, greater, achievement even than it now accomplishes, and it was for this task of modernizing, improving, and building up that President Roosevelt appointed Mr. William R. Willcox to be Postmaster. It is of Mr. Willcox's problem and his plans for its solution that this article purposes to speak.

## POSTMASTER WILLCOX'S TASK.

It should be remembered that the New York Post-Office is not only the center for the distribution of the vast amount of mail matter addressed to citizens in the metropolis and written by them to persons in the city and other portions of the country. It is also the gateway through which the tremendous amount of postal matter of all kinds from abroad is sent out to every portion of our own country, and the funnel through which almost all the letters, papers, and packages must pass from the United States to the rest of the world, particularly to Europe. Its problem is to meet these two demands expeditiously, adequately, and with the least possible error.

Topographically, we have this field: New York is a long city, with its transportation system not radiating, spoke-like, from a center to the outlying districts, but running, spinal-column fashion, from one end to the other, north and south, a large, if not the largest, portion of the suburban traffic entering and leaving laterally, by means of ferries or bridges over two wide rivers. Almost all oversea travel reaches New York near the lower end of the "spine." Keeping these facts of topography in mind, and remembering, furthermore, that the conditions of passenger transportation are also the conditions of mail transportation, we are able to see the main factors in the problem that confronts the New York Post-Office.

The public is apt to forget, in its impatience over some delay in the delivering of mail, just what a tremendous task the New York Post-Office is actually accomplishing, and how well this is being done. The really wonderful achievement in handling the vast quantities of mail, with its vastness and difficulty, is not realized by the citizen of our metropolis or of the country at large. In the collection and delivery of

in the registry of letters and parcels, and handling of money orders the operations post-office in New York are of vast extent of vital significance to the American people daily.

#### SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

Using the official figures for last year in the case of the collection and distribution of mail, and some interesting facts. During that year, the city delivery department collected and delivered, in round numbers, a billion and five hundred million pieces of mail matter. More than nine hundred millions' worth of stamps and post-cards

old. The entire revenue from the sale of stamps and other pieces of matter aggregated \$16,000,000. On an average, two and one-half million letters and post-cards per day are sent from New York (originating in the city and in transit through it), and more than two million registered, making a total of one and a half million handled every twenty-four hours. Besides the vast quantities of papers, circulars and books.

New York Post-Office with its more than fifty-eight hundred employees, is not included on the centralized plan operating in the large cities of continental Europe. Like the London

system, it consists of a general office with a number of branch offices, each of which is almost separate and independent a center in the matter of collections and deliveries as if it were a city itself. A few primary facts about its organization may not be entirely familiar even to New Yorkers. There are thirty-seven of these stations in the metropolis, designated by letters of the alphabet and by locality names. Mail matter is assorted and bagged for these stations by clerks on incoming ships and trains as though they were separate cities. Collectors and carriers operate from these stations and registry and money-order business is conducted at them. Their work is supplemented

by two hundred and ten sub-stations,—located chiefly in drug stores,—at which regular post-office business is done, but which are not centers for the collection and delivery of mail.

#### ANALYSIS OF A WEEK'S MAIL.

It will be interesting, just here, before considering the delivery of mail matter, to analyze a little the character of the mail deposited in New York for distribution in other sections of the city or for dispatch to outside points.

In order to ascertain just what proportion of the mail posted in the city is intended for local delivery and what portion for distribution outside

the city limits, the Postmaster directed that for one week (January 22 to 28, last) all pieces of mail matter be counted. The figures for the entire city showed that during the period of seven days in question there were received by "drops" (meaning at the stations themselves) 3,241,496 letters, circulars, and postal cards for local city delivery. For distribution outside of New York, the figures were 8,025,738. By collections from street boxes, 4,398,342 were received for local delivery, and 6,332,596 for distribution outside, making a total of 7,639,838 for city delivery, and a total of 14,358,334 for outside distribution.



HON. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK.

Thirty-five per cent. of the total was for delivery within the limits of New York. Dividing the city up into business and residence districts, it was found that from the business district (including the General Post-Office and the Wall Street, Jay Street, and A, P, S, and V branch stations) there were received, by drops and collections, 2,403,516 for local city delivery, and 7,739,530 for distribution. Twenty-four per cent. of this total was addressed to persons residing in the city. In the residential districts, the totals were: for local city delivery, 5,236,322, and for distribution, 6,618,804. Forty-four per cent. of this total was for delivery within the city. It is interesting to note the

fact that more letters, postal cards, and circulars were dropped at Station D (the REVIEW OF REVIEWS' branch station) than at any other station in the city. The next largest amount was deposited at Stations O and Madison Square, which are also centers for publishing houses. The stations having the highest percentage of mail destined for local city delivery were found to be K and T, with 63 per cent. Station K is on the upper East Side, and Station T is in the Bronx. The station showing the largest percentage of mail destined for delivery outside of the city was Station V, with 81 per cent., which takes in the territory around Canal Street and West Broadway.

These facts will make intelligible the scheme of collection and delivery, which is, of course, adjusted to suit the demands of different districts, the frequency being determined chiefly by the density of population.

#### WHAT THE NEW YORK OFFICE ACCOMPLISHES.

The number of different operations constantly necessary to handle incoming and outgoing mail in a post-office like the metropolitan is almost legion. Even after the postal clerks on incoming trains and steamers have done their best in the matter of assortment, there still remains a stupendous amount of labor in sorting. Besides the main tasks of separating the different classes of mail and then regrouping it for city, outside domestic, and foreign distribution, there is the underpaid matter to be rated, the unmailable pieces to be weeded out, and the custom-house and Dead Letter Office to be remembered. The registry and money-order departments are, of course, practically separate offices.

The men who perform these multitudinous operations for many hours a day, quickly and accurately, are hard-working and conscientious. They spend more energy and brain power for Uncle Sam than many a business man whose income is ten times as large. They are all underpaid. Entering the service as "substitutes," at first only to take the places of absentees, or in cases of emergency, they are first detailed to "face-up" on the "drop" or collection tables,—arranging letters one way, face front, so as to permit of the stamps being canceled by the machines. The private citizen little realizes the extent of this operation alone, or the amount of trouble he causes when he—and several thousand others—affixes the stamp on any portion of the letter but the upper right hand corner.

The first regular task of the postal clerk is that of "separating,"—assorting letters for different States or large cities. For the proper performance of this duty he is required to study

a scheme of distribution for a certain State or section of the United States. After he becomes proficient in this work, he is promoted, in cases of vacancies or to meet the exigencies of the service, to be a "distributor." These clerks are examined on the duties performed by them, semi-annually, and a minimum of 95 per cent. is expected from each. In most cases they make 99 per cent. or over. The salaries of these men, however, vary from only \$700 to \$1,400 per annum, depending upon their efficiency and length of time in service.

To get some idea of what is required of a distributor, look at these facts: The State of Pennsylvania has 5,284 post-offices, for which 233 "separations" are made at the New York office. The State of New York has 3,720 post-offices, assorted into 423 "separations." On some of the other cases,—for example, the "South and West" letter case (No. 1),—clerks are required to learn the "distribution" for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Virginia; on the "South and West" case (No. 2), they are required to distribute for the States of Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the city of Philadelphia; on the "South and West" (No. 3), for the States of Illinois, Texas, and California.

#### THE VAST MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

The extent of the business transacted annually by the money-order department of the New York Post-Office is almost incredible. The first money-order convention between the United States and a foreign government was that with Switzerland, in 1867. Arrangements were made with Great Britain and Germany at about the same time. It is now possible to send money to and receive it from almost every civilized country in the world, with the single exception of Spain. To some portions of the globe, however, money can only be sent indirectly. For example, to India, orders must be sent through London and reissued at the British capital. During the last calendar year, the "transactions" (as the operations of sending and receiving money are termed) aggregated \$339,669,830.90. This was an increase of \$57,413,587.13 over the business of the calendar year 1904. During 1905, money orders aggregating \$2,323,387 were sent to foreign countries from the New York Post-Office, and orders aggregating \$303,938 were received from foreign countries. That is, more than seven times as much was sent from New York as was received. The largest number of orders go to Great Britain, but the largest amount of money is sent to Italy. During 1905, orders aggregating \$11,092,466.60 were sent to that country. Austria-Hungary comes next in





WHERE TWO MILLION LETTERS ARE SORTED EVERY DAY.  
(The distributing-room in the New York Post-Office.)

order of amount sent. For the week ending February 24, last, more than 11,000 orders were made out to Great Britain, aggregating \$155,726.59. During the same period, 5,800 orders were sent to Italy, aggregating \$235,375.96. To Austria-Hungary, during this week, a total of \$226,175.33 was sent. For the entire week, 41,900 orders were sent, aggregating \$941,572.

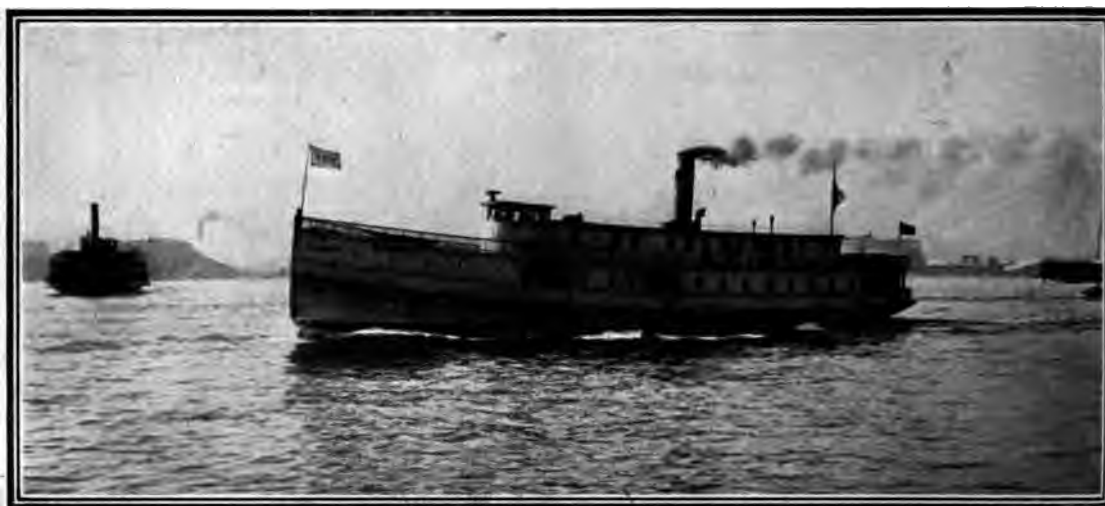
Besides its regular function of transmitting money for private individuals, the money-order department of the New York Post-Office is a postal clearing house, cashing drafts for postmasters in other cities. It is the only office having a letter-of-credit account at banks, and it shares with Chicago only the distinction of being a depository for all surplus money-order funds. It carries on its general financial business through the Sub-Treasury, on Wall Street, buying bills of exchange to settle foreign claims from brokers who offer bids daily.

#### REGISTRY AND INQUIRY DEPARTMENTS.

In the registered-mail department one gets a most impressive demonstration of the care taken by the Government to insure the safe delivery of registered pieces, a security which is well worth the extra eight cents paid for it. During 1905, more than fourteen and a half million pieces of registered mail were handled in the

New York office. The fees alone on these amounted to more than \$187,000. Every clerk who handles a registered piece must give a receipt, and the most extraordinary precautions are taken in pouching, transporting, and keeping records.

In one very important phase of its work the metropolitan post-office excels the services in any other city of the world. In the Inquiry and Dead Letter Department at the general office a most interesting and varied task is accomplished. All the undirected, misdirected, insufficiently stamped, unclaimed, and unmailable pieces of mail pass through this department. Last year there were received more than 72,000 inquiries for missing mail. Fifty-five per cent. of these were recovered or accounted for. Nearly 3,000,000 pieces were sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. More than a million and a quarter of letters misdirected by the senders were forwarded, the correct addresses having been supplied by the alert, experienced clerks in this department. Often considerable ingenuity, as well as linguistic and geographical knowledge, is required to guess what the sender meant to write. Another interesting phase of this department's work is the locating of owners or consignees of money found loose in the mails. Last year more than 6,500 different sums were found in amounts ranging from a cent to two thousand dollars.



BRINGING NEW YORK'S FOREIGN MAIL UP THE BAY.  
(The *Postmaster-General*, the boat of the New York Post-Office.)

#### NEW YORK'S FUNCTION IN THE POSTAL SCHEME.

New York is the main gateway to the United States, and the New York Post-Office is the national mail funnel. The bulk of the Canadian foreign mail—incoming and outgoing—passes through New York and is handled—in bags—by the New York Post-Office. When Europeans write to Australasian points, almost all their letters pass, in bulk, through New York and are dispatched, *via* our transcontinental railroads, through San Francisco, to their destinations. Much of the European mail for the Far East, for Mexico, and for South America finds that the American metropolis marks one stage of its journey.

In order to save for the European mail the time lost by the incoming transatlantic liners in coming up New York Bay and worrying through the formalities of docking and passing customs officials, every steamer carrying mail is met at Quarantine by the boat of the New York Post-Office, which bears the appropriate title of the *Postmaster-General*.

Most of the mail comes on the English liners (the *Cunard* and the *White Star*). A good deal, however, is brought by the *Hamburg-American* and *North German Lloyd* boats, and some by the *American*, *French*, and *Italian* lines. An average mail consists of from 2,000 to 2,500 bags, each of which contains from 500 to 6,000 "pieces." A large mail would consist of more than 3,000 bags, the largest ever received being 3,470. As soon as the mail-carrying steamer leaves the other side, a cable notice is sent to the New York Post-Office stating the number

of bags she carries. The postal boat meets her at Quarantine, after having been notified of the time of her arrival at Sandy Hook. Coming alongside of the ocean greyhound at the same time as the doctor and the revenue cutter (which is usually the case), the liner stops, and the mail is transferred through a large canvas chute, the capacity of the *Postmaster-General* being 4,000 bags. A clerk on the ship "tallies out," while an employee of the New York postal boat "tallies in." When reckonings agree, receipt is exchanged. Sometimes, if the liner is late and the quarantine and government officials have already been satisfied, the big ship and the postal boat, lashed together, proceed up the bay under half speed, transferring mail as they go.

The postal boat meets, on an average, six steamers a week. The English, German, and American liners have what is known as the *sea-post service*, by which English, German, and American clerks sort the mail during the voyage, so that when the bags arrive at New York they already contain the distributed mail in proper shape for dispatch *via* the different railroads, or for the last stage of their journey over another steamship line. As the bags drop into the postal boat they are sorted into groups, so that when the *Postmaster-General* reaches its dock these bags are arranged in different piles.—one for the *Pennsylvania Railroad*, destined for the West, Southwest, and South; another for the *Grand Central Station*, destined for the West, Northwest, Canada, and *trans-Pacific points*; and still another for *local city distribution*. Even though the great liner usually beats the postal boat to the dock, it is found that the little

vessel saves from two to fifteen hours in the dispatch of mails. She has no docking or customs formalities to go through, and even the gain of an hour at the dock (whence the mail is carried on wagons to the General Post-Office) may mean a gain of from two to twelve hours in the transcontinental distribution. A specific example of the speed with which mail is transferred from a big liner is furnished by the case of the White Star steamer *Baltic*, on March 9.

The postal boat met the liner at Quarantine at 7:20 A. M. By 9:30,—two hours and ten minutes,—all the mails, consisting of 2,870 bags, had been taken off and the seven miles to the dock (Pier 13, North River) covered. An analysis of this mail showed that eighteen large double-van loads, consisting of 1,354 bags, were sent to the General Post-Office in one hour and fifty minutes, consuming about five and one-half minutes per load. All of these bags had to be opened and the contents distributed for final dispatch. Nine large double vans were sent direct to the Grand Central Station with 880 bags for dispatch by trains *via* the New York Central and the New Haven railroads. One hundred and seventy eight bags were sent in one large van to the Foreign Branch Station, with transit mails. The mail boat then proceeded to the Pennsylvania depot, Jersey City, where 458 sacks were unloaded for dispatch by trains over that road. The entire transfer of 2,870 bags consumed four hours and forty minutes, requiring 28 vans in New York, and the equivalent of 6 in Jersey City, making a total of 34 large double vans to effect the entire transfer.

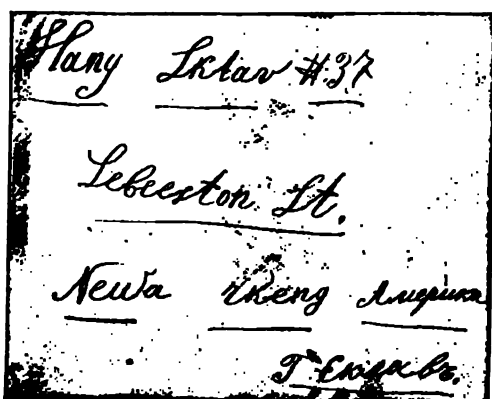
#### COMPARISON WITH LONDON, BERLIN, AND PARIS.

How does the New York Post-Office compare in efficiency and amount of work accomplished with the post-offices of the large capitals

of the world? A careful examination of the equipment and operation in the three great capitals of the Old World—London, Paris, and Berlin—is encouraging to the New Yorker in many respects, and somewhat discouraging in others. The efficiency of postal facilities is, beyond a doubt, dependent upon the rapidity of communication attainable within the city. The speed of incoming trains and vessels is a fixed quantity, and must be reckoned with as such by the metropolitan office. The problem is to reach the local centers of distribution quickly. One of the largest, if not the largest, factor in communication is, of course, the topographical one. Each city has its own problems, determined by its location, area, nearness to water, railroad



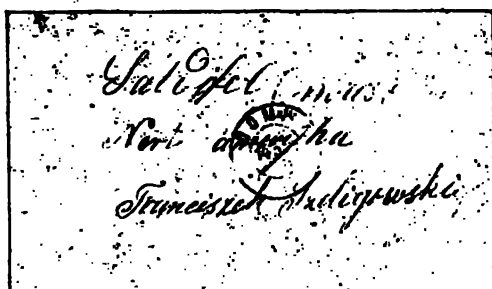
THE NEW YORK POSTAL BOAT TAKING EUROPEAN MAIL FROM AN INCOMING LINER.



"Livingston Street, Newark, N. J."



Sent to the Dead Letter Office.



"South Deerfield, Mass."

#### SOME PROBLEMS FOR THE INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

(In the first letter, the address of which is photographed above, the puzzle which has been solved by the Inquiry Department clerk arises from the fact that "Newark" is spelled "Newarke" and "N. J." has become "ng" and connected with the last letters of "Newarke." The second specimen is one of those absurd addresses which are often received. The sender, in France, evidently copied a message at the end of his friend's letter. "Good Night, Sweet Heart," mistaking it, in his ignorance of English, for the address to which he should reply. In the last case, the expert repeated the syllables "Saldifel, Mass.," a number of times, and his training evolved the sounds of "South Deerfield, Mass." Nos. 1 and 3 were forwarded to the correct addresses. No. 2, of course, went to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington.)

communication, and other factors. Taking into account all of these, and admitting the excellence of our New York service in many respects, it must still be confessed that, measured by the test of speed in actual delivery, New York has some things to learn from the three European capitals. By the development of the pneumatic tube in the two Continental cities, it is possible to send a card (known as a "petite bleue" in Paris, and as a "postkarte" in Berlin) from almost any portion of the city to any other portion in less than an hour. That this is not possible in New York does not need statement.

It is comforting, however, to realize that there is nothing in the actual conditions or postal machinery in New York that cannot be developed so as to realize the best possible speed in mail transportation and delivery. We undoubtedly have the best system and methods. We need a fuller application and development of them. On the European continent, the idea of centralization is evident in the post-office, as it is in all governmental units. This results, in Paris, in a great congestion at the central office and some peculiar anomalies of distribution that seem almost medieval to Americans. Take, for example, the distribution of mail from the central office. Carriers are transported in buses from the central portion of that section of the metropolitan district in which they are to begin distribution. Instead of this, both London and New York have the branch or sub-station idea highly developed.

The London Post-Office is, all things considered, probably the most admirably managed and efficient postal institution in the world. The London postal district, which takes in all the territory within a circle extending in all directions eight or nine miles from St. Martins Le Grand (the general post-office, at Cheapside, near Ludgate Hill), is inhabited by nearly seven million people. This area is divided first into postal districts and again into sub-districts. Of these sub-districts, which correspond nearly to our branch post-offices, there are one hundred. In these, the collections and deliveries range (according to the density of population) from five collections and three deliveries a day to twenty-one collections and twelve deliveries every twenty-four hours. The minimum number of collections and deliveries is in the district known as the Hyde, which includes Kingsbury; the maximum is in the highly congested eastern district of the old city, extending from Grays Inn Road to Bishopsgate Street, and from the City Road to the Thames. In this latter district there are collections beginning at 5:30 A.M., and then almost half-hourly until

1. The deliveries of letters are at 7:15, 8:30, 10; then hourly, at quarter-past, until 6:15, last delivery being at 8:30 in the evening. Letters (in which term is included newspapers) are delivered at 8:15, 11:30, 2, 4:30, and 7.

This great frequency of collections and deliveries is significant in the London postal service. By this frequency, even though the British capital is as yet without the pneumatic-tube system, and by the constant, unending stream of wagons bringing in the mail from the various districts, Londoners are served with a promptness and with a regularity and method that make it possible to calculate almost exactly the time necessary for the transit of a letter from any one point to any other point in the city. The London postal system, in common with that of New York, treats the district or branch offices as though they were separate cities. This enables the sub-stations to deal with other sub-stations in the same district without passing through the central office, a facility not possible under the New York system.

Of course, the London postman has duties which are unknown to his American brother. The post-office of the British capital, in addition to its purely postal functions, does a telegraph, express-post, savings-bank, and insurance business.

The London collector and carrier, also, is paid more scientifically than the New York carrier, and, when every-thing is considered, he is better paid. The salaries of London carriers vary according to the density of population in which the service is rendered, the assumption being that the cost of doing the work should be the largest determining factor in the amount of money earned. If the carrier lives in a densely populated city district, it costs him very much more to live than if his home is, for example, at Wimbledon. Furthermore, if he works in the city district but lives at Wimbledon, he must consider his car fare to and from his work. In the East City, in which the central office is located, carriers begin with 18 shillings and sixpence per week (approximately \$5), and they may advance to 34 shillings (approximately \$8.50). In the farthest outlying districts, the carrier begins at 18 shillings and sixpence (approximately \$4.75), and in a few years receive 28 shillings (or \$7). Considering the difference in the standard of living, this compares very well with the New York postman's income, which is \$600 for the year, and which may eventually reach the sum of \$1,000.

It needs no argument to convince the average New York business man that it is the rapidity of communication that determines the efficiency of

any postal service. Although a number of factors enter into the rapidity with which the mail matter is distributed from the time it is deposited by the sender until it is received by the person to whom it is addressed, it is evident that frequent collections are sure to increase the chances of the particular piece of mail matter making a rapid journey. The next consideration after frequent collections is the time taken to transport the letter from the street box to the local office. This is dependent on the efforts of the collector, which are controlled by the number of collections he makes. Once at the sub-station, the question is how long will the wagon take to transport the letter, with the many thousands of others, to the other sub-station from which it is to be sent out. This depends on the efficiency of the wagon service, an efficiency that is made up of the condition and efforts of horses and men and the demands made upon their time. From the sub-station of destination to the hand of the recipient the factor is again the efforts of the carrier.

#### WHAT THE NEW YORK OFFICE NEEDS.

It is evident from this obvious procedure that, since the New York system has, theoretically and scientifically, the proper foundation, it is only a question of more and quicker service, of more progressive and effective mechanical means of transit, and of more men.

As mail now comes into New York, for 90 per cent. of it there are three main points of entrance and exit,—(1) the ocean steamers, bringing and taking the foreign mail; (2) the Pennsylvania Railroad (from Jersey City), carrying a large proportion of the Far Western mail and almost all of that destined for Southern points; and (3) the New York Central Railroad, carrying some of the mail for west-central points, almost all of that for the Northwest, and the bulk of that for Canada, including much that goes overland and takes Pacific steamers for the Far East.

The incoming liners are met at Sandy Hook by the post-office boat, the *Postmaster-General*, and the mail is brought to the General Post-Office and the different outgoing railroad stations without delay. So much for the foreign mail. The Pennsylvania Railroad unloads its postal matter at Jersey City, and the bags are ferried over to the Manhattan side and then transported, also by wagons, to the general office. Wagons, also, now take the bulk of the matter from the Grand Central to the main office. The pneumatic tube, which is now again in working order between the Grand Central Station and the General Post-Office, helps very materially

There still remains, however, the exasperatingly slow transit by wagon (and New York citizens or visitors to the metropolis need no comment on the quality of the wagons and horses) from the point of arrival of mails to their point of distribution.

#### THE PRESENT GENERAL POST-OFFICE INADEQUATE.

The best that can possibly be done with the present General Post-Office building and facilities is totally inadequate for the needs of New York locally and as a distributing center for the mails of the rest of the country. The present building is woefully inadequate in the matter of space and light. It is thirty years old, but it is fifty years behind the times. There is no room in which a citizen of New York or a visitor can sit and write a letter. Moreover, there is no space available for such a room. One has only to stand on the narrow, cramped platform at Mail Street any evening between 5 and 8, when the incessant stream of wagons is coming in, dumping mail-bags in such a congestion that it is impossible at times for the men to move a foot from their standing-places, to realize the magnitude of the problem facing the New York postal officials, who between the hours of 6 and 8 every working day receive more than eight hundred thousand letters for distribution. Inside the office, in the working-rooms, every appliance and scheme that Yankee ingenuity could suggest has been adopted and is in use. But the devices and expedients only serve to emphasize the great needs. A general central post-office needs unlimited free, light space, and no

amount of height or magnificence of structure can atone for lack of free, light space in the assortment of mails. The least possible amount of handling and the greatest possible amount of motion should be the watchword of post-office administrators.

In the business districts of New York there are now nine deliveries a day and from fifteen to thirty-two collections. The post-office is literally forced to make such frequent collections because of the immense congestion of matter, both for local and foreign distribution. In the matter of delivery, however, we are behind London. In our business districts, the last delivery is made at 4:30, and in the residence sections, at 6. From that time onward, all through the night, until 8 the next morning, the mail is pouring into the branch stations in such quantities that when the carrier starts out in the morning he is overwhelmed, with the frequent result that letters which arrived the night before are not even delivered with the first mail the next morning. To remedy this, Mr. Willcox has asked the department for assistance in securing another delivery at night. Really, another delivery in the evening for the residence districts is what New York needs. A delivery starting from the branch stations at, say, 8:30 in the evening would make it possible to distribute, the same evening, all the mail signed, stamped, and deposited in the last business hours. It would also facilitate the delivery of the first mail the next morning, which would then not be clogged up with matter posted at 6 or 6:30 the night before.



MAIL STREET, SHOWING RECEIVING PLATFORM OF NEW YORK POST-OFFICE, WHERE MORE THAN TWO MILLION LETTERS AND MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS OF SECOND-CLASS MATTER ARE RECEIVED DAILY.



THE PNEUMATIC-TUBE TERMINAL IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

Every fifteen seconds one of these "carriers," containing from five hundred to five thousand letters, leaves for Brooklyn or "up-town.")

The present Postmaster has made a number of innovations with the object of facilitating the prompt and regular dispatch of mails. One of the most important, which has already been worked out, has resulted in a marked gain in time, in the form of "advance mailings." A vast quantity of mail matter is deposited in the central building between the hours of 4 and 9 p.m. This is, of course, due to the fact that the major portion of mail mailings occur during those hours, it being, naturally, the most convenient business arrangement to sign the bulk of the correspondence during the afternoon, and to send to the post-office in the evening. Mr. Willcox's suggestion, formulated in a letter sent out last year to a number of business houses, was that, as far as practicable, instead of holding all the mail matter back for the final mailing (which usually takes place between 6 and 8 p.m.), a portion could be sent to the post-office during the day, say between the hours of 12 and 3, which would enable the office force to handle with accuracy and dispatch all this matter in time for the night mailing,—a task which, under ordinary circum-

stances and with the present post-office force, is almost impossible. The public responded at once, and in the course of a few months Mr. Willcox was able to send out another letter announcing an almost complete elimination of the "overtime" work which the regular force had formerly been compelled to perform daily.

One cause of lost time in the distribution of city mail, as well as in the transportation of letters and parcels from incoming trains and steamers to their distributing points, is the very bad contract system of hiring wagons, by which the lowest bidder is awarded the job of wagon transportation,—and generally furnishes such poor equipment in the way of men and horses that only a very low grade of efficiency is possible. It will, perhaps, come as a surprise to many of the good people who have so often anathematized the Government for using such starveling horses to transport mail matter to learn that the post-office does not own a single wagon or a single horse. They are all under private contractors, who, of course, furnish the cheapest service consistent with keeping the contract. Europe does



this thing better than we do. In Berlin, the entire equipment is owned and operated by the municipal post-office, and in Paris the wagons and horses are city property.

#### WHAT MR. WILLCOX IS PLANNING.

Mr. Willcox's plans for the improvement of postal administration in New York may be considered under four heads: first, the extension of the pneumatic-tube service; second, the use of the Subway for carrying the heavy mails; third, more branch stations; and, fourth, better wagon service, where used, and the introduction of the automobile as an aid in making collections. These plans, of course, assume the better terminal facilities which the national department has already determined upon, and are independent of whatever new general post-office building may finally be erected.

The actual efficiency and splendid possibilities of the pneumatic-tube service in the distribution of mail can no longer be questioned. The General Post-Office now has pneumatic-tube connections with Station P (Produce Exchange), with the Brooklyn general office, and with Station II (Grand Central). Mail can be sent from New York to the Brooklyn office in four minutes, whereas formerly the wagon service consumed half an hour. Ninety-nine per cent. of all the first-class mail traveling between these two stations goes in the tube. The tubes are now working for twenty hours daily, carrying receptacles 2 feet high and 9 inches in diameter, with a capacity of from 500 to 600 letters, and moving under fifteen seconds' headway.

#### THE SUBWAY FOR HEAVY MAILS.

In a city with the topography of New York the problem of rapid transportation north and south, Mr. Willcox believes, could be best solved by the use of the Subway for the carrying of heavy mails, and the transportation from the line of the underground to the branch stations by automobiles. Seventy-five per cent. of the mail coming in from the different portions of the country and from abroad is already pouched. The problem to be solved is to transport these assorted, labeled pouches as quickly as possible, without opening them, to their centers of distribution. It can readily be seen that to attempt to distribute the heavy morning mail through the pneumatic tubes would necessitate opening the bags again and undoing much of the labor already accomplished. With mail cars attached to fast expresses on the Subway, the heavy bags could be carried from one end of the island to the other and taken off at Subway stations nearest to the branch post-offices. When the Subway

lines are extended into Brooklyn and other Long Island points, this method will have greatly increased usefulness. Plans have already been drawn providing for a loop, or extension of the present Subway lines, under the General Post-Office, and also for an extension under the Grand Central Station.

More branch stations, and many more numbered sub-stations, are among Mr. Willcox's special desires. During his term of office he has already secured four new branch stations, and is working for more of these centers for local distribution, which help lift the weight from the general office. There are many reasons for such an increase, one of the chief being the economy of time in having the postal districts of reasonable, manageable size. Beyond a certain limit, it is not possible to handle the carriers' routes from one building. Moreover, in assorting mails, the larger the district the greater the difficulty in expeditious service. The numbered sub-stations, of which New York now has two hundred and ten, are generally located in drug stores. These stations bring the service close to the people, so that, between them and the rural free delivery, the people themselves have comparatively little need to go to a post-office. Mr. Willcox has recommended to the department a large increase of these numbered stations, and since he has been in office about thirty new ones have been opened.

The inadequacy of the wagon service has already been set forth in this article. Mr. Willcox believes that the use of the Subway and the extension of the tube service as favored by him would reduce the need for even such wagon service as we now have. It seems probable, however, that wagons would be needed to take the heavy mails from the Subway stations to the branch post-offices. Mr. Willcox, however, believes that an automobile service could be profitably substituted even here for the wagons. His ultimate plan contemplates a constant service of automobiles between the Subway stations and the branch post-offices, and also meeting at stated and regular intervals the collectors, to assist in the matter of collection. This would relieve the carriers in the districts covering large territory and reduce the number of men necessary for a larger business than is done now.

All that is done at the New York Post-Office, while excellent when its facilities are considered, could be improved. The office is a business concern that returns a handsome annual profit, while the national post-office shows a deficit. Last year, the receipts of the New York office were over \$16,000,000, which is more than one-tenth of the receipts from the entire nation.

re million dollars of this was surplus. And is a curious comment on the lack of business judgment so often manifest in our public departments that during the past decade the Government has spent more money in developing the free delivery (a most excellent thing in itself and which, of course, is not being criticised) upon which there has been a loss of millions since 1897, than in developing the city free delivery, which makes immense returns to the Government. On the showing of its present results, the New York Post-Office deserves better facilities and more funds to carry on its work.

With greater facilities and larger funds, it will return even a greater profit than it does at present.

When the plans now in contemplation for the improvement of the New York postal service are carried out the American metropolis will be served more efficiently than any other city in the world.

The special appropriation bill for the extension of the pneumatic-tube service in a number of our large cities has at last passed the House of Representatives. Its passage in the Senate seems a foregone conclusion. This appropriation will enable Mr. Willcox to carry out his plan of connecting all the stations on Manhattan Island by pneumatic tube. The additional offices to be supplied in the scheme recommended are the Wall Street, Produce Exchange, Times Square, foreign branch stations, Station C. Extension will also be made in Brooklyn. There are now a little less than 100 miles of tubing, and the increase of

nearly nineteen provided for by the appropriation bill will make over twenty-five miles of pneumatic-tube connections.

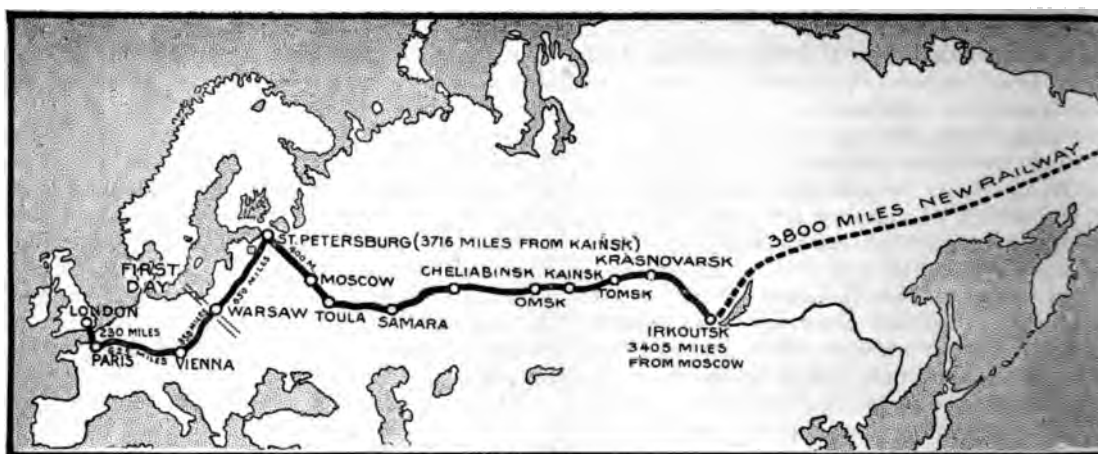
The question of the new General Post-Office building is, at this writing, yet unsettled. It is a fact, however, that the two splendid terminals at the new Grand Central Station and at the proposed Pennsylvania station are to be realities. The postal law passed by Congress, April 28, 1904, authorized the leasing of a large floor space in the new Grand Central Station, on Lexington Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets.

This new building, when it is completed, is to be known as the Post-Office Building, and the ground floor,—covering more than eighty thousand square feet,—will be used for one terminal of the post-office, the railroad company occupying the rest of the building. Tracks will be laid underneath, and the trains will be connected with the offices by elevators, so that mail can be taken directly from the cars to distributing-tables in the assortment-room. This will be the largest single space devoted to post-office purposes in the world. The other terminal authorized by the law of 1904 was to be, not by lease, but by purchase, from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the land on Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets. Trains were also to come and go underneath this building, which was to cover 130,000 square feet. Just what will be the final character of this building, it is impossible, at present, to say. It will, however, form a magnificent terminal.



A PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL POSTAL BUILDING.

(From the designs of the architects, Messrs. Warren and Wetmore.)



## FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS BY RAIL.

BY HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

**PUBLIC** attention in Russia, deeply stirred as it is by the pending election for the Duma, finds itself drawn, none the less, to the extensive press comments on the proposed railroad which is to connect America and Asia.

The outside world may well wonder how, amid the perplexities and difficulties of the present hour, the Russian Government can lend its enthusiastic approval to the project. As a matter of fact, this ardor seems not at all dampened, and the men prominent in the councils of the empire are loath to give up their dreams of great speculation. It lies in the Russian character to build castles in the air and pay little heed to the obstacles of practical life.

In the present instance, however, the difficulty does not lie in the plan itself. That is entirely feasible. It is Russia's inability, under existing conditions, to carry out the idea. Its realization will require the aid of foreign capital and of foreign industry, and these will undoubtedly be furnished before many years shall have passed. The great captains of the world's industry cannot remain indifferent to the possibilities that lie in the development of the almost limitless mineral wealth of Siberia, especially of Kamchatka, where gold and other metals are believed to be as plentiful as they are in Alaska.

The idea of an Alaskan-Siberian railroad itself is not exactly new. In the early eighties of the past century the question of uniting the old world with the new by this means was discussed in European and American periodicals. Serious doubt was expressed at that time as to the practicability of the plan. In 1886, however, Mr. J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, was requested by our Senate

to report to that body on the possibility of railroad communication between Alaska and Siberia. Mr. Powell reported that his investigations and inquiries led him to believe that the establishment of railroad communication between the United States and Asiatic Russia and Japan would involve no greater difficulties than were encountered in the construction of the existing transcontinental railroads. His plan proposed that the road begin at some suitable point of the Northern Pacific in Montana and lead through the head waters of the Peace River to the head waters of the Yukon. It was to proceed thence to some convenient point on the shore of Bering Sea. The region lying between the Northern Pacific Railroad and the head waters of the Peace River, in about latitude 56° N., is partially within the United States, but mainly in British Columbia. The total distance was estimated at 2,765 miles. A branch road would be built from the head waters of the Peace River to the mouth of the Stikine River, in order to establish connection with Sitka.

The building of the Siberian Railroad, the Chino-Japanese War, and the Boxer uprising, which followed one another rapidly, crowded this plan into the background of the world's attention. In 1902, however, there came an awakening interest in the intercontinental road. M. Lencq de Lobel, who is now in St. Petersburg and is endeavoring to secure concessions that would assure the realization of his plans, has published in the French magazines a number of interesting articles on these regions. Having led several scientific expeditions to Alaska and the Klondike, he has acquired a mass of information, which he incorporated, in part, in his



# RAILWAY RATES AND COURT REVIEW.

BY THE HON. CHARLES A. PROUTY.

(Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

BY the terms of their charters, railway companies are permitted to establish rates for the transportation of persons and property. These rates, even when the charter does not so provide, must be at the common law just and reasonable. Since the passage of the act to regulate commerce, the statute of the United States has provided that interstate rates shall be just, reasonable, and non-discriminating. If a railway company violates these requirements in the establishment of its rates, any person injured may sue at law and recover damages. Since 1887, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been authorized to prosecute suits at the public expense for the correction of unlawful rates.

The Government, instead of permitting the railways to make their own rates, may, if it sees fit, establish those rates itself in the first instance; and it may do this either by direct legislative enactment or through the medium of a commission. It may establish an entire schedule of rates in this manner, or it may establish a single rate. The State of Kansas, for example, fixed, by direct enactment, the rates on petroleum and its products, and on no other commodity. Testimony recently taken before the commission shows that this action by the Kansas Legislature reduced the price of kerosene oil four cents a gallon and is saving the people of that State from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per year.

The policy of the United States has been, in the past, to allow railways to establish their interstate rates, and to correct those rates only by suits at law. This method of proceeding has produced no practical result. Mr. Harriman, in the course of his examination before the Interstate Commerce Commission touching the Northern Securities merger, being asked what remedy the shipper had if he was charged an exorbitant rate, answered that he might bring suit at law and recover the excess. He was then requested to confer with his attorney and cite the commission some case in which a judgment of this sort had been obtained. He has mentioned no such case, and it is doubtful if such a case exists. It would be easy to state the reasons for this, but no argument could be more persuasive than the naked fact. Railway

rates cannot be regulated by lawsuit. The experience of this country abundantly shows that.

The only way to protect the public against an unjust railway rate is by compelling the railway to put in effect a rate which is just,—in other words, by “making” that rate. The people of this country, following the lead of the President, have with great unanimity reached the conclusion that the few men who within recent years have come to control our highways of commerce must not be permitted to dictate the terms and the charges upon which those public utilities shall be enjoyed unrestrained either by competition or by law; and they have reached the further conclusion that it is not possible to regulate our railways by suits at law. For this reason, it is proposed to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a very limited way, the rate-making power.

The Hepburn bill, now under debate in the Senate, does not invest the commission with general rate-making authority, nor anything like it. No rate can be dealt with except upon complaint. All parties must be notified and fully heard. The commission can only fix a maximum rate; *it cannot establish the relation of rates*. Its order, when made, continues in effect for only three years. Within these very narrow bounds, it is proposed to confer the power to “make” rates.

From this proposition there seems to be little dissent upon the part of most of the Senators: the storm center of discussion there is, How far shall the orders of the commission be reviewed by the courts and suspended pending proceedings for review?

## RATE-MAKING A LEGISLATIVE, NOT A JUDICIAL ACT.

The able and exhaustive debates on the floor of the Senate have covered every legal phase of this question; and it would be presumption on my part to attempt to add anything to what the great constitutional lawyers of that body have said; but I do wish to set before a person of no legal knowledge the exact issue involved, for it goes to the heart of this whole legislation. In doing this I direct attention to certain fundamental principles about which there is no real

dispute, of which the first and most important is, that the fixing of a railway rate by commission is a legislative or administrative, and not a judicial, act.

The duty of the judge is to determine, not what the law ought to be, but what the law is. For this purpose, he looks into the decisions of the courts; he consults the statutes. From decision and from statute as applied to the case before him, he declares the law. He exercises no judgment as to what the law should be; he simply determines what the law is. He may firmly be convinced—and often is—that the law ought to be different from his declaration of it.

The function of the jury in passing upon questions of fact, or of the court when it determines a question of fact, is much the same. The decision must in every case be based upon evidence, and the character of the evidence which may be considered is carefully and elaborately defined by rules of law. No other evidence can be considered. Neither court nor jury has the right to weigh facts known to them and not given in evidence.

The duty of the legislator is exactly the reverse. He determines, not what the law is, but what the law ought to be. In arriving at this conclusion he should understand all the facts that bear directly or indirectly upon the subject under consideration by him; but in obtaining those facts he is bound by no rules of evidence. When everything is before him, it is a question of judgment on his part what, looking to the future, ought to be done.

Now, the fixing of a railway rate is in its nature legislative rather than judicial. There is no standard by which it can be determined. It might be thought that the price charged for a transportation service ought to be governed by the cost of rendering that service; but it is agreed on all hands that, assuming the possibility of ascertaining the cost, still our interstate rates could not be made on that basis. A comparison with other rates is of but little value, since conditions are seldom the same in two cases. The element of competition plays an important part, and one of the most difficult questions to decide is how far a carrier may properly discriminate in view of competitive conditions. Assuming that the amount of money which a railroad ought to earn is fixed, from what source shall it derive that amount? How much shall come from its passenger business? How much from its freight? What rate shall be applied to a particular species of freight as compared with other commodities? In determining the justice or reasonableness of a particular rate all these factors, and many others, may present

themselves for consideration. They are properly taken into account by the traffic official who fixes the rate in the first instance, and they must be considered by the administrative body which revises that rate. It is finally a question of judgment what, taking everything into account, ought fairly to be done.

I can perhaps make my meaning more plain by an illustration.

#### ILLUSTRATION FROM THE COAL TRADE.

About 60 per cent. of the output of an anthracite-coal mine consists of what are known as "prepared sizes," these being the various forms of anthracite which are used for domestic and kindred purposes. The balance is small sizes which are only used for the production of steam. The prepared sizes sell in the same market for a much higher price than bituminous coal, but the small sizes have no greater steam-producing power, and therefore do not command a higher price. Keeping this in mind, let us consider the three following variations of the same case:

1. A coal mine is located two hundred miles from a town which is a manufacturing center and which consumes large quantities of both domestic and steam coal. Bituminous coal is available at a comparatively low price. The railway leading from this mine to the town establishes a rate of two dollars per ton upon the prepared sizes and one dollar per ton upon small sizes. Complaint is made that the rate upon the prepared sizes is too high, and it is urged in support of this that the cost of transporting both sizes is exactly the same, and that if the railway can carry steam coal for one dollar per ton twice that sum is too much for domestic coal. The railway answers that two dollars for the prepared sizes is reasonable; that one dollar for the steam sizes is not enough, but pays something over the cost of transportation; that the small sizes cannot be sold in competition with bituminous coal at a higher rate of freight; and that it is, therefore, for the interest of the railway and the mine-owner, and of no disadvantage to the domestic consumer, to make this rate.

2. Let us assume, now, that we have the same mine and the same town, but that bituminous coal is less accessible and much higher. The railway imposes, under these conditions, two dollars per ton for both domestic and steam sizes. The community and the mine-owner both complain that the rate on steam sizes should be lower. The community asserts that it must manufacture in competition with other communities which have cheap bituminous coal. The mine-owner protests that the profit of his mine

depends upon his ability to sell the smaller sizes; that unless he can dispose of these smaller sizes for a reasonable price he must increase to the general public the price of his prepared sizes; that the policy of the carrier curtails the operation of his mine. The railway answers that the cost of transportation is exactly the same in both cases; that while the manufacturer and the mine-owner are necessarily making a smaller profit than they would under a lower freight rate, they are, nevertheless, doing business; that, assuming it to be true that the output of the mine would be somewhat increased by a reduction in rates on steam sizes, nevertheless the product of that mine must some day go to market over its line of railway, and, as a matter of policy, it declines to reduce its rate.

3. Take, now, the same case with this variation: The railroad company uses large quantities of coal as fuel, and it buys for that purpose the small sizes from this mine. Small sizes sell in town for three dollars per ton. If the freight rate upon those sizes to the town is two dollars per ton, the railway can buy its fuel at the mine for one dollar per ton. If the freight rate is one dollar per ton to the town, it must pay at the mine two dollars per ton. May not this railway legitimately protect itself by maintaining the same rate upon both sizes of coal?

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY REQUIRED.

It must be evident to any one who will carefully consider these three cases that while the cost of the service is precisely the same in each case and with respect to each commodity, the just interest both of the railway and of the public may require the application of different rates. The cases well illustrate the contention of the railways that there ought to be a certain elasticity in our rates; they equally support the contention of the President that the railway should not be permitted to exercise this power with sole reference to its own interests. There must be some authority which can revise the action of the traffic official, but the function discharged by this tribunal is in no sense that of a court. It exercises precisely the same administrative function in correcting as does the traffic official in establishing, with this most important qualification,—that, whereas the traffic official considers the interest of the railway alone, the commission takes into account that of the producer and the consumer and the shipper as well. While a judge might be a competent man to decide the questions involved, he would not act, in so doing, as a judge.

This view is entirely sustained by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Maximum Rate Case, that court said that the prescribing of a railway rate for the future was "a legislative act;" that Congress might have made the interstate railway rates of this country itself, or that it might have created a commission with authority to make those rates, but that it had not, in fact, by the act to regulate commerce, invested the Interstate Commerce Commission with that power. It is now proposed to so amend the former act as to give the commission, within certain limits, that authority.

#### SHALL THE COURTS REVISE THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS?

The Constitution of the United States separates the powers of the federal government into executive, legislative, and judicial; and the Supreme Court has again and again decided that the powers of one department cannot be delegated to or exercised by another department. Congress cannot, therefore, confer upon the courts the power of making rates. This appears to be conceded, but it is earnestly insisted that the courts should be given power to review the action of the commission.

It is difficult to follow the reasoning which justifies this procedure. If the courts cannot exercise the power of making rates because that is not a judicial function, how can they revise the action of the administrative body which does make the rate? What is the practical difference between submitting that question to the court sitting as a court of review and submitting it in the first instance? Do you not in fact by that provision entirely eliminate the rate-making function of the commission and render it impossible to correct a railway tariff except by the prosecution of a lawsuit? If that power could be delegated to and exercised by the courts, would not the practical situation be exactly what it is to-day?

In the famous *Minnesota Milk Case*, Justice Miller stated that the rate made by a commission under legislative authority was "the law of the land." As well might Congress say to the courts, Examine the statutes which we have enacted; if in your opinion they are wise and proper laws, enforce them; otherwise, suspend their effect. It seems plain that the court cannot be invested with authority to review the administrative discretion of the commission, and that any attempt to invest it with such power may result in rendering unconstitutional and void the entire delegation of authority to prescribe the future rate.

#### THE LIMITS OF JURISDICTION.

When I say that the court cannot review the administrative judgment of the commission I



do not mean that it cannot examine the rate which the commission puts into effect. This it can and should do, but the question presented to the court may be an entirely different one from that presented to the commission. Let us see just what the jurisdiction of the court is.

Both the shipper and the railway have a legal right to insist that the commission shall act within the limits and according to the forms provided by statute. In the same way, the taxpayer may insist that his tax shall be legally laid and collected. He cannot question the wisdom of laying the tax, nor its amount.

Apart from this I am unable to see how the shipper can be given the right to attack in court the order of the commission. If he elects to file his complaint before the commission he must, as a practical matter, abide the result. The supporters of the so-called "broad review" earnestly insist that the courts should be invested with authority to review the action of the commission as such, for the reason that otherwise the shipper loses his day in court.

Will these gentlemen, who now stand panic-stricken at this suggestion, kindly point to an instance in the past where the assertion of this right has been of practical benefit? Will they give any reason for supposing that the exercise of that right in the future would be of greater profit than it has been in the past? In the place of that right which is of no value is put another right which may be of the greatest value; and the first right is taken away because the two cannot coexist. Were it possible to give the shipper this right of appeal, the railway must have the same right, every attempt to make an order would result in a lawsuit, and we should be precisely where we are now.

With the railway it is otherwise. While the shipper can have no appeal from the action of the commission which is of much practical value, the railway company has and must have a right to attack the rate which is of the utmost consequence.

A railroad discharges a public service. For that reason, if private property is required for use in the construction of the railroad it may be taken even against the will of the owner. So, too, when that railroad is completed the public may for the same reason appropriate it to the public use against the will of the owner. This, in effect, is what is done when the Government fixes the rate. The railway is constructed to transport property and passengers for hire. Unless it can charge for that service, the property is valueless. To reduce the rate impairs the value of the property.

The Constitution of the United States provides that private property shall not be taken

for public uses without just compensation. The railway cannot take property of an individual without paying for it; the public cannot appropriate railway property without just compensation. The compensation allowed by the Government to the railway for the use of its property is the rate which it permits the railway to charge. It follows, therefore, that no rate can be imposed by the Government which is so low that it will not yield a just compensation for the service performed. This is a legal right which inheres in the railway, which cannot be taken away, and which may be enforced in the courts.

In passing upon this legal right the court must, manifestly, determine the reasonableness of the rate fixed by the order of the commission, and it is in this sense, and this sense alone, that the reasonableness of that rate can be called in question. Just how far the court will go in determining that reasonableness or what rules it will finally lay down cannot with certainty be foretold. It is plain that there must be a wide range, especially in the fixing of a single rate, within which the court will not disturb the discretionary judgment of the commission. But it is equally plain that no rate, and no schedule of rates, can be put in effect which will not allow to the carrier just compensation for the use of its property.

#### RATE-REGULATION BY LAWSUIT A FAILURE.

What I desire to emphasize is that the action of the commission in fixing the rate is administrative; that the action of the court in reviewing the rate is judicial; and that the conclusions of one body cannot be tested by the standards of the other. The courts have been criticised as unfriendly to the regulation of railways because they have set aside most of the orders of the commission, and the commission has been criticised as incompetent because its orders have been overturned by the courts. Both criticisms are unjust. The commission has for the most part consisted of lawyers who might with propriety have been made judges. My conviction is that had these men considered these questions as judges they would have arrived at the conclusions reached by the courts; and that, conversely, if the judges who passed upon these questions had considered them as commissioners they would, as a rule, have reached the same conclusions that the commission did. The trouble with the whole situation has been that we have for the past eighteen years been attempting to regulate railway charges by lawsuit,—to dispose of administrative questions by judicial standards and methods.

# THE VITAL QUESTION OF DIFFERENTIALS.

BY J. W. MIDGLEY.

(Ex-Commissioner Western Traffic Association.)

[The following article deals with certain aspects of the railroad-rate problem from the traffic expert's point of view.—THE EDITOR.]

THE panacea for ills commonly attributed to American railroads is thought by some to consist in clothing the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to fix rates of freight that shall go into immediate effect. Such belief has been fostered by appeals of the commission for increased authority, which entreaties (set forth in several annual reports) have been supported by commercial bodies in the West and by representative public men. The force thus organized was swelled by shippers who claimed to have suffered at the hands of railroad companies or their agents. Eventually the agitation commanded the attention of Congress, and resulted in the passage (last February) by the House of a measure which, in my opinion, would be certain, should it become law, to prove disappointing.

The foregoing is not meant to impugn the motives or sincerity of the leaders of an admittedly formidable movement. Unfortunately for the promoters of that cause, it is misdirected. To my thinking, the people who are declared to be earnestly demanding rate legislation resemble a giant who, being blindfolded, strikes out wildly and, perforce, aimlessly. Nevertheless, it would be folly to say that there are not practices incident to transportation that call loudly for correction; but the remedy therefor is contained in existing law, which prohibits under penalty every recognized form of unjust discrimination by common carriers as between parties engaged in interstate commerce.

In reality, the trouble that cuts the deepest and affects the largest number is one of differentials,—that is, of preferences which, it is complained, give one section or community an undue advantage over another in competition for traffic presumed to be common to both. In the removal of these abuses it should be obvious that prospective legislation cannot be made to play an effective part. In proof thereof I will cite illustrations that must have come to the frequent notice of careful observers of current events.

In the denunciation of rebates and all devices whereby any shipper is given an unfair advantage over his competitor in the transportation of like commodities between the same points, every honest man will heartily join. Against legisla-

tion to prevent such gross irregularities no protest has, in the interest of railroads or those claiming to represent them, been raised. To that end the so-called Elkins law was enacted, in February, 1903, without noticeable opposition; and it is contended by some who have given the subject careful study that the amendments named are admirably fitted to accomplish their purpose, provided they should be firmly and intelligently administered. If, however, the law be inefficient in the respect stated, then the defect should be cured without delay. Suffice it to say that there have been periods during which the law has been so well regarded that complaints of infractions by the allowance of undue preferences or rebates have been refreshingly rare. The respect with which the average citizen regards a federal injunction is very salutary, while an indictment from the same quarter cannot by any one be lightly esteemed; on the contrary, by all sensitive men it is greatly dreaded. The awe felt for the majesty and power of United States tribunals, if kept before those who might otherwise be tempted to trespass, will insure their proceeding carefully and within bounds.

## DISCRIMINATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES.

Investigation will show that the principal complaint against common carriers is not that their charges are excessive or unreasonable *per se*, but that they unjustly discriminate between shippers of the same (or related) commodities and similar shipments from rival localities. Thus, cattle dealers assert that the tariff on live stock from Missouri River points to Chicago is not fairly adjusted, compared with the charges for the transportation of dressed meat between the same points. Still more vigorous and frequent are the complaints of discrimination between shippers of one section who wish to place their goods in a common market in competition with like offerings from a different locality. There is also the irrepressible contention of one seaport against another for the export trade, or of a rising city in the struggle with an older one for the trade of a territory which it is claimed should be open to both on equal terms. The sectional strifes described

ose which no law that has been devised or sted would be able satisfactorily to adjust. fiercer transportation contests have been i than were those waged, nearly thirty ago, in the effort to retain New York's nacy in the exporting of grain. Phila- a and Baltimore were,—after frequent rate —by agreement between the interested dated February 5, 1877, accorded differ- s of two cents and three cents per one ed pounds, respectively, below the tariffs in from Chicago and dependent points to York. The allowances rested largely on -rail distances being less to Baltimore and elphia than to New York. Simultaneously, i was conceded the same rate on export ents *via* that port as prevailed from Chi- and other initial points to New York. ' party could withdraw from this agree- on thirty days' notice. So insistent were mands of New York that Mr. William H. erbilt, president of the New York Central, l protect the interests of the metropolis, y the abolition of the differentials seek to its waning prestige, that no respite was hm until, in 1880, he withdrew from the aid agreement and ordered reductions in ain rates to New York, with the view of g them on a parity with the tariffs to elphia and Baltimore. Col. Thomas A. who was at the head of the Pennsylvania, fr. John W. Garrett, who directed the ore & Ohio, were, with no less vehemence, upon by their fellow-citizens to maintain lative adjustment enjoyed since 1877, the being that as rapidly as the New York d reduced its grain tariff those of the ylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio dropped pondingly, so that the relative conditions unchanged.

contending railroads lost millions of dol- r a useless struggle, for the reason that the president of the New York Central at will, put down the rates upon the road , he could not at the same time hold up riffs of his rivals to an equality with his

Notwithstanding the impracticability of ife was apparent from the railroad stand- the clamor was so great on the part of ercial bodies that it broke out again and until 1882, when an agreement was made er to arbitration the question as to what ntials, if any, should prevail between the on grain to New York, Philadelphia, and ore, respectively—Chicago being taken as sis. In order to give greater effect to the nce, men of international reputation were d and styled the Advisory Commission,—

namely, Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio; Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan. The commission took much testi- mony at seaports and interior points, and after as thorough an investigation as it was able to conduct, unanimously confirmed the existing differentials,—to wit, that the tariffs on export grain and related products should be: to Phila- delphia, two cents, and to Baltimore, three cents, per one hundred pounds below those on the same commodities to New York. The right of Boston to the same rate as New York, on export shipments, was also confirmed.

#### DIFFERENTIALS NOT COVERED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

No formal attempt was made to disturb the adjustment of the Advisory Commission until 1897, when the New York Produce Exchange filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint that the existing differentials attracted *via* Baltimore an undue amount of ton- nage, to the loss and detriment of New York. The conclusion of the commission was, that "while the differentials might be unfair as be- tween the different railway lines interested, or possibly as between the communities themselves, they were not in principle a violation of the Act to Regulate Commerce, and had not resulted in such an effect upon the movement of traffic as would justify the commission in pronouncing them an undue preference against the port of New York."

#### TRUNK-LINE AGREEMENTS.

Failing to obtain relief from the commission, commercial bodies in New York renewed their demands upon the terminal roads, and urged them with such persistence that in February, 1899, by agreement between the interested trunk lines, the differentials on all-rail export grain from Chicago and dependent territory were cut in two, making them,—to Philadelphia, one cent, and to Baltimore, one and one-half cents, per one hundred pounds less than to New York and Boston. Five years later (in 1904), export rates on iron and steel articles were reduced in order to stimulate foreign consumption; and at the same time the differentials on the commodities referred to were cut in two. This action like- wise was by agreement between the interested carriers.

Observe that New York seldom claimed that the rates on grain from Chicago and dependent points were excessive, but that they exceeded the charges from the same originating points to Philadelphia and Baltimore on like commodities to foreign ports. It was such an advantage

they urged, that unduly diverted foreign shipments *via* rival seaports; and the conflict begun in the seventies for the abolition of the differentials has since continued. At no time was it practicable for a federal body to intervene in behalf of the complainants. If the Interstate Commerce Commission had assumed, on the request of one community, to review the adjustment, it could not have acquitted itself satisfactorily. Had it ventured to reduce the differentials with the view of enabling the two Northern ports to increase their share of the export trade at the expense of Philadelphia and Baltimore, that would probably have provoked a sectional outcry such as few that are amenable to Congress could withstand. Manifestly, the only manner in which differences of the nature described can be settled is by agreement between the directly interested carriers.

With that object, traffic associations were formed, and to facilitate their operation contracts were entered into whereby a fixed percentage of common tonnage was apportioned to each line. That eminently wise method was prohibited by the interstate commerce law; yet, differentials in tariffs, or a relative adjustment of rates from common initial points to or *via* competitive destinations or gateways, are adopted for the same purpose that divisions of tonnage (commonly called pools) were formed to promote,—namely, to insure to each recognized claimant its equitable proportion of a given tonnage.

Lest it be remarked that the Interstate Commerce Commission recently passed upon the differentials to North Atlantic seaports, I will add that the commission was reluctant to act, and would not until representative bodies of the four cities referred to united in a request for an investigation. The decision, announced April 27, 1905, confirmed the existing differentials on all-rail grain for export, and added thereto export flour shipments; but as the railroads also participated, the procedure was in the nature of a reference, and varied in no material respect from the arbitration of the Advisory Commission in 1882. In that instance, Messrs. Thurman, Washburne, and Cooley, men of great prominence, served; and in the latter case the Interstate Commerce Commission officiated.

It has not infrequently happened that common carriers have called upon shippers located at rival points to reconcile their conflicting demands by agreeing upon differentials. If they would thus agree, the railroads promised to adopt the conclusion. Twenty-five years ago, there were fierce struggles for the lumber trade at Missouri River points. Northern Wisconsin

was then the chief source of supply, and at various crossings of the Mississippi as far south as St. Louis lumber yards and mills were located. Vast quantities of lumber were also rafted downstream and piled at convenient points. Chicago and Milwaukee were likewise large initial points of shipment; so, also, were several growing cities in Wisconsin. At one time Chicago was, probably, the principal lumber market; but its trade declined, while that of its rivals along the Mississippi River and in Wisconsin rapidly increased. The vital question was as to the differentials which should govern. The rate from Chicago to Kansas City was taken as the standard, and tariffs from Mississippi River crossings as far north as Clinton were fixed in varying amounts below the Chicago basis; while those from Wisconsin points were specified figures above Chicago. While the lumber men at Mississippi River points readily presented a united front against Chicago, they could not agree as to the differentials which should obtain at the several Mississippi River crossings, and, after struggling for two days, asked the railroads to decide. For example, lumber dealers at Burlington insisted upon a greater differential than dealers at Rock Island, Davenport, and Muscatine would allow; and the same was true at Keokuk, Hannibal, and St. Louis, from each of which points lower rates to Kansas City,—regardless of distance,—were desired than should prevail at the next northerly group. If it was impracticable for shippers to sink their sectional differences and arrange an equitable adjustment, is it to be supposed that a federal tribunal could satisfactorily remove the discontent which invariably prevails between rival communities?

The only way to reconcile differences as to rate conditions between contending localities is by agreement of the interested carriers; and it may be doubted whether railroads are privileged to act in concert since the decision of the Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri case. It was then held that carriers must avoid action that would operate as a restraint upon trade. To lessen the differentials against New York and Boston on export grain with the view of increasing the flow of tonnage *via* the ports named would, obviously, be a restraint upon the trade of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Many present-day illustrations of the propositions before advanced might be adduced. I will briefly mention two.

#### SOUTHERN SEABOARD RATES.

For many years merchants and manufacturers of Chicago and St. Louis have complained of the adjustment of rates on their products to Atlan-

ta and other Southeastern points compared with the tariffs from New York, etc., on similar commodities to the same territory. Elaborate computations have been made showing the distances from New York to Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and other dependent points, compared with the mileage from Chicago and St. Louis to the points named; and in striking contrast with the approximate equality in mileage is shown the difference in rates against shippers from the Western cities. The fact is, that all-rail rates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to the Southeast are made with strict regard to the competition from the Atlantic cities enumerated *via* ocean routes to Southern ports and thence *via* short inland hauls to destination. The ocean, unlike the great lakes and rivers, is open the year round, thereby creating conditions which the trunk lines and their Southern connections must approximate or be excluded from participation in the traffic. As already intimated, the differences described, which still continue and are a matter of bitter present-day complaint, could scarcely be improved by federal interposition, no matter how large should be its authority. Appeal can best be made to the interested railroads, through conference, to try to reach an equitable solution of what long has been a vexed problem.

#### GULF VERSUS NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS.

The other case is that of export grain shipments from Kansas and Nebraska *via* Gulf ports in competition with routes leading to North Atlantic seaports. Formerly, New York led all other cities in export shipments of grain. In recent years, the supremacy has been wrested from her by New Orleans; and Galveston is becoming a formidable rival. When it is remembered that shipments of grain starting from Wichita can be forwarded to northern Texas in the same time that would be required to make the run to Kansas City, little more need be said of the advantage possessed by Gulf ports owing to their proximity to the grain fields compared with routes that are obliged to cross the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and traverse the long distances to North Atlantic ports. Yet boards of trade at intermediate points along the routes last described constantly urge local railroads to fight for an undiminished share of Western grain intended for export, unmindful of the fact that while the Northern routes may reduce as demanded, they are unable to prevent their rivals to the Gulf making corresponding reductions, in which event the relative conditions are unchanged. As in the former instances cited, the only method of ameliorating the irrepressible

conflict between Gulf and North Atlantic ports is by agreement between the interested through lines. A public commission could not safely undertake the ungrateful task, unless requested to do so by the several parties concerned. Naturally, the South, having developed a volume of commerce that a few years ago was not thought possible, would resist any attempt to minimize such advantages as a restraint upon trade that is prohibited by law.

#### SETTLEMENT BY CARRIERS' AGREEMENTS.

My aim has been, not to obstruct needed or practical amendment of the Act to Regulate Commerce, but to show the extreme difficulty of complying with conflicting popular demands, and to warn against the disappointment that is sure to follow legislation rashly undertaken. Further, I have sought to emphasize that the relative adjustment of tariffs for the transportation of similar commodities from rival localities to a common market *via* competing gateways to foreign destinations constitutes the most grievous discrimination of which shippers and commercial bodies complain. It is comparatively simple to prohibit each carrier of interstate commerce from discriminating unjustly between its patrons under substantially similar circumstances; but it would be quite different, and very embarrassing, to interfere with the advantages,—natural or acquired,—of one community on the complaint of another remotely situated that the trade of the latter is declining correspondingly with the growth of the former. In such event, would it not be claimed, and, presumably, be held by any court of competent jurisdiction, that efforts to aid one section at the expense of another would involve a stifling of that free and unrestricted competition which the highest authorities in this country and England have declared constitutes the "life of trade"? If the premises before stated are correct,—and refutation of them is not feared,—then it is conclusive that the better way to settle the controversies referred to, and similar ones that are constantly arising, would be through agreement between the interested carriers, or by reference of the disputes to arbitration, which latter must necessarily have the prior assent of the parties at issue.

If space permitted, I should like to analyze the vexed subject of differentials, or arbitraries, as they are in railroad parlance termed, many of which have undergone little or no change since their establishment, long ago. Their equitable readjustment from time to time would be a great boon, but such undertaking cannot safely be made compulsory.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GATHERINGS, 1906.

IT has long been the custom of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to publish about this time of year the advance announcements of the conventions and other important gatherings to be held during the ensuing summer and autumn months. This annual forecast demanded so much space that it became necessary last year to condense the data into a two-page tabulation. This form of publication was found satisfactory as a method of presenting the salient facts required by our readers, and we repeat the experiment this year. It will be noted that comparatively few great national

mass-meetings of any sort are scheduled for 1906. The meeting of the National Educational Association is a yearly occasion, to which large numbers of teachers from all parts of the country are attracted. Two important conventions in which women are particularly interested are those of the National Congress of Mothers, at Los Angeles, early in May, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at St. Paul, at the end of the month. The usual number of scientific conferences and congresses will be held during the coming season, as indicated in the table.

## EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS.

	PLACE.
Annual Conference for Education in the South.....	Lexington, Ky.
Association for the Advancement of Speech Arts.....	Chautauque, N. Y.
Catholic Educational Association.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Catholic Summer Schools of America.....	Cliff Haven, N. Y.
Chautauque Institution.....	Chautauque, N. Y.
Jewish Chautauque Society of America.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
National Educational Association.....	San Francisco, Cal.
National German-American Teachers' Association.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Summer School of the South.....	

## DATE.

May 2-4
June 25-30
July
July-August
June 28, Aug. 27
August 8-12
July 7-14
June

## SECRETARY.

Dr. R. J. Baldwin, Montgomery, Ala.
R. E. Pattison Kline, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. F. W. Howard, 212 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Charles Edwin Fox, P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia, Pa.
Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.
John Elselmeier, Milwaukee, Wis.
George H. Wilson (Manager), Cincinnati, Ohio.
George Andrews, Oberlin, Ohio.
Paul B. Morgan (President), 21 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.

## MEETINGS OF MUSICIANS.

Cincinnati May Music Festival.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Music Teachers' National Association.....	Oberlin, Ohio
Seegerfest of the Northwestern Saengerbund.....	Newark, N. J.
Worcester Musical Festival.....	Worcester, Mass.

## MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	Williamstown, Mass.
American Christian Missionary Society.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
American Federation of Catholic Societies.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
American Unitarian Association.....	Boston, Mass.
Baptist Young People's Union, International Convention.....	Omaha, Neb.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Congregational Home Missionary Society.....	Oak Park, Ill.
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, General Assembly.....	Decatur, Ill.
General Conference Board of Free Baptists.....	Ocean Park, Me.
International German Baptist Convention.....	Springfield, Ill.
National Conference of Jewish Charities.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
National Purify Conference.....	Chicago, Ill.
National Spiritualists' Association.....	Chicago, Ill.
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	Hartford, Conn.
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., General Assembly.....	Des Moines, Iowa
Reformed Church in America, General Synod.....	New York City
Reformed Presbyterian Church Synod.....	Fell Center, Ohio
Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod.....	Denver, Colo.
Woman's Prohibition Club of America.....	Madison, Wis.
World's Christian Endeavor Convention.....	Geneva, Switzerland
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.....	Boston, Mass.
Y. M. C. A. Employed Officers' Convention.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Young People's Missionary Movement.....	Silver Bay, N. Y.
Young People's Religious Union.....	Boston, Mass.

October 9-12
October 12-17
July 28-Aug. 1
May 21-25
July 12-15
October 18-21
May 8-10
May 17-24
August 22
June 1
May 6-9
October 9-11
October 16-20
October 26-31
May 16-29
June 6
May 20
June 14-19
June 13
July 28-Aug. 1
October 17-23
June 1-5
July 20-29
May 21-25

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.
W. J. Wright, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Anthony Matre, Mermod-Jacard Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles E. St. John, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. George T. Webb, 24 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Edgar G. Oriswell, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Washington Choate, 27 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Rev. J. M. Hubbert, Marshall, Mo.
Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Mich.
S. S. Brubaker, Cerro Gordo, Ill.
M. E. Stern, 227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. S. Steadwell (President), La Crosse, Wis.
Mary T. Longley, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.
Susanna M. J. Fry, Evanston, Ill.
Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.
Rev. Wm. H. DeHart, D. D., Raritan, N. J.
Rev. J. W. Spruill, D. D., 123 E. North Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.
Rev. J. G. Dahlberg, Rock Island, Ill.
Anna Sloan Walker, Decatur, Ill.
Von Orden Vogt, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
Susanna M. D. Fry, Evanston, Ill.
W. A. Scott, Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.
W. Scott Corliss, 166 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Miss Emily B. Osborn, 26 Beacon-Street, Boston, Mass.

## SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS.

American Academy of Medicine.....	Boston, Mass.
American Association for the Advancement of Science.....	New York City
American Bar Association.....	St. Paul, Minn.
American Chemical Society.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
American Climatological Association.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
American Historical Association.....	Providence, R. I.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
American Library Association.....	Narragansett Pier, R. I.
American Medical Association.....	Boston, Mass.
American Ornithological Union.....	Washington, D. C.
American Osteopathic Association.....	Put-in-Bay, Ohio
American Philological Association.....	Washington, D. C.
American Physicians and Surgeons' Association.....	Chicago, Ill.
American Proctologic Society.....	Boston, Mass.
American Society of Civil Engineers.....	Thousand Islands, N. Y.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
American Surgical Association.....	Cleveland, Ohio
American Therapeutic Society.....	New York City
American Veterinary Medical Association.....	New Haven, Conn.
Association of American Physicians.....	Washington, D. C.
Commercial Law League of America.....	Asheville, N. C.
International Hahnemannian Association.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
Nurses Associated Alumnae of the United States.....	Detroit, Mich.

## SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL CONFERENCES.

American Economic Association.....	Providence, R. I.
American Park Association.....	Washington, D. C.
American Public Health Association.....	Mexico City, Mexico.
American Social Science Association.....	New York City
Farmers' National Congress.....	Rock Island, Ill.
National Association of Manufacturers.....	New York City
National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
National Electric Light Association.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Negro Business League.....	Atlanta, Ga.

## PATRIOTIC CONVENTIONS AND REUNIONS.

Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Colonial Dames of America, National Society.....	Washington, D. C.
National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War.....	Washington, D. C.
National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.....	Boston, Mass.
Spanish American War Nurses.....	Boston, Mass.
United Daughters of the Confederacy.....	Gulfport, Miss.
United Spanish War Veterans' National Encampment.....	Washington, D. C.

## OTHER OCCASIONS.

American Women's Press Association.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Catholic Slavish Union.....	McKeesport, Pa.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.....	St. Paul, Minn.
International Sunshine Society.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Congress of Mothers.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
National Editorial Association.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Warwick Pageant.....	Warwick Castle, Eng.

June 2-4	Dr. Charles McIntire, 52 North Fourth Street, Easton, Pa.
December 27	L. O. Howard, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
August 28-31	John Hinkey, 215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
June 28-30	W. A. Noyes, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
May 12-14	Dr. Guy Hingsdale, Hot Springs, Va.
December 28	Charles H. Haskins, 15 Prescott Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
May 28-31	Ralph W. Pope, 16 Liberty Street, New York.
June 23, July 6	J. I. Wyer, Jr., N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.
June 1-3	Dr. George H. Simmons, 103 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 13-15	John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.
August 6-10	Dr. H. L. Chiles, 118 Metcalf Building, Auburn, N. Y.
December 24	Frank G. Moore, Hanover, N. H.
December 24	Dr. J. O. Morrison, Anderson, Ind.
June 2-6	Dr. A. B. Cooke, Nashville, Tenn.
June 28-29	Charles Warren Hunt, 220 West 57th Street, New York.
May 1-5	Dr. D. P. Allen, 200 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
May 30-June 1	Dr. Edward D. Fischer, 19 West 32d Street, New York.
May 8-5	Dr. John J. Repp, 3246 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 21-24	Dr. Henry Hun, 149 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
July 15-16	Charles L. Purves, 706 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 30-Aug. 4	Dr. J. B. S. King, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
September 7-9	Miss Nellie M. Casey, 814 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 5-7	

December 28-30	W. M. Daniels, Princeton, N. J.
June 12-14	
December 6-7	Dr. Charles O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio.
May 2-4	Isaac Franklin Russell, 120 Broadway, New York.
October 9-12	George N. Whitaker, Boston, Mass.
May 14-16	Marshall Cushing, 170 Broadway, New York.
May 4-16	Alexander Johnson, 22 West 32d Street, New York.
June 5-8	W. H. Riced, Jr. (President), Seattle, Wash.
August 28-31	Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

August 14-18	John Tweedale, Adjt.-Gen., Fendall Building, Washington, D. C.
May 1-8	
May 1-8	Louis F. Beeler, 5 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
April 30-May 1	A. H. Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
November 13	Miss Lela Wilson, Franklin Square Hotel, Boston, Mass.
October —	Mrs. Virginia F. McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va.
	Chas. F. Sherwood, Adjt.-Gen., 406 Century Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

August 13	Mrs. Mary M. North, Snow Hill, Md.
May 13-19	Jacob Virostock (President), Braddock, Pa.
May 30-June 7	Miss Marie L. Obenauer, Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul, Minn.
May 17-19	Mrs. Mary D. Beattie, 46 Fifth Avenue, New York.
May 7-10	Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, 334 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 12-15	William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio.
July 2-7	



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### JOHN MITCHELL, THE MAN THE MINERS TRUST.

WHATEVER may be our estimate of John Mitchell's qualities of leadership, there is but one opinion—voiced by friends and foes alike—as to the man's innate dignity and self-possession. These are the qualities chiefly emphasized in Dr. Walter E. Weyl's sketch of the miners' leader in the April magazine number of the *Outlook*. In the beginning of this sketch, Dr. Weyl recalls his first meeting with Mitchell, on the evening after the declaration of the coal strike of 1902. In the small hotel from which the mine workers and union officials were about to separate for their respective homes, Dr. Weyl says that there was an air of suppressed excitement, and at times the men broke out in a loud conversation. "There was only one man in the room who seemed to feel completely the sense of seriousness and responsibility. That man was Mitchell. When he spoke, it was with a quiet and gravity which made me feel with him the greatness of the hazard which the 150,000 men in his union were about to take."



HIS OWN MEDICINE (MR. MITCHELL TO THE OPERATORS).

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

Although Mitchell's eyes are those of a dreamer or poet rather than of a man of action, Dr. Weyl relates several instances which illustrate the man's masterful power of will.

It will be recalled that Mitchell's dignity and self-control called forth President Roosevelt's expressions of admiration after the conference held between the miners' leaders and the presidents of the coal roads in the temporary White House in the fall of 1902. It was stated at the time that in this interview every one lost his temper except Mitchell, who was the most bitterly assailed and the quietest and most dignified man in the room.

Dr. Weyl also speaks of Mitchell's marked success in presiding over meetings, and in allaying antagonism and distrust. In the meeting of the anthracite mine workers convened for the purpose of calling off the strike of 1902 there was a disgruntled minority opposed to peace. Mr. Mitchell, who presided over the meeting, declined to heed the call for the previous question until this minority had had its say. This resulted in delaying the vote on the main question for one day. As a result of these tactics, which appealed by their fairness to the minority, the vote, when finally taken, was unanimous.

One other important and almost dramatic episode in Mitchell's career as a labor leader is recalled by Dr. Weyl in his account of three days' cross-examination of Mitchell before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. "The cross-examining lawyers were met by answers perplexing in their directness and apparent simplicity; and in many cases questions which were meant to embarrass the witness acted as boomerangs and confounded the lawyers who propounded them. In fact, one of the attorneys who had been most intemperate in his cross-examination found himself before many minutes in the undignified position of attempting to justify the actions of his own client, and, in an apologetic and exculpatory frame of mind, finally brought his futile cross-examination to an end."

Dr. Weyl concludes that it is by reason of his qualities and their defects, by virtue of his powers and his limitations, that John Mitchell is so mighty and beneficent an influence in the labor world. He is the ideal trade-union leader, because he is singly and always for the union, because he limits his efforts to the immediately attainable, and because, without compromise, he reconciles opposing factions.

## THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

ALTHOUGH the project has been discussed for many years, the Pan-American railway is still regarded by most Americans as a Utopian scheme, quite beyond the possibility of realization,—at least within the present century. We imagine that most readers of Mr. Pepper's

article in the April *Scribner's* were surprised to learn that more than one-half of the 10,391 miles of the projected line between New York and Buenos Ayres is already in operation. It is true that a long series of gaps remains to be filled, and that some of the most difficult engineering



MAP OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SHOWING RAILROADS ALREADY IN OPERATION AND THE PROPOSED PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

problems in the entire scheme are yet to be solved, but in the light of accomplishments in railroad-building during the past half-century it can no longer be said that the completion of the intercontinental railway line from the United States to the Argentine Republic within the next fifty years is beyond the range of possibility. There is now all-rail connection between New York and the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala. There is also a completed line extending from Buenos Ayres northward into Bolivia. Here and there, between Guatemala City and Tupiza, the Bolivian terminus of the Argentine road, there are sections of the intercontinental line completed or under construction. To complete the required links in this long chain will require an expenditure estimated by Mr. Pepper at two hundred millions of dollars. The actual mileage that remains to be completed represents a total of about 4,000 miles, distributed as follows: 1,200 miles in Central America, 845 in Colombia, 455 in Ecuador, 1,285 in Peru, and 180 in Bolivia.

The execution of this enterprise involves, as Mr. Pepper points out, the coöperation of fifteen republics. More has been accomplished in this direction than is commonly understood in the

United States. All of the interested governments are following the plan which obtained in the United States in constructing the transcontinental roads,—that is, of state aid by means of land grants, bonds, or other forms of subsidies, or outright payments for completed sections. It is stated by Mr. Pepper that at the present time every Central and South American country has a definite policy of aiding railway construction as an integral part of the Pan-American system, while Peru, Bolivia, and some other countries have enacted special legislation on the subject. The movement for an intercontinental trunk line coincides with the plans of these governments for internal development and external trade. Besides the trade benefit of industrial development and enlarged commerce, it is believed that the moral influence of the railroad project will make for stability and progress among the republics.

In order that our readers may have before them a convenient summary of the projected route, we reproduce from Mr. Pepper's article the following table of distances and elevations, beginning at Ayutla, on the northern boundary of Guatemala, and ending at the boundary between Bolivia and Argentina:



From *Scribner's Magazine*.

**DIAMOND CUT ON THE OROYA RAILROAD IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES.—(Built by Henry Meiggs.)**

	Miles.	Elevation in feet.
Ayutla (northern frontier of Guatemala)	....	116
Rio Golfito (frontier of republic of Panama)	1,043	50
Rio Sucio (northwestern limit of Colombia)	439	1,000
Rio Carchi (southern border of Colombia)	915	9,000
Rio Canchis (southern border of Ecuador)	668	3,200
Rio Desaguadero (southern border of Peru)	1,785	12,540
Rio Quiaca (boundary of Bolivia and Argentina)	573	11,234
Total miles.....	5,413	

As to the engineering obstacles to be overcome in the mountains of Peru and elsewhere along the projected line, Mr. Pepper shows that the famous Peruvian railway from Callao to Oroya, the most difficult sections of which were constructed by Henry Meiggs, has surmounted obstacles as great as any that remain to test the engineering genius of those in charge of the Pan-American project. On that road, the trains are lifted three miles in a total ascent of eighty-eight miles, without a down grade and without resort to cogs, endless cables, or rope and rack. A line of standard-gauge railroad with a maximum grade of 4 per cent. is operated.

Returning to the conception of a through railroad trip from New York to Buenos Ayres, we quote Mr. Pepper's summary of the distances of lines under present and future construction between these two points:

Countries.	Distances, chiefly by interconti- nental lo- cation.	In oper- ation.	Under con- struc- tion.	Future links.
United States:				
New York to Laredo...	2,187	2,187	...	....
Mexico:				
Laredo to Mexico City.	802	802	...	....
Mexico City to Guate- mala border via Cordo- va and Tehuantepec*	730	680	50	....
Central America.....	1,043	351	100	502
Panama.....	612	....	....	612
Colombia.....	865	20	....	845
Ecuador.....	658	126	77	455
Peru.....	1,785	277	223	1,285
Bolivia.....	541	233	128	180
Argentine Republic.....	1,168	1,033	135	....
Total.....	10,391	5,709	708	3,969

\* The company constructing the line from San Geronimo, Mexico, in prosecuting the actual work found some variations from the first surveys necessary, so that the route followed is about fifty miles longer. This makes the distance from Mexico City to the border of Guatemala via Cordova and Tehuantepec approximately 780 miles. In January, 1906, construction was going on at both ends of the line, and it was expected to be completed within the year.

## WHAT TUSKEGEE HAS DONE FOR THE BLACK BELT.

**T**HE twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is the occasion of an article in the April number of the *North American Review* entitled "Tuskegee: A Retrospect and Prospect," by Principal Booker T. Washington. In this article Mr. Washington explains the principles on which the institute was developed, and cites much testimony to its success as an instrument in the uplifting of the colored race in the South. He shows that not only have 888 students been graduated from Tuskegee, but that about 6,000 students, who were not able to remain to complete the full course of study, have been helped to such an extent that they are now doing reasonably efficient work. So far as can be ascertained, less than 10 per cent. of the graduates of the school have been unsuccessful in their trades. The average increase in the economic efficiency of graduates has been about 300 per cent., as is shown by special investigations. Mr. Washington further states that, so far as can be learned, no graduate of Tuskegee has ever been convicted of crime. At the end of its first twenty-five years of existence, Tuskegee Institute has 1,500 students; 156 officers, teachers, and employees;

86 buildings; and various ramifications for extensive work. Mr. Washington gives the following terse account of the early growth of the school:

Starting in a shanty and a hen-house, with almost no property beyond a hoe and a blind mule, the school has grown up gradually, much as a town grows. We needed food for our tables; farming, therefore, was our first industry, started to meet this need. With the need for shelter for our students, courses in house-building and carpentry were added. Out of these, brick-making and brick masonry naturally grew. The increasing demand for buildings made further specialization in the industries necessary. Soon we found ourselves teaching tinsmithing, plastering, and painting. Classes in cooking were added, because we needed competent persons to prepare the food. Courses in laundering, sewing, dining-room work, and nurse-training have been added to meet the actual needs of the school community. This process of specialization has continued as the school increased in numbers, and as the more varied wants of a larger community created a demand, and instruction is now given in thirty-seven industries.

While the dignity and nobility of labor have always been emphasized at Tuskegee, it has never been the intention to limit the training of the negro to training for industrial work. It is

Mr. Washington's belief that the negro race needs both kinds of education,—industrial and academic; but he felt that it was primarily important that Tuskegee students should have an education which, as he expressed it, "not only did not educate them out of sympathy with the masses of their people, but made them actively and practically interested in constructive methods and work among their people." The better to accomplish this end, girls who come to Tuskegee are taught, not only to work at their trades in the schoolroom, but to meet the people in their churches and other gathering-places on Sunday. Teachers who go out from Tuskegee are taught how to conduct monthly farmers' institutes or local farmers' conferences. "They are expected to be able to show the farmers how to buy land, to assist them by advice in getting out of debt, and to encourage them to cease mortgaging their crops and to take active interest in the economic development of their community."

In Mr. Washington's opinion, the most important work that Tuskegee has done has been to show the masses of the colored people that in agriculture, in the industries, in commerce, and in the struggle toward economic development there are opportunities for them. The next important work of the school, he thinks, has been to change the ideas of the masses of the people concerning labor with the hand. When the school was first opened, practically all the colored people in that part of the South were opposed to industrial education. But the school has finally overcome the opposition of the people to the notion of a "working school." The students at Tuskegee, says Mr. Washington, now count it

just as much a part of their education to spend a day on the farm or in the kitchen, in the machine-shop or in the laundry, as they do to spend a day in studying algebra, chemistry, or literature.

As against the frequent prediction that if the negro masters the white man's civilization in America one of two consequences will follow,—either the weaker race will be exterminated by the stronger or the two races will become amalgamated,—Mr. Washington holds that the amalgamation of races becomes less likely as the negro makes an intellectual and moral advance. As to the question of the elimination of the negro by force, the negro is even better protected against the encroachments and competition of the white race here in America than he is in Africa. The fact that he is in majority, as Mr. Washington points out, does not help him in Africa any more than it has helped him elsewhere. The conclusion reached by Mr. Washington is that the only salvation for the negro people, or for any race, is to make themselves so useful to the rest of the world, so indispensable to their neighbors, that the world will not only tolerate, but desire, their presence. To a large extent, he declares, this is already true in the South,—more true than it is in the North, where the negro has much less opportunity to work than he has in the South. "In short, there is nothing for the negro to do but to remain where he is and struggle on and up. The whole philosophy of the negro question can be written in three words,—patience, persistence, virtue. The really helpful thing about the situation is that on the whole the negro has done, under the circumstances, the best he could."

## AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

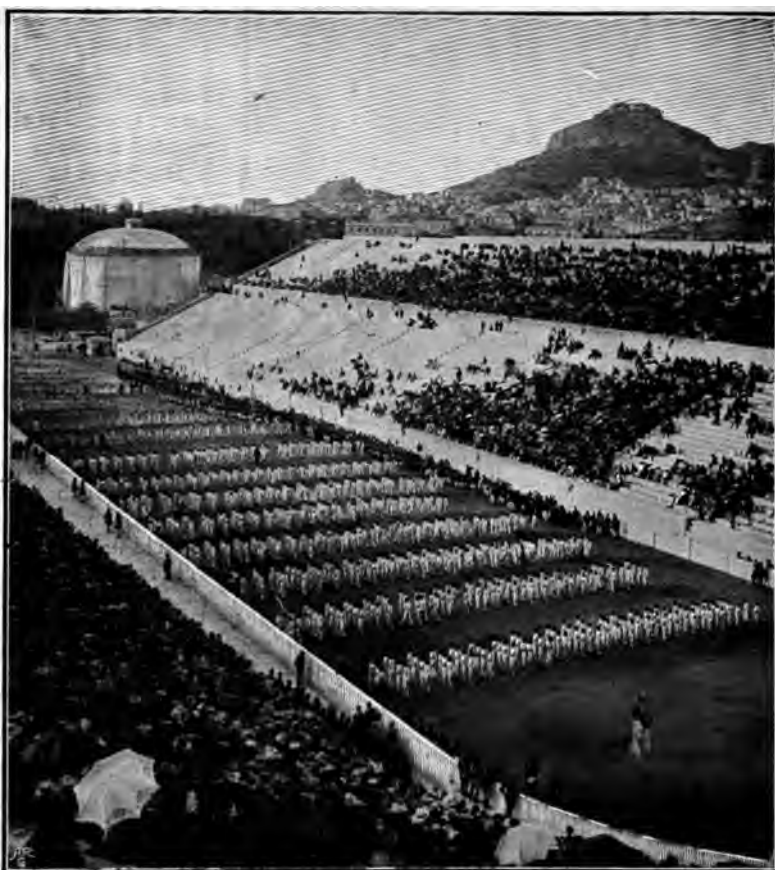
**A** PROPOS of the third series of modern Olympian games, at Athens, last month, Mr. James B. Connolly, who was one of the successful American contestants in the games ten years ago, pictures the revival of these unique championships in the April number of *Outing*. The sensations of an American victor in these inspiring contests are described by Mr. Connolly in the following racy paragraph:

The trials in the one hundred meters were run, and the Americans won their heats, but they were counted only for trial heats,—the first final had yet to be won. It was on directly, the trials and final in the classic Greek jump,—the triple leap, as they call it, or the hop, step, and jump, or two hops and jump, as we call it,—and the glorified youth of a dozen nations took their turns, until it simmered down to a Greek, a French-

man, and an American. And the final winning of it by the American led up to an occasion that he has been able since to recollect without greatly straining his faculties. The one hundred and forty thousand throats roared a greeting, and the one hundred and forty thousand pairs of eyes, as nearly as he could count, focused themselves on his exalted person. And then, when his name went up on the board, to the crest of the hills outside the multitude reëchoed it, and to the truck of the lofty staff was hoisted the flag of his country and there remained, while that beloved band of three hundred pieces in the middle of the stadium,—and such a band! they should have been admitted to full American citizenship on the spot,—began to play the "Star Spangled Banner" as if it were their own,—why, it was a moment to inspire! The young fellow was seeing things through a purple haze by then, and the haze deepened and glowed when over in a corner a group of countrymen, officers and sailors of a warship in port

and the not-to-be-mistaken tourists, suddenly flashed into view a lot of American flags and split the classic air with an assortment of American yells. But, eyes for the flag aloft and ears to the strain below, he stood to attention, and not until the shouts had died away did he regain his balance, when, thoroughly satisfied that the heir to all the ages was at that moment treading the air of the stadium in spiked shoes, he made his way across the field and through the tunnel to the dressing-room, and there graciously posed for four artists and any number of photographers.

It has been fully demonstrated, in Mr. Connolly's opinion, that the Olympic championships should be contested only in Greece, since only in that country are the people imbued with true reverence for the old traditions. From this year's meet it is to be hoped that sport will receive a fresh and lasting impulse. It was really the people of Greece, as Mr. Connolly shows, that made the festival of 1896 a great success. "It was a spirit that no other modern nation could have generated over an athletic festival, and it is that spirit which the Olympic games of the future may be made to serve. It is that spirit which is the thing, and if it be not born in us, let us try to absorb it; and if we are not equal to that, then at least to learn to appreciate it; and if we come to do no more, to at least



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#### THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN THE STADIUM AT ATHENS.

(Young Greeks preparing for the recent contests.)

pass the appreciation of it to our descendants, by whom it may be made to lead to so much, for no country can find greater use for it than our own, which is standing now, awake and eager, where old Greece once stood,—on the threshold of the world's leadership."

### THE LIGHT THAT EUROPE SAW AT ALGECIRAS.

"**T**HE conference at Algeciras has primarily this significance for the politics of the present and of the future,—that the relations of the powers are defined as distinctly as in a mirror, and that not diplomacy alone, but the entire educated world, is afforded a clear insight into the actual political condition of the world." This is the opening sentence of an elaborate article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), of which the first part deals in detail with the points at issue, as

regards Morocco, between Germany and France,—the writer maintaining the former's right to her demands,—while the concluding portion treats of the position of the various nations toward Germany and toward one another.

It is the first time, since 1870, that German and French views in direct opposition to each other have been openly and officially discussed. The attitude of France has been almost uninterruptedly hostile to Germany since the Franco-



A TRUE FRIEND.

Italy remains, according to Baron Sonnino, faithful to the triple alliance, true to the *entente* with England, and ready to continue the happy understanding with France.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Prussian War. She has at any moment been ready to join any power presumably inimical to Germany, continues the writer of this article. She concluded an alliance with Russia, and then offered her services to England against Germany; she has done all in her power to weaken the triple alliance.

Delcassé differed from his predecessors,—and perhaps also his successors,—only in that he was ready to transform thoughts and words into action. Rouvier, his successor, himself peaceably inclined and averse to all unnecessary differences with Germany, very soon succumbed to the pressure of French politics and French,—or at least Parisian,—sentiment.

Lord Grey, the new British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was "honest enough to tell the German envoy that England could not leave France in the lurch in view of the latter's ob-

servance of the Anglo-French treaty as regards Egypt and Newfoundland." Of the states making up the triple alliance, Austria-Hungary held firmly to Germany, even though her plenipotentiary, Count Welsersheimb, it was understood, yielded a reluctant obedience to his instructions.

Italy was in the disagreeable position of having to keep on good terms with all the great powers, bound, as she is, to Germany by the triple alliance, to France by reason of a special treaty and that concerning Morocco, and to England also by various stipulations.

Finally, as to Russia, it is readily comprehensible that the Franco-German differences made her very uncomfortable, and that she was fearful of giving offense to either side. "She needs Germany for political and France for financial reasons, although, for the present, the financial shoe seems to pinch Count Lamsdorff decidedly more than the political one."

In England, what with the accession of the Liberal ministry, which is by no means disposed to give the anti-German leaning to the Anglo-French agreement that its predecessor decidedly did, and what with the fact that the personal relations of the two monarchs have of late grown warmer, Germany is justified in her belief that the result of the conference will not lead to a relapse into the anti-German policy.

This will exert a moderating effect upon France also; not so much upon the present government, which does not indulge in random thoughts of war, and therefore does not so greatly need a restraining influence, as upon the Hotspurs and those political groups that from party spirit or self-interest cry out every time the French Republic threatens to abandon the track—alas! already so deeply worn—of hatred and revenge.

## THE HAGUE TO BECOME THE WORLD'S INTELLECTUAL AND ECONOMIC LABORATORY?

THE establishment of the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague has been productive of some ideas and projects of which, at its inception, its founders had probably not the slightest notion. These ideas and projects now extend to the noble and somewhat bold scheme of supplementing that court with something like a scientific legislative body that shall take cognizance of and decisive action with reference to all questions that affect the progress of modern civilization. This is set forth and elaborated by Dr. P. H. Eyckman, of Scheveningen, Holland, in the *Hollandsche Revue* (Haarlem), the leading points of which we here reproduce. The writer begins by saying: "There is scarcely any human

interest that does not extend beyond the borders of the country more immediately affected and the promotion and beneficial action of which should be not merely national, but international." He then continues:

In the field of hygiene, this principle has already been acknowledged and followed in the establishment of the International Congress of Tuberculosis. But a similar congress is greatly desirable for other diseases,—cancer, infectious diseases, alcoholism, etc. . . . There is need, for example, of an international academy of hygiene. The term "academy" is used here in the sense in which it occurs in the title "The Royal Academy of Sciences," thus designating not so much a school as an organization of scientific men for the investigation of facts, methods, and phenomena in whatever domain is im-



tely contemplated. Since, however, hygiene such intimate relations both to education, on the land, and to social economy, on the other, there d be an international academy of pedagogy, hygiene, and economy, each division to constitute, indeed, ademy in itself, and to be composed of men drawn all civilized countries eminent in the specific sub-and all its ramifications, all, however, to be under irection and supervision of a central body.

ie members of these several subordinate emies, in the plan laid down by Dr. Eyck- are to hold regular public meetings, say a : each year, according to circumstances, me prominent city or other, to discuss prac- questions that are presented in their several ains, the central bureau, however, to be per- nently established in one fixed place—The ue—and to be constantly in session, making arations and laying out the schemes for such al meetings, and further carrying on the : of the academy as a whole. The wide e of the work of these proposed divisional emies may be gathered from the following :

the academy of pedagogy would be submitted ions such as these : Overcrowding in schools, sim- ation of spelling and methods of instruction, more ical manual and technical training, the forming world-language with shorthand-writing in the nature, life, sports, study-excursions, children's rounds, the interchange of students of different ries, humanitarianism, coeducation, religious edu- , special teaching for the sickly and backward or children with criminal instincts or other abnor- endencies, regulation of parental authority, alco- n in minors, etc.

giene would no longer be regarded as a subdivision of practical medical science, as a comprehensive field in itself, with the f healing as a subdivision of that. To its emy would therefore be submitted all ques- touching the following :

State and municipal hygiene, hospitals, nursing, prison hygiene, physical and moral contagion, the con- test with infectious disease, the care of the insane, vaccination, vivisection, physical therapy, hygiene of the person, practical therapeutics, hygiene connected with labor and handicrafts, etc.

The field of the academy of social economy would embrace the following :

Diplomacy, political economy, number of working hours, trade or professional councils, the elective fran- chise, militarism, sick-funds, insurance, coöperation, profit-sharing, government ownership, free trade and protection, the laying out and building of cities, means of traffic and transportation, garden cities for the work- ing classes, feminism, marriage, maternity out of wed- lock, illegitimacy, prostitution, etc.

In connection with these subordinate acad- emies it is intended that not only shall libraries and bureaus of administration be established, but also practical institutes, serving as a sort of experiment stations where the theories proceed- ing from the main academy can be tested before they are promulgated to the world, because the central academy will only affix its stamp of ap- proval to its theories and send them abroad when they shall have successfully passed the tests to be applied or shall have been subjected to the fullest investigation and discussion.

In addition to those already named, there are intended to be also an academy of anthropology and an academy of the fine arts. The entire scheme of buildings is to have for its center the already projected Peace Palace, from which shall radiate the avenues at certain points along which the buildings to be established for the various purposes named shall be located. The plan for the whole has already been drawn up and published by K. P. C. de Bazel, a Belgian architect.

## IS A NEW DEMOCRATIC GERMANY AT HAND?

STUDY of the "Democratic Evolution" of Germany which betrays the hand of the list student appears in *La Revue*, signed Reybel." This writer notes that in the year a wave of unrest and reform passed over European states. Germany alone has not ed to stir. He gives various reasons for pparent passiveness of the German people, esting that they may not have become suffi- ly discontented to move, or that their pa- e is not yet quite exhausted. Beer and ol, he thinks, have probably had much to ith keeping the people loyal. Not that they abitual drunkards, but that the daily drink-

ing causes lethargy of mind and body. Another factor is religious sentiment, and a third is the fact that the Germans have not hitherto taken so active an interest in political events as the people of most other countries have done.

Nevertheless, there are indications of a demo- cratic awakening. The old Prussian discipline in the army has broken down, and the soldier will no longer stand being treated as an inferior being, but rebels against the brutality of his supe- riors. Everywhere a certain independence to- ward authority is manifesting itself. Electoral contests are more spirited, and strikes and other popular movements are on the increase. Among

other general causes of democratic progress may be mentioned the spread of popular education, the establishment of libraries, popular theaters, reading clubs, music clubs, etc., the man of the people is beginning to think of other things than his daily life; his horizon being widened, he wants to know what is going on in the world.

#### INDUSTRIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY.

Before 1870, Germany was an agricultural country, but since that date the Germans have become more and more industrial. In a word, the German people have raised their material and moral condition, especially in the towns; but as all progress is costly, the working classes have to pay higher rents, and, consequently, they demand higher wages, and hence many of the strikes. The feudal world, which lived on the land, has been crushed by the young industrial *bourgeoisie*. As it is the workers of the towns and great industrial centers who have transformed England into a democratic state, the industrial development of Germany is the most potent factor in German democratic evolution.

The democratic evolution, however, is not manifested in an equal degree in all parts of the German Empire. It is much more accentuated in the south and in the west than in the north-east, and the states of the south and west are much more advanced than Prussia. Nearly all the democrats are from the southern and western states. Still, the democratic evolution is very real, though the contrasts between the different regions and the preponderance of Prussia may seem to retard it and give it something of the character of a struggle between the aristocratic northeast and the other regions. The drawback is that Prussia, the heart of the empire, remains reactionary, while the democratic regions are the provinces. Nevertheless, the triumph of democracy in Germany is certain. It has already attacked the army and the bureaucracy. The spirit of revolt is growing among the people; crimes of *lèse-majesté* are more common; religious sentiment has disappeared in the towns, and is disappearing in the country districts; and the masses are beginning to play an active part in political life.

### HOW WILL SOUTH AFRICA FARE UNDER BRITISH LIBERALISM?

ONE of the most powerful factors in the settlement of the future of South Africa is undoubtedly to be the Labor wing in the present British Parliament. The writer of an editorial article in the *Hollandsche Revue* (Haarlem) believes that the attitude of this group will be the most important determining influence of all. The English Liberal party, says this Dutch review,—which is, of course, voicing the anti-British sentiments,—has a history with reference to South Africa. It was this party which, "quite against the will and desire of the imperialistic elements, conceded independence to the Boers. It represents, in general, in colonial politics the principle of self-government. It also opposed, though very feebly, the war of 1899."

In "all this South African business, war and afterward," continues the writer, the government of England "blindly obeyed the gold magnates of Johannesburg, even when these demanded things which were bound to contribute in a high degree to the government's loss of popularity." The "khaki" election of 1900, this writer contends, resulted in a Unionist victory chiefly because of the extravagant promises made to the electors in England regarding South Africa.

The new possessions were to be made a splendid field, not only for the employment of British capital, but especially for British workmen. All the surplus labor of England would be assisted to go thither, where a comfortable livelihood awaited it. The soldiers who had served in South Africa could remain there, secure land, and become, in the near future, prosperous farmers.

When the war ended, however, all these air castles collapsed. None of the promises were kept.

Nothing came of the furnishing of land to the soldiers. The Boers themselves passed through a period of destitution in which they were subjected to the (to them) strange experience of suffering hunger, and no one was eager to obtain land merely to starve on it. South Africa was utterly exhausted. There could be no talk of the employment of great numbers of workmen there. Those who were there suffered enough already. There remained the mines. In those there was no scarcity of work, for their exploitation was then, and is now, capable of still more colossal extension, and the Uitwatersrand was, and is yet, far from being exhausted. Besides, when their exploitation was resumed after the war there was great lack of labor in them. The Kaffirs had lost taste for it. Thus, there was room there in plenty for English miners, and these were willing and ready to go thither.

At this point, the *Hollandsche Revue* writer

asserts, we must begin to reckon with the plan of the gold magnates for the introduction of Chinese coolie labor in the mines of the Transvaal.

This aroused a storm of opposition. All classes of labor in South Africa protested against it—natives as well as the others. In England, public opinion was a unit against this introduction of slavery into British territory. But the small clique of mine-owners, which has its shares in the gold mines shut up in its safes, was mightier than Boers, Kaffirs, and English public opinion combined, and the Chinese were brought in. With this the position of the gold barons had become well-nigh omnipotent. With the government entirely on their side,—utterly subservient to them, indeed,—they had besides become independent of the labor element as well. All that was lacking was that the government and control of the Transvaal should be put into their hands; and for this they worked indefatigably by giving to the Transvaal a sort of self-government in which the elective franchise would be so manipulated that the English element should obtain the upper hand, by which means they hoped to secure that government control at which they were aiming.

Now the sweeping Liberal victory in England has altered the entire problem.

The Unionist servants of Beit and de Beers have been ousted, and the Liberal party, ever the opponent of the politics followed by the clique in the Transvaal, is once more at the helm. This Liberal party might, indeed, also be "managed" but that it has come into power through the laboring classes, and these brought this about in no small measure just because the policy of the Unionists in South Africa was wholly in the favor of the gold barons. Should the Liberal party now, according to past custom, show an inclination to manage matters in South Africa in the old fashion and on the old footing, the group of Labor representatives in Parliament will assuredly not acquiesce in such intention or action. Groups of progressive representatives have already held a meeting in Pretoria wherein they uttered threats of separation from England in case opposition to their pet desires became too strong. And we know of what those Afrikanders are capable. At present they are in no very amiable mood. And this the more because the people of South Africa have had their fill of the trickery and extortions to which they have been subjected.

In connection with the foregoing the following answer of ex-President Steyn to Mr. W. T. Stead's question as to what the Boers expect the Liberal ministry to do for the South African states is of great interest. This is what Mr. Steyn wrote:

1. We desire that England shall carry out the Treaty of Union and fulfill the promise then made.

(a) By granting complete self-government, such as is possessed by the Cape Colony. The representation must be fixed on an honest footing, so that no preponderance be given to any one place. The superficial extent of an electoral district must also be taken into account. As concerns the Orange Free State, do not attempt to give us the old constitution. Under the



LORD MILNER.

(From a drawing by Sir Mortimer Menpes.)

changed circumstances, this can no longer be utilized. I foresee constant friction, and even a clashing between the government and the Council, as formerly was the case between the latter and the president. Then the president could resign with an appeal to the people, and thus put an end to the difference; but this would be impossible in the case of an appointed governor.

(b) By having the Dutch language thoroughly taught in the schools. At present this is mostly botch-work. We desire that the two languages shall be treated on an equal footing.

2. We desire that England shall carry out its obligations flowing out of Lord Roberts' proclamation and the treaty of The Hague.

3. The Liberals must, according to their promises, send the Chinese away out of the country. The English Government brought them here; the English Government must put them out. It would not be nice or clever to hide yourselves behind a so-called judicial power springing from electors half of whom are neither free nor independent.

4. When you have done all the above, then leave us quietly to ourselves.

#### Lord Milner on the Problem.

The conservative British view is voiced by Lord Milner in an article in the current *National Review*. Unfortunately, says the ex-governor of Britain's African possessions, "the South African question has gotten into the ruts of party. That is the worst thing that could have befallen South Africa or Great Britain." Lord Milner deprecates the attempt of certain British Lib-

erals to "open old sores." Whatever opinion may be held regarding the right or wrong of the war with the Boer republics, Englishmen, says Lord Milner, are "all agreed that, in the long run, South Africa can only remain within the British family of states if the majority of her white inhabitants desire, or at least acquiesce in, that position."

It is not necessary that they should all be fervently attached to Great Britain, or even to the British connection. But it is necessary that there should be a nucleus in whom that attachment is really strong, and that this nucleus should be powerful enough to counterbalance any actively hostile elements, and to leaven the more or less indifferent mass.

Lord Milner stoutly denies that there was ever an "ascendency" party made up of Britons in South Africa. There was an ascendency party, he declares, but it was never British. The influence of wealth, moreover, in this South African struggle, which is not yet ended, has been mainly, though not exclusively, on the British

side. It is not true, this British statesman declares, that "the capitalists made the war."

So far is that from being the truth, that it is not even true that the capitalists, as a body, looked with any favor on the political movement in the Transvaal, which undoubtedly precipitated the war. Here, again, I will not argue whether or not a war would sooner or later have come in any case. That is a matter of opinion. I simply state what I know when I say that the movement which precipitated it, the revolt against Krugerism, was in its origin a popular, a spontaneous, and, let me add, an inevitable movement. No doubt, some of the capitalists threw themselves into it. There are capitalists and capitalists. In the Transvaal, as elsewhere, some of them are solely concerned with their business interests, and others have strong public interests besides. That men of the latter class, if they happened to sympathize with the popular party, should use their influence in support of the cause they sympathize with, was not unnatural. But that is a very different thing from stirring up a factitious agitation in order to increase their own wealth. It was not a case, — in my time, at any rate, — of the capitalists stirring up the people, but of a popular movement dragging in the capitalists, or, rather, some of them.

## WHY SHOULD NOT FRANCE BECOME JAPAN'S BANKER?

**A**N anonymous writer contributed (over the *nom de plume* of "A Friend of the Alliance") to *La Revue* an article (quoted from in this REVIEW) in which he contended that France ought not to lend Russia any more money, — at any rate, not till Russia is free. Another anonymous writer contributes to a later issue of *La Revue* a plea for a Franco-Japanese alliance, chiefly in order that France may become banker to Japan! He compliments the magazine on what it has already accomplished in the matter of international initiatives, and then prepares the ground for a Franco-Japanese alliance, urging that it would be profitable to France, to Japan, and to the peace of the world.

The only opposition in France to a Franco-Japanese alliance, he says, could come from those who pretend that such an arrangement is incompatible with the dignity of France, owing to her intimate relations with Russia.

Russia, however, will do nothing to hinder it. On the contrary, she recognizes that it is her duty to reestablish, from the economic point of view, correct relations with Japan. Both nations, in fact, reckon on friendly economic relations, the surest guarantee for good political relations. Russia will further the idea of a Franco-Japanese alliance, because the immediate consequence of such a diplomatic compact would promote a Russo-Japanese *rapprochement*, which both nations

desire but dare not say so openly, and for Russia it would signify a lasting peace in the Far East.

### JAPANOPHOBIA IN THE REPUBLIC.

In certain French circles some uneasiness of another nature is felt with reference to Japan. The Japanophobes consider the Russo-Japanese War as an insolent provocation of the white race by the yellow world, but they are really confusing Japanese activity with affairs of conquest. Under the mystico-Christian inspiration of the Kaiser have arisen apostles of a new religion of hatred and oppression, demanding a union of whites against the yellow races, with the object of preventing the natural development of the latter by keeping them in perpetual vassalage. These people are quite convinced of the aggressive character of Japanese expansion. They know that in the event of a conflict in Indo-China France would be materially and morally unable to defend her colonies against such a formidable military foe, drunk with enthusiasm for conquest, as they represent the contemporary Japanese to be. Perhaps this is one of the reasons of their Japanophobia. But if Japan became the ally of France, all this fear and suspicion of Japan would disappear, and France would be able to save a few millions out of the cost of organization of colonial armaments.

The advantages of an alliance belong, how-

ever, to the economic order. Japan has everything to make her successful in her enterprises—except capital, and therefore she must borrow. Now, the best and easiest way to prevent the yellow races from becoming an independent isolated economic power is to join them, and at present Europeans are invited to do so. If Europeans neglect the opportunity now, the yellow races will have no need of them twenty years hence, and we shall see, not the grotesque invasion of savage hordes imagined by the Kaiser, but the inevitable decline of the economic supremacy of the West.

Those who are skeptical of Franco-Japanese coöperation will not understand why Japan, with a very wealthy ally in England, and a still wealthier and more discreet friend in America, would prefer, or admit only, France in this powerful syndicate. But the reasons are not far to seek.

#### IN REALITY, NO REASON FOR MUTUAL DISTRUST.

Japan has always been much attracted to France. Japanese jurisprudence is French. The great Liberal movement in Japan was born under French influence. Before the unfortunate Treaty of Simonoseki the French were the people most beloved by Japan, and to-day, again, the French have Japanese sympathies. M. Motono, when at Paris, assured the writer of this article that the Japanese admired the chivalrous instincts of the French people and

the French Government desirous of reconciling their duties of friendship toward Russia and loyalty toward Japan. Another Japanese scholar described the French race as probably the only one that showed no race prejudice.

France, in turn, does not conceal her affection for Japan. She believes the Japanese capable of the most brilliant intellectual, social, political, and military development.

To come to the main point, there is no more realistic nation than the Japanese. The only economic rivals Japan has discovered are Germany, England, and America, and as she does not wish to appeal to the two latter, her political friends, and themselves commercial and industrial nations, for financial support, she must look elsewhere for a banker. The Anglo-Japanese alliance ought to guarantee peace, but not the common prosperity of the contracting parties.

The banker which Japan needs is France. France is not a competitor of Japan's. It would be much easier for France to invite Japan, and assure her in advance of a welcome reception, than it would be for Japan to come and knock at the door of France. Before France can become banker to Japan there must be an official *rapprochement* to establish political confidence between the two governments and mutual confidence between the two nations. If France does not step in at the present psychological moment, Germany is likely to do so.

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND CAMPAIGN ISSUES IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN "parliamentarianism," being largely the outgrowth of the work of Gogol, Turgenev, Tolstoi, and Gorki, is, as yet, in the "philosophical" stage. Such is the dictum of M. Maxim Kovalevski, the Russian political economist and zemstvo leader. In an article in a recent number of the *Revue de Paris*, this writer asserts, further:

Theories of government in Russia grow up only to wither away when put to the test of applicability to, say, the unthinking peasant, who still remains attached to his soil, and who prefers the tyranny of the known to the possible terrors of the unknown. The doctrinaire is still the man in evidence in Russia. Each party may contain as many of his kind as it numbers individuals. They agree vaguely on the issues that hardly count, while they quarrel about the vital principles of a political faith in which they only half believe. Homogeneity, the soul of party government, exists only as a shadow, and, in fine, there is everywhere a conspicuous, but natural, absence of the practical politician, without whom representative government, inasmuch as it entails of

itself the principle of party politics, may be relegated to the shade of Acheron.

Before proceeding to an enumeration or a detailed account of the political tenets held by the parties now in process of development, M. Kovalevski bids the enthusiast put aside the notion that Czardom is as yet in danger of the fate that overtook the Bourbons. It must be remembered that the Czar is the head of the Church of Russia as well as of the empire. The sacrosanct regard for him held by the peasant (and the peasant represents 80 per cent. of the population) transcends the understanding of men who have not lived in the land. The Czar is, for the muzhik, what Mohammed is for the pious Moslem, —only second to the Creator Himself. The idea, therefore, of an elective presidency in Russia must be deferred till the people who cultivate the soil have learned the truth, by education.

Apart from the Conservative, or Autocratic,



1. When a crab has shed his shell (Absolutism) he retires into hiding.



2. As soon as he has grown a new one he returns.

THE AUTOCRATIC PARTY.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

party, there are four others in whose future the fate of constitutional Russia is more or less closely bound up. They are what may be called the Populist party, the Social Democrats, the Constitutional Democrats, and the Liberal Reform party. Through the aspirations, strivings, and attempts at coherent organization of all existing political sects M. Kovalevski discerns three main principles at work in Russia to-day. These are: The maintenance of the *status quo*, naturally desired by the Conservative party. An insistence by the progressive classes on the doctrine of the Rights of Man. The building, by the Reformers, of a great middle class into a cohesive and systematic bulwark, as the true support of a constitutional state.

Of the four elements of reform, the Populist party looms largest in Russian affairs, for the reason that it claims to represent the number most in evidence, the land laborers. The advocates of a strong agrarian policy, they hold that no party can have any permanent influence without supporting a definite programme for assuring the welfare of the rural populations, a policy which would appear plausible enough, since three-fourths of the land in Russia belongs, either directly or indirectly, to the peasantry.

On the welfare of the agricultural classes depends the commercial prosperity of the empire, which derives its wealth largely from its cereal exports, and not from its manufactures. It is a sacred tenet of this Populist party that the Slav world, and Russia above all, can work out its own salvation by federating all the agricultural communes of the nation and by adopting the principle of co-production, a grandiose design, which explains the meaning of their motto, "The Land and Liberty," and by which the Russian Empire would become a federation of districts, with a strong central representative government.

The Social Democrats are confessedly Marxian, and their doctrines are plainly those of Germany. They condemn the system of land tenure on the ground that it is opposed to the progress of the common people. Their cry is for industries and the capital necessary to promote them. The pioneers of liberty, which, they hold, is to be realized in an adjustment of the relative positions of capital and labor, they seek a constitutional régime, based on representative government.

They ask a constitution based on universal suffrage and a recognition of the public rights of man. They are the unswerving supporters of the workman, who, in his turn, trusts them implicitly. All the great strikes and labor movements of recent years have been engineered by them, and when it is remembered that thirty years ago to go on strike was in Russia a penal offense it will be seen in how far they have become progressive. Their influence is enormous, and they have been called "the liquidators of social order."

"Democracy and Equality" is the motto of the Constitutional Democrats, who owe their origin to secret societies formed by Russian officers who returned from Paris in 1815, after the downfall of Napoleon. This party dreams of a constitutional state like England.

Strongly centralistic in their political notions, they reject altogether the idea of local autonomy. They ask for universal male suffrage; general and free education; drastic modifications in the tariff, to expedite commercial development; direct taxation, and death duties. Formerly very influential, a violent schism of late occurred in its ranks on the passing of a vote by the zemstvos promising to grant a measure of autonomy to Poland. This led to a secession from the Constitutional Democrats,—or Radicals, some called them,—of a large body of opponents of Polish autonomy. These formed themselves into the present fourth party, or party of Liberal reform.

The Liberal Reform party accepts, but with important modifications, the electoral laws of the original body. They are the most fervent partisans of equality before the law. They would better the conditions of labor, as being the only means by which to create a great industrial army. Free education they insist upon, and, finally, the reorganization of both army and navy is a large item on their programme.

## SIR OLIVER LODGE ON THE DIVINE ELEMENT IN CHRISTIANITY.

THE article contributed by Sir Oliver Lodge, the great English physicist, to the *Hibbert Journal* (London) for April is a clear and explicit answer to the challenge which is addressed to every man. It will horrify many; it will bring a welcome ray of light to others. For his faith in the divinity of Christ demands as its foundation a denial of what many regard as the fundamentals of the Christian creed. In Sir Oliver Lodge's conception of the divinity of Christ it is essential that he should not have been miraculously conceived, that he should not have been miraculously resurrected, and that he should not have ascended up into heaven. Instead of being a man unique, exceptional, apart, the whole significance of the incarnation lies in what Sir Oliver Lodge calls "the ununiqueness of his ordinary humanity." We do not take it that Sir Oliver Lodge denies the possibility of the conception by the Virgin, or of the resurrection, or of the ascension. He merely maintains that if such things happened in the case of Christ, they are possibilities latent in humanity, and may yet become the common experience of mankind. He says:

The exceptional glorification of his body is a pious heresy—a heresy which misses the truth lying open to our eyes. His humanity is to be recognized as real and ordinary and thorough and complete; not in middle life alone, but at birth and at death and after death. Whatever happened to him may happen to any one of us, provided we attain the appropriate altitude,—an altitude which, whether within our individual reach or not, is assuredly within reach of humanity.

### SIX KINDS OF CHRISTIANITY AND ONE MORE.

Sir Oliver Lodge describes six kinds of Christianity, and then adds his own. The first is the evangelical or Pauline; the second the sacerdotal, which claims to have Peter as its patron saint; the third is the practical school, with James as its law-giver; the fourth, the mystical or emotional, associated with St. John; the fifth, the Christianity of M. Pobyedonostzev, which he calls "governing or hierarchical Christianity," and which he regards as the special offspring of the Evil One; the sixth is the Christianity of Jesus of Nazareth. To these six Sir Oliver Lodge adds his own, which, he claims, embodies the essential truth of all pagan and of all other religions. That seventh form of Christianity is the pantheistic, which recognizes Christ as divine, because it sees in him the highest point yet reached of the manifestation of the God who is immanent in all things. The incarnation is the intensification of the doctrine of immanence.

### THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

Sir Oliver Lodge inclines to the belief that the kind of religion taught and intended by Jesus himself was a blend of numbers one and three, or a Paul-James mixture. The worship of God as a spirit and the service of man as a brother are the warp and woof of the pure Christian faith, but its fundamental sub-stratum lies in the conception of a human God, a crucified God, not apart from the universe, but immanent in every part of it revealed in the incarnation. Evolution is the emerging of God in and through matter. Man is the highest point reached, and Jesus the loftiest peak of humanity. What he reached we may all hereafter attain. In Sir Oliver Lodge's eyes, the whole value of Christianity lies in the denial of the supernormal difference between Christ and the ordinary man. Usually, theologians level Jesus up to the infinite. Sir Oliver Lodge levels the infinite down to man. Jesus is the mean term, the meeting-point at which the nature of one and the possibilities of the other are most fully revealed.

### "THE INCARNATE SPIRIT OF HUMANITY."

What is the God whom Christ revealed? It is "the incarnate spirit of humanity, or, rather, the incarnate spirit of humanity is recognized as a real intrinsic part of God." In the life-blood of Christianity this is the most vital element, and it is the root fact underlying the superstitions of idolatry and all varieties of anthropomorphism. Sir Oliver Lodge says:

The Christian idea of God is not that of a being outside the universe, above its struggles and advances, looking on and taking no part in the process, *solely* exalted, beneficent, self-determined, and complete; no, it is also that of a God who loves, who yearns, who suffers, who keenly laments the rebellious and misguided activity of the free agents brought into being by himself, who enters into the storm and conflict, and is subject to conditions as the Soul of it all; conditions not artificial and transitory, but inherent in the process of producing free and conscious beings, and essential to the full self-development even of Deity. It is a marvelous and bewildering thought, but, whatever its value, and whether it be an ultimate revelation or not, it is the revelation of Christ.

This may seem heretical to many. Sir Oliver Lodge consoles himself by reflecting that it certainly seems blasphemous to the contemporaries of Christ, but "this was the idea he grasped during those forty days of solitary communion and never subsequently let go."



## IMPROVING THE AIR OF OUR GREAT CITIES.

THE hygienic importance of minimizing the dust and smoke incident to great centers of population or industry is set forth in detail by Professor Hueppe, of Prague, in a recent issue of *Die Woche*. The gases that escape from cooking are not sufficiently concentrated to be harmful, he informs us. It has, besides, been shown that formaldehyde, an efficient air-disinfectant, results from the process, but it is too inconsiderable to play much part in neutralizing the noxious gases of cities. The inhalation of pure coal-dust in moderate quantities would not be injurious, but soot unites the poisonous gases, and the two factors thus inhaled are harmful.

It has of late years been observed by various investigators that concurrently with the decrease of tuberculosis there has been an increase of acute lung troubles, and that in regions where there is a great deal of smoke, as in Silesia and along the Rhine, acute lung troubles have multiplied very considerably. Coal-smoke seems actually to dispose one to such lung ailments, and to accelerate the course of consumption. In view of new researches, industrial concerns will perforce have to be more tractable than they have hitherto been. It does not pay them to consume the smoke; therefore, they inflict it upon their surroundings. The state can no longer stand by and suffer such injury to the community; it will have to insist upon a remedy of the evil. Improvements in the firing apparatus, and the use of fuel in a powdered, liquid, or gaseous form, etc., point the way which industry might follow and thereby abolish the sanitary evils and at the same time better exploit the fuel used.

As for the street-dust, pure mineral dust would not arouse special concern were it not that it may contain germs which fasten upon the mucous membrane, especially if it is in any way affected. Paving materials differ as regards the amount of abrasion and dust produced. It has, for example, been found that asphalt paving produces only about one-tenth the sweepings that macadamized or granite pavings do; this shows the comparative wear of the materials. And in the busy centers of towns the laying of noiseless pavements serves a social need as well. But dust, owing to its properties, constitutes a decided danger, particularly for the respiratory organs and the mucous membrane of the eye, so that its removal is as urgent a need as the fight against the smoke nuisance.

The injurious conditions of the street obtain in our houses as well. Like causes operate there to vitiate the air,—the wear of household objects, lighting and heating, and the greater concentration renders conditions additionally dangerous. Besides, we bring in the dirt of the street with our shoes, while the Japanese removes his before entering. Our women, moreover, so sensitive

otherwise to all forms of uncleanness, drag in considerable quantities of dirt with their dresses.

In seeking to remove the dust from rooms they should be left unoccupied for a while, giving the dust a chance to settle upon floor and furniture, and then be radically removed by a damp cloth. There are some things—costly art objects, fine woods—to which only dry cloths may be applied; these cloths should be washed, not merely shaken, after using them. A room should be frequently aired by a vigorous exchange of the inner with the at any rate better outer air by opening the windows at proper times of the day. The hygienic campaign against carpets, portières, and so on, was carried to the point of absurdity. These articles are, in fact, dust-catchers, abstracting a considerable quantity of dust and the organisms clinging to it from the atmosphere of the room. They should, of course, not be beaten in the rooms, but their unsanitary qualities are otherwise too slight to cause concern; and by all means expose them to the light, the most important of all disinfectants. Bachmann scatters sawdust saturated with paraffine on the floor in the evening; this becoming impregnated with dust during the night, is then swept out in the morning, resulting in a total and harmless removal of the dust.

But such precautions, which every house-keeper can observe, will not be fully efficacious until measures against street-dirt are carried out. Building laws in consonance with modern advancement are indispensable preliminaries. We may even in the dirtiest cities obtain tolerably pure air if the open spaces in the courts are converted into gardens; if in the suburbs front gardens are a requirement; if the dwelling and industrial sections are separated and made accessible to each other by street railways. How important it is to have proper vegetation in gardens and yards is shown by the immense quantities of dust that adhere to the plants nearest the street.

Even with improved pavements, means must be devised for the removal of the inevitable dust. In view of the fact that horses are the chief source of dust, a physician has suggested attaching some arrangement to vehicles to gather up the excrement. He is convinced that if this were done the streets of a city would be almost as pure and clean as garden paths, that sickness and death would be diminished, and the amenities of city life be considerably increased.

As to methods of removing street-dust, we are still in the experimental stage; but for the present, sprinkling the streets with water, despite some unpleasant features, is decidedly indispensable. Some of these drawbacks may perhaps be removed by an admixture of petroleum or tar products; thus, by adding 1 per cent. of *simplicit* a single sprinkling a day sufficed to keep a street free of dust.

## EYES AND EARS THAT MIGHT BE SAVED.

**I**N a contribution to a recent number of the *Medical Record*, which he styles "An Appeal to the General Practitioner," Dr. Samuel S. Wallian pays special attention to the causes of atrophy of the optic nerve and the loss of the sense of hearing that is sometimes associated with it or follows in its wake. After a brief reference to the pathological conditions that are most frequently responsible for the loss of sight and hearing, the author states that, following some serious accident, mental explosion, or psychic shock, subjects have been known to retire with apparently unimpaired vision to awake next morning totally blind. In many cases, however, the cause cannot be positively or satisfactorily traced.

The prime object of this paper [says the author] is to make an earnest appeal to the general practitioner to make a renewed and much more thorough study of these unfortunate and distressing cases which are apparently becoming more and more frequent in every community, with a view to saving thousands of pairs of eyes,—often pathetic and unquestionably innocent pairs of eyes,—and other thousands of ears, that are now permitted to drift slowly into the realms of hopeless night and perpetual silence.

Dr. Wallian maintains that, whatever the primary cause of atrophy of the optic or any other nerve, the essential of that cause is starvation of the nerve. This may arise from any accident or process that causes pressure upon the nerve or upon the blood-vessels supplying it with nutrition.

After a consideration of the drugs employed in the treatment of what the doctor truly considers a human calamity, he insists that these cases should be referred to the general practitioner, because these subjects, with a few exceptions, are the victims of some abnormal state of the blood. "A majority of them," says he, "are

badly nourished. This does not imply that they are underfed,—more of them are overfed, and as a rule all of them are injudiciously fed. As a result, they are in a state of morbid metabolism." That is to say, in a state involving a destructive change in the intimate condition of the cells. For this reason, Dr. Wallian holds that the general practitioner, and not the oculist, is the man who is most thoroughly prepared to take these cases under his immediate observation.

He thinks that a majority will be found to be bad feeders, consuming too much starch and too little refuse, too much nitrogenous food and too little oxygen. A rigidly correct diet will restore a condition of normal instead of the morbid metabolism that has become a habit. The author believes that in these cases the diet should be further restricted in the matter of starches, sweets, and concentrated foods.

The modern tendency is toward an excessive consumption of carbohydrates. In fact, this tendency has become so universally established as a national habit that the "prepared" and "predigested" food venders are no longer content to cater to invalids who have lost the power to prepare and digest their own food, but are loudly advocating their multinomial products, of which non-proteid starch is the invariable basis for general consumption. In the face of the only spasmodic and passive protests of the medical profession the almost universal adoption of these ready-to-eat and temptingly elegant dishes have become a menace to the future of the race; . . . mastication is now accomplished by the machinery of the mills, and the balance of the digestive act is largely performed in the laboratories of the food-venders.

The doctor points out that the dietary prescribed for these patients must be rich in phosphates and nerve-nourishing elements, and particularly recommends wheat and the yolks of eggs.

## IS PERSIA TO BECOME A SECOND MOROCCO?

**I**N his comment on the results of the Morocco conference, Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in the current *Contemporary Review*, asserts (what we have already intimated in our editorial pages) that this famous conference decided questions quite distinct from the Morocco problem, some of them referring to complicated situations in the Near East. Dr. Dillon believes that Persia is the next independent Mohammedan power to be contended for by the ambitious European nations. German influence at the Persian capital, he declares, is increasing, and has always been exerted contrary to British interests. He

intimates that the Berlin government, in conceding the major part of France's claims with regard to Morocco, did so in exchange for the withdrawal of France's opposition to German "intrigue" in Asia Minor, particularly in Persia. He prophesies that French capital will be permitted to participate in the construction of the Bagdad Railroad. Some years ago, just as England and France were about to undertake the construction of this railroad, Russian opposition became so strong that the scheme was dropped. Now, however, Dr. Dillon believes, things have changed, so that "if M. Sarrien sees



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY MOZAFFAR-ED-DIN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

his way to support Germany with money and credit in Asia Minor the Kaiser will magnanimously yield everything in Morocco."

#### The Significance of the Bagdad Railroad.

It will be remembered that at the same time as the German Kaiser's much-discussed visit to Constantinople, several years ago, a concession was granted to German capitalists to construct this Bagdad Railroad. For many years it has been the dream of Englishmen to connect central Asia Minor and the Persian Gulf by a railroad to be constructed along the right bank of the river Euphrates, which would open a new gateway to India. The Persian Government believed in a railroad also, but its dream was of a connection between Bagdad and Constantinople, this chiefly for military reasons. During the past twenty-five years, since England's occupation of Egypt, German interests have been extended, quietly but surely, throughout Asia Minor, and German trade has increased by leaps and bounds. German capitalists have invested heavily in the Anatolian Railroad. The extension of Germany's prestige finally secured for her the concession. In 1899, the German Anatolian Company, in association with French co-operation representing the Ottoman Bank, began some work on the Bagdad Railroad. The shares in this enterprise were divided, 40 per cent. to the French group, and 60 per cent. to the syndicate representing German capital.

Dr. Diepenhorst, a German explorer, writing in the *Türmer* (Frankfort-on-Main), describes the construction of this railroad, and deprecates the fact that it was not double-tracked at the beginning. The road has already, he declares, given tremendous impetus to the economic development of the region through which it runs. This Babylonian country is ever fertile, and only needs the vivifying touch of water to restore it to its ancient productivity. The Bagdad Railroad is not yet completed, and Dr. Diepenhorst believes that it will yet be many years before it is able to perform to the full the economic mission intended by its projectors.

#### Russian Competition for Persian Trade.

One of the reasons for Russia's opposition to the Bagdad Railroad is the fear of her merchants that German and English goods will supplant their own products in Persia when this railroad becomes a complete reality. Russia's hold on Persian trade is already very strong. The *Times of India* (Bombay) believes that if India and Great Britain are to hold their own in Persian markets they must closely study Russian methods. Says this Indian journal:

The conflict will be a hard one, because Russia possesses certain advantages which India can never hope to enjoy. One is, as Mr. Newcomen rightly points out, the absolute identity of Russian trade and Russian politics; but, though Great Britain is not likely to assimilate her methods to those of Russia in this respect, it is permissible to point out that British policy in Persia might well be more closely associated with commercial aspirations than is the case at present. The broad identification of trade and politics is not, however, the only advantage that the Russian merchant enjoys. He is subsidized in every conceivable manner.

#### The Character of Russo-Persian Trade.

During the last century Russian trade with Persia advanced from practically nothing to twenty million rubles annually, almost the entire increase being made from 1890 to 1900. In 1903, more than one-half of the eighty million rubles of Persia's foreign trade was in the hands of Russians. A writer in the *St. Petersburg* illustrated weekly the *Niva* attributes this success not so much to the enterprise and ability of the Russian merchants as to Russia's geographical position. English competition, however, he continues, is pressing Russia hard. The Russians hold control of the sugar market, and, since they can send all their goods overland, will probably continue to do so. In 1902-03, of the twelve million rubles' worth of sugar imported into Persia, Russia's share was more than ten millions. Russian merchants, also, control the kerosene and crude-oil trade, and are getting the upper hand in the im-

porting of cotton fabrics. German and English trade, however, as has been already mentioned, is increasing with remarkable strides, and within the past twenty-five years, in total volume, Germany has crowded Russia into third place, England standing first. "The decline of Russian trade is due to the passive attitude of Russian merchants. German and French drug firms have

stores in Teheran, whereas Russian merchants send no representatives, but only send catalogues." The writer in this Russian periodical fears competition from British India, which, he believes, will increase rapidly with the completion of the Indian railroads through Afghanistan. This, he says, will bring England into Persia, while the Bagdad Railroad is already bringing Germany.

## THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

AMERICA is now making more automobiles than England, Germany, Italy, or even France. This statement is made in the May number of *Pearson's Magazine* by Herbert N. Casson, and is based upon figures that were first collected from a hundred manufacturers and then verified by comparison with the amounts paid in royalties. Mr. Casson learns from the authority of *Bradstreet's* that this country has \$21,313,000 invested in the industry, and that practically one new machine is turned out of our factories every five minutes. Twenty-four thousand machines are registered in the State of New York, while in France, where the automobile originated, there are not more than 17,000. It is believed that in the whole United States about 70,000 are now in use. Ten years ago, there were less than 50, and eighteen years ago there was not one.

The industry in this country is really only about six years old. True, machines were made in considerable numbers in the nineties, but, as Mr. Casson points out, Americans lost four or five years by paying no attention to what had already been accomplished in France. About 1900, the American industry made a new start, forged rapidly ahead, and to-day leads the world.

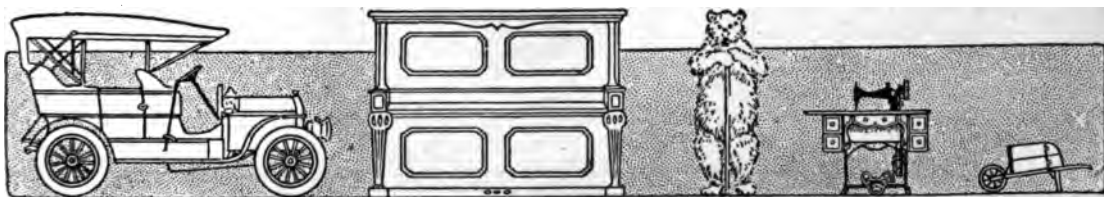
Mr. Casson makes an interesting comparison between the automobile and other infant industries, showing that it is now seventy times larger than the wheelbarrow, its humble ancestor in the horseless-vehicle line; 40 per cent. ahead of the sewing-machine, is running neck-and-neck with the piano, has left behind it the tin plate,

and has, during the past year, flashed past that oldest of all American businesses, the fur trade.

In the course of Mr. Casson's article it appears that Michigan is leading the States in the matter of automobile manufacture. Last year that State sold eighty million dollars' worth of new machines, which were made by 2,800 men and 6 women. Thirty-three manufacturers have invested about five millions in automobile manufacture, a million more than Michigan has invested in its famous breakfast foods. In Lansing, the State capital, it is said that every seventh workman makes autos, every thirtieth family owns one, and that in the whole city you will hear on the streets and in the homes the language of the trade.

As estimated by Mr. Casson, a year's expenditure in the United States for new machines represents more than \$36,000,000, and the cost of running all automobiles, old and new, comes to about \$70,000,000. Doubtless, no small proportion of the rise in suburban real estate and of the sum spent on country homes and in improving roads should also be credited to the automobile.

As already stated, we are now making more machines than France. We have the largest home market. Already we sell 2,000,000 annually to foreign countries, one-seventh as much as France. According to figures published last November by the *London Times*, the British automobile trade is only half as large as ours. Mr. Casson thinks that a moderate estimate of the future would give 500,000 automobiles for pleasure, and probably twice as many for freight.



VALUE OF THE ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE PRODUCT COMPARED WITH OTHER AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

## THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

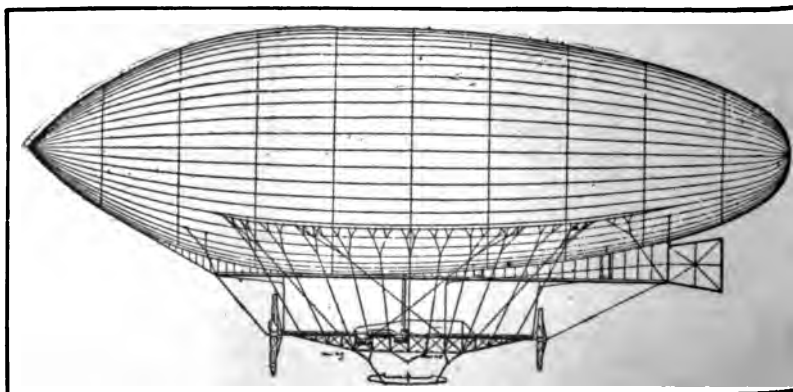
**A**NNOUNCEMENT was made last December that Walter Wellman, whose frequent contributions to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* have made his name familiar to our readers for many years past, would attempt to reach the North Pole in an airship. It was stated at the same time that the funds for the proposed expedition were to be supplied by Mr. Victor Lawson, the principal owner of the *Chicago Record-Herald*. Mr. Wellman at once went to Paris, and spent some time in consultation with builders of airships, perfecting the plans for the largest dirigible balloon ever constructed. In the April number of the *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, D. C.), Mr. Wellman gives some description of this projected ship, together with much interesting data upon which the general scheme of his expedition is based. It should be stated, in passing, that Mr. Wellman's plans have met with the full approbation of the leading scientific men in Washington, that the National Geographic Society has indorsed them, and that Major Henry E. Hersey has been appointed to accompany Mr. Wellman as the representative of that society.

As Mr. Wellman states at the outset, airship construction has not made much progress in this country. Indeed, the prevailing American conception of an airship is that of a gas bag of small size, relatively, covered with a netting of ropes or steel wires, and with sufficient lifting capacity, when inflated with hydrogen gas, to carry the balloon, the light framework of bamboo or wood, one or two men, and a small motor, with a sufficient supply of fuel to run it for a few hours. The dirigible which is being constructed by M. Godard and his corps of experts for the Wellman expedition is a very different affair. Its great size, says Mr. Wellman, enables it to lift, not only the balloon, but the car of steel, the three motors (comprising a total of eighty horse-power), two screws, or propulseurs, a steel body, motor sledges, five men, food for them for seventy-five days, instruments, tools, repair materials, lubricating oils, and 5,500 pounds of gasoline for the motors. Mr. Wellman's instructions to M. Godard were to spare neither weight nor expense in his efforts to make a balloon

that would give the maximum of security and endurance.

It is hoped that the Wellman party may be able to start in its airship from Spitzbergen for the North Pole in the latter part of next July or the early part of August. The mean speed estimated as the basis of calculations is twelve geographical miles per hour. But this means, of course, what the French call the "proper" speed of the airship,—that is, its speed by its own force in calms, the speed it could make wholly with its own means of propulsion irrespective of the helping or the hindering of the winds. The velocity of the wind is to be subtracted from or added to the proper speed of the ship, according as the wind is adverse or favorable in the course of the sailing. After a careful study of the records made by Nansen of the velocity of winds in the same region to be traversed by the airship, Mr. Wellman has come to the conclusion that if his ship has a proper speed of from nine to seventeen geographical miles per hour it will be able to cope with approximately eleven-twelfths,—certainly four-fifths,—of all the winds that blow over the Arctic Ocean in July and August.

With unfavorable winds of higher velocities, it is planned to stop the motors and throw out upon the ice-sheet over which the ship is sailing a dragging-anchor, or retardateur, a device calculated to offer the maximum of resistance in proportion to its weight, and by this means to drift slowly with the adverse wind. Thus, the occurrence of contrary winds of velocities greater than the airship's motor speed should not be regarded as a loss to be deducted at full value from the progress of the airship, because the influence of such winds is largely neutralized by



THE WELLMAN POLAR AIRSHIP.

(Length of balloon, 164.04 feet; greatest diameter, 52.49 feet; volume, 234,244 cubic feet.)

tion of the dragging-anchor. It is not intended to make firm anchorage, save in calms, even only for special purposes, such as scientific observations. With a wind of from ten to thirty miles per hour, the airship would remain approximately stationary in the air, perhaps drifting half a mile or a mile per hour. In a wind of fifteen miles per hour, it would drift three miles with it. In a wind of twenty miles per hour, the driftage would be eight miles per hour. Should the wind rise to thirty miles per hour, the driftage would be about eighteen miles per hour. Thus, in the higher winds the airship would lose way according to the velocity, but no great danger would there be incurred risks of rupture of the apparatus by having it subjected to strains greater than it would be able to withstand. The allowance for retardation by the dragging anchor in adverse winds of twelve miles per hour, and taking the wind-velocities observed on the Nansen expedition for the months of

July and August, Mr. Wellman has prepared an imaginary log of his contemplated voyage showing that with the most favorable winds the vicinity of the Pole is reached in 28 hours, and with the most unfavorable winds in 152 hours, of which 68 hours are given to work with the motors and 84 hours are given to drifting with the retardateur. It is believed that his ship will be able to remain in the air for from twelve to twenty days, and the fuel-supply carried will be equal to about 140 hours' motoring. It would seem, then, that even with the most contrary winds it would be possible to attain proximity to the Pole.

While it is hoped that the expedition may make its start from Spitzbergen in July of the present year, ample time will be taken for testing the airship, and no start will be made until the equipment is perfected. If it is found on trial that anything is lacking in the equipment, the expedition will be postponed one year.

## THE RACE PROBLEM SOLVED IN JAMAICA.

JAMAICA, with a black and mulatto population of about 650,000 and a white population of more than 14,000 or 15,000, is said to be free of a race problem. This is the observation of Professor Royce, of Harvard, who has visited the island several times and discussed the condition of the country with all classes of the inhabitants.

Writing in the current number of the *National Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia,) Professor Royce declares that there is no public controversy in Jamaica about social race equality or inferiority. Neither a white man nor a white woman feels insecure in moving about freely among the black population.

As to the negro population, on the whole, Professor Royce found it to be orderly, law-abiding, still backward in education, but apparently advancing.

The suffrage, based on a small property qualification and open to many negroes, is used by a very small proportion of them. The colored population itself there are well-defined social distinctions. There is a small group of rich negroes.

After showing that such race-amalgamation as has taken place in Jamaica in the past has been of no social inequality rather than to social equality, and that such amalgamation has never failed to reduce the friction between the races, Professor Royce explains that the real solvent is simply English administration and English influence.

When once the sad period of emancipation and of subsequent occasional disorder was passed, the Englishman did in Jamaica what he has so often and so well done elsewhere. He organized his colony; he established good local courts, which gained by square treatment the confidence of the blacks. The judges of such courts were Englishmen. The English ruler also provided a good country constabulary, in which native blacks also found service, and in which they could exercise authority over other blacks. Black men, in other words, were trained,—under English management, of course,—to police black men. A sound civil service was also organized; and in that educated negroes found in due time their place, while the chief of each branch of the service were and are, in the main, Englishmen. The excise and the health services, both of which are very highly developed, have brought the law near to the life of the humblest negro, in ways which he sometimes finds, of course, restraining, but which he also frequently finds beneficent. Hence, he is accustomed to the law; he sees its ministers often, and often, too, as men of his own race; and in the main he is fond of order, and to be respectful toward the established ways of society. The Jamaica negro is described by those who know him as especially fond of bringing his petty quarrels and personal grievances into court. He is litigious just as he is vivacious. But this confidence in the law is just what the courts have encouraged. That is one way, in fact, to deal with the too forward and strident negro. Encourage him to air his grievances in court, listen to him patiently, and fine him when he deserves fines. That is a truly English type of social pedagogy. It works in the direction of making the negro a conscious helper toward good social order.

Administration, I say, has done the larger half of the work of solving Jamaica's race problem. Adminis-

tration has filled the island with good roads, has reduced to a minimum the tropical diseases by means of an excellent health service, has taught the population loyalty and order, has led them some steps already on the long road "up from slavery," has given them, in many cases, the true self-respect of those who themselves officially coöperate in the work of the law, and it has done this without any such result as our Southern friends nowadays conceive when they think of what is called "negro domination." Administration has allayed ancient irritations. It has gone far to offset the serious economic and tropical troubles from which Jamaica meanwhile suffers.

Yes, the work has been done by administration,—and by reticence. For the Englishman, in his official and governmental dealings with backward peoples, has a

great way of being superior without very often publicly saying that he is superior. You well know that in dealing, as an individual, with other individuals trouble is seldom made by the fact that you are actually the superior of another man in any respect. The trouble comes when you tell the other man too stridently that you are his superior. Be my superior, quietly, simply showing your superiority in your deeds, and very likely I shall love you for the very fact of your superiority. For we all love our leaders. But tell me that I am your inferior, and then perhaps I may grow boyish, and may throw stones. Well, it is so with races. Grant, then, that yours is the superior race. Then you can afford to say little about that subject in your public dealings with the backward race. Superiority is best shown by good deeds and by few boasts.

## COLLEGE COÖPERATIVE STORES.

ALMOST unnoticed, a movement for practical distributive coöperation has gained considerable headway in about a dozen of the leading universities of this country. In each of these institutions a college coöperative book and supply store has been organized, from which everything needed by the college man can be purchased. Books, stationery, athletic goods, college pins and pennants, drawing-sets, and photographic supplies are always to be found in stock in large quantities, while in some instances,—notably at Yale and Harvard,—wood, coal, furniture, and a complete line of men's furnishings are also handled. Mr. Ira Cross, writing in the *Arena* for April, describes the system on which this coöperative business is conducted, and gives much interesting information concerning the workings of the scheme. He explains that membership in these associations is obtained by the purchase of a participation card, the price of which varies from fifty cents to five dollars. At the close of each college year the profits of the company are usually divided among the holders of the membership cards, upon the basis of the amount of goods purchased. It often happens that this dividend rises as high as 10 per cent. in cash and 13 per cent. in trade. As the prices of the coöperative society are all low, this dividend means a considerable saving to each member of the organization. Several of these associations, however, sell goods at cost and declare no dividends. Yale, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have a system of "affiliated tradesmen," or retail dealers, who, by special arrangement, sell goods to members of these coöperative stores at a discount of from 5 to 40 per cent.

The Harvard store, which was the first to become established, has been doing business on this

coöperative plan since 1882. Yale established a business of this kind only one year later, and the University of California one in 1884. Since that time the movement has spread from one college to another, and there have been some failures. The coöperative stores of the University of Indiana, Oberlin, and Syracuse have been temporarily abandoned, but these failures are ascribed to the lack of efficient management and the fierce competition of local merchants. The success of those remaining in business has been so pronounced that a continued growth of the movement seems probable. The annual business of the Harvard store amounted, in the last complete university year, to the imposing sum of \$238,315; while at Yale and the University of California the business averages from year to year considerably more than \$50,000.

The Harvard Coöperative Society, which in 1882 employed but one clerk, now owns and occupies a four-story building on Harvard Square, and regularly employs a force of forty-two clerks, which is increased during the rush of the first few weeks of each college year to the number of seventy-five. In the twenty-three years of its existence this society has handed back to the members, as dividends, more than one hundred thousand dollars, in spite of the fact that most of its goods are sold at little above cost. A board of directors and other officers are elected annually by the members of the association, and control its policy. Membership is obtained by the payment of an annual fee of one dollar. This enables the holder of a membership card to share in the annual dividend of the society and to enjoy the advantages of trading with the "affiliated retail dealers." During the last year, the association had 2,513 members. The basement of the coöperative building is



fitted up with a complete line of men's furnishings, laboratory coats, and rubber aprons, together with an extensive assortment of sporting and athletic goods; while the first floor is taken up with the offices of the company, and with the book and stationery departments. All classes of books are kept in stock, but if the particular book for which you are looking is not to be found in the store a daily messenger to Boston will bring it back with him; or if it is to be imported, one of the foreign correspondents of

the society will forward it from London, Paris, or Leipsic. Furniture and the tailoring department occupy the two upper floors. The sales of coal and wood to the students, last year, added \$17,653 to the association's income.

The other college coöperative stores of the country are far less extensive than the Harvard institution, but several of them do a very respectable business, as is indicated in the following table, compiled by Mr. Cross from the latest obtainable data:

COLLEGE COÖPERATIVE STORES IN THE UNITED STATES. JUNE, 1905.

Society.	Date of starting.	Number of members.	Sales 1904-1905.	Rate of dividends.	Employees.
Cornell University.....	1886	150	\$45,000.00	8 per cent.	7
Harvard University.....	1882	2,513	238,315.14	7 " "	49
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	1886	573	5,000.00	" " "	1
University of California.....	1884	450	54,651.58	8 per cent.	6
University of Missouri.....	1900	500	27,000.00	10 " "	3
University of Tennessee.....	1902	7	7,000.00	8 " "	2
University of Texas.....	1886	249	19,499.30	5 " "	5
University of Wisconsin.....	1894	1,631	48,762.07	10 " "	Cash 5
Yale University.....	1883	1,176	60,504.72	13 " "	Trade 5
				*	8

\* Declares no dividends, but sells all goods at cost.

## THE NEGRO QUESTION AND SOUTHERN CITIZENSHIP.

IN a remarkable address on "The True and the False in Southern Life" delivered on Washington's Birthday at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., by the Rev. John E. White, D.D., and published in the current issue of the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, the weaknesses and defects of Southern statesmanship, such as there are, are attributed to one main cause,—the absorption of Southern thought by the question of the negro. Going back to *ante-bellum* conditions, the speaker said:

The question whether the negro was slave or free was not the decisive thing. It was whether the South should be conditioned in her thought and life altogether by any single issue that separated her from the concerns of mankind. As long as we struggled for that which was good for everybody everywhere, we moved with Providence and the South led the van. There were great human concerns involved in the building up of the republic. The whole world was interested in it. It was a work ennobling to a people—the inspiration of a great national usefulness. The disaster began when the South began to think only for itself—began to have only one problem. Monomania is a disease. This is the final fact, though other causes were contributory to it. This is the false note in Southern life. The question for safe and sound citizenship, then, is the question of getting ourselves free from the thrall of one issue and of interesting the people in matters that stimulate life and that generate moral and intellectual energy. I do not

care to debate whether the negro problem is a great problem or not, or whether the presence in the South of the negroes is a great peril or not. Grant both propositions. What I ask you, and what I wish every thoughtful Southern man to consider, is whether the negro question is a fair price for Southern progress—whether there are not for us and our children other and greater benefits which are endangered by our absorption in it? It is whether the negro question is great enough to make a great people? Are not those who keep the mind of the South at this one issue engaged really in the business of furnishing fresh fetters of failure?

I have been much of my life intimate with average Southerners—the people in the country sections—and I have marked it that this average man responds at once to the idea that we would be better off, everything would be better off, if we were less absorbed in this one question. There is an unorganized and undeveloped moral instinct in the South that it is an unhealthy, unprofitable business. Now, for ten years the South has had a flood of agitation on the negro problem. Let us take stock and see where we are. We are less fit to think straight and feel true on the subject than we were ten years ago. Mentally and morally, we are less capable of statesmanship on the subject than we were. If you tell me that the burden is on us, that we cannot shirk or shelve the pressing peril, I will tell you that unless we give our thought to health-making issues and gather strength the burden and the peril will overwhelm us. And for the negro, no one can tell how direful the effect on him. He, too, is far less fit to contribute his share to solution or amelioration. Monomania cripples his soul also.

## A WOMAN'S EXPLORATIONS IN UNKNOWN LABRADOR.

THE record of Leonidas Hubbard's ill-fated expedition in Labrador in the summer of 1903 has been preserved in books and magazine articles. Mr. Hubbard had planned to explore and map one or both of the two great unknown rivers of northeastern Labrador,—the Northwest River, draining the great interior lake Michikamau to Hamilton Inlet, and the George River, draining the northern slope of the plateau to Ungava Bay. It was Mr. Hubbard's ambition to be the first after John McLean, the Hudson Bay trapper, to cross the six hundred miles of unexplored wilderness lying between Hamilton Inlet and Ungava Bay. McLean had crossed this part of Labrador in 1838, but had left no map, and it is not certain what route he took. The mistake that Mr. Hubbard was led into in regard to the rivers, as described in Mr. Dillon Wallace's book "The Lure of the Labrador Wild," resulted in his own death and the failure of the expedition; but his widow, in the summer of 1905, undertook, and in every particular completed, the work that Mr. Hubbard had begun. A modest account of her explorations is contributed by Mrs. Hubbard to the May number of *Harper's*. The results are summarized in the following paragraphs:

My expedition demonstrated that geographers were mistaken in supposing the Northwest River, draining Lake Michikamau, and the Nascaupée River, draining Seal Lake, to be two distinct rivers. They are one and the same, the outlet of Lake Michikamau carrying its waters northeast to Seal Lake, and thence southeast to Hamilton Inlet. The head waters of the Nascaupée River I traced northward through Lake Michikamau and the other lakes and streams leading to the height of land,—a narrow strip of bog some three hundred yards in width,—and located

the head waters of the George River immediately beyond it, following three hundred miles to its mouth the course of the stream, which, at its source a tiny rivulet, is at its discharge into Ungava Bay a great river three miles in width, and securing correct maps of the waters traversed. I witnessed also the annual caribou migration, and visited in their home camps the two



THE TRAIL FROM NORTHWEST RIVER TO UNGAVA BAY.

of Indians inhabiting the northern slope of the mountains,—the Montagnais and the Nascapuees,—travelled three hundred and fifty miles of wilderness before any human faces other than those of my crew. On the 27th of August I reached the George River Hudson's Bay Company's post at Ungava, first after McLean's country.

The entire journey of six hundred miles was accomplished in a few hours less than sixty-one days, three days of actual travel and eighteen days in camp for we did not travel on rainy days, and sometimes not on Sunday. We had all we could eat all the time and at the journey's end there was, including my share of the Nascapuee Indians, a surplus of one hundred and fifty pounds of provisions.

3. Hubbard had with her George Elson, the half-Indian who had so loyally served Mr. Hubbard on his expedition two years before; and Iserhoff, a Russian half-breed; and Jobes, a pure-blood Cree Indian. All three had been born and brought up in the Hudson's Bay country, and were expert hunters and canoe-men. Perhaps our women readers will be interested in Mrs. Hubbard's description of her personal equipment:

For myself I had a revolver, a hunting-knife, and some fishing-tackle; one pocket folding kodak, one panoramic kodak, a sextant, a barometer, a thermometer. I wore a shortskirt over knickerbockers, a short sweater, and a belt, to which were attached a handsome embroidered cartridge-pouch and my revolver and knife. My hat was a rather narrow-brimmed soft felt. I had one pair of heavy leather moccasins reaching almost to my knees, one pair of high sealskin boots, one pair low ones, which M. Duclos had given me, and three pairs of duffel. Of underwear I had four suits and five pairs of stockings—all wool. I took also a rubber automobile shirt, a long Swedish dogskin coat, one pair leather gloves, one pair woolen gloves, and a shirt-waist—for Sundays. For my tent I had an air mattress, crib size, one pair light, gray camp blankets, one light wool comfortable weighing three and a half pounds, one little feather pillow, and one hot-water bottle.

## MOZART: A CENTURY AND A HALF AFTER HIS BIRTH.

MUSICAL Germany is about to celebrate the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Johann Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, one of the greatest of her composers. How much the modern musical world owes to Mozart, and what has been the influence of his illness of beauty shown in his work, is set forth in an analytical article, by Dr. Bernhard Scholz, in the illustrated monthly the *Umschau* (Köln-Main).

Mozart's relations to his time were very interesting and intimate. Dr. Scholz reminds us of the age in which the great composer was born. It was an epoch characterized by external changes in the methods of human thought and feeling. It was the age of Kant, Lessing, Goethe, and Rousseau. It was also the age of strong-minded sovereigns as Frederick the Great, in Prussia, and Joseph II., in Austria. It was the century in which man was fighting for his right of personality against the oppressive authority of State and Church, when even in family life the iron control was loosened.

Mozart was born through his father,—an earnest man, whose heart was softened by his love for his son,—that he formed an early acquaintance with the older masters. Later, he grafted on this the art bequeathed to his own happy temperament,—an art which showed the modification of the Italian opera and the graceful French school. He studied in Italy, Paris, and paid special attention to the master-works of Glück.

Mozart was not a reformer in musical method, writes Dr. Scholz; he really trod the old roads

opened by other pioneers, but they eventually "led him to heights hitherto unexplored."

Mozart was indeed the very incarnation of music. The most universal of musicians, he never overstepped the borders of his domain. Music was to him only music,—the harmonious expression of the deepest feelings of the human heart. Everything that occupied the attention of his loving, impressive mind was sounded forth in beautiful chords, and it touched the hearts of men because it came from the depths of his own.

His masterpiece, "The Magic Flute," shows all the depth of his ability. In spite of some weaknesses in the texts of some of his operas, Dr. Scholz maintains that Mozart is one of our greatest writers of dramatic music. "All his figures are men and women of flesh and blood. There is no phantom among them. If there be a few shortcomings in the construction of the operas, this is far outweighed by the wonderful reality and fullness of life in his chords." The composer's works on sacred subjects, we are told, "beyond a doubt stand a great deal higher than all the other productions of his time." As to his instrumental works, they "stand above even those of Haydn." Dr. Scholz believes that Mozart's chamber music is among the most exquisite ever written. His sonatas, also, should be placed higher than those of Haydn.

In his concertos with orchestral accompaniment Mozart has created a fullness of most exquisite music. His concertos for the piano are still richer, and it would be a great profit to piano-players of the present day if they would study the hidden treasures in the works of this great composer.

## EUTHANASIA FROM THE PHYSICIAN'S VIEW-POINT.

IN reply to a question put to him by a body of scientists, Dr. H. Pinkhof, a Dutch physician, formulates his views (in an article in *Vragen van den Dag*, of Amsterdam) as to the physician's duty in regard to the recently revamped theory of euthanasia, which advocates the removal by painless death of such persons as, through misfortune or disease, have become a burden to themselves and to others. Dr. Pinkhof puts the question this way: "Are there any circumstances under which a physician should be permitted to put an end to a patient's life if the latter suffers from an intolerable and incurable affliction?"

The plain duty of the conscientious physician this writer lays down in no uncertain terms. There can be but two alternatives, he says.

The first is the universal validity of the express command not to kill. The objector, however, does not share this view of the commandment; otherwise he would not have made his suggestion to put a painless end to the lives of useless and incurable sufferers. The second position is this: the absolute requirement that the physician shall employ his knowledge and skill with the single aim to preserve life, to combat disorders which threaten that life, and to alleviate the suffering of the sick. To this definition of the duty of the physician the layman frequently makes serious objection. According to him, there are so many cases in which good could be done by the taking of life if thereby the suffering of the afflicted can be terminated or the honor or happiness of a family can be conserved. In his opinion, the physician is the one person who can best judge in all this, while his knowledge and skill enable him to employ the easiest and least painful means to attain the desired end; and it is just his humane calling that should impel him to do that which, in obedience to a mere professional principle, he so sternly refuses.

After a lengthy consideration of the contention that a physician is like a judge in that he has no discretion to decide the value of life (any more than a judge has to decide the morality of law), but must follow his traditional duty to save, not to destroy, life, Dr. Pinkhof asks what would happen if the physician were not held thus strictly to this duty.

On the same grounds of humanity the doctor would be asked, not only for a painless means to send the incurable into an eternal sleep, but also to bring about bodily defects and complaints in order to evade military service, to assist in infanticide, or in the reckless putting out of the way of some criminal who is a disgrace to his family, or of some rich relative who to his own grief and the still greater grief of his impatient heirs drags out a painful existence. For all these one would perform actions of benevolence! If it should be replied, "This is not demanded of you; we merely ask to put an end to lives already hopelessly suffering, useless, and lost," my answer is, "Who assures you that those other

lives are not equally painful and lost, or that they are more useful; but more, on what grounds could I refuse the services named if I had not good reason to refuse to your incurable one the beneficent service of a murder from motives of compassion?"

Even more serious tasks are demanded of physicians. Medical science is requested to lend its aid for the commission of suicide.

Only last year, a prominent English journal, led thereto by the assertion somewhere made that some American physicians had expressed themselves in favor of such a course, dared to maintain that doctors everywhere were equally in favor of it, but dared not openly to acknowledge this nor to brave the public prejudice against it. Fortunately, the medical fraternity in several countries was aroused by this and clearly demonstrated that no fear for the prejudices of the public, but their own well-founded convictions, guide their rule of action in this as in all other professional matters. Napoleon once requested the military physician Desgenettes to put the soldiers suffering from the plague out of their misery by means of some painless drug, but was met by the answer, "The task of the doctor is not to kill, but to cure." And more than two thousand years ago the so-called Hippocratic oath contained the clause, "not to give deadly drugs to any one whatever, even when they were requested by the sufferer."

Taking up the practical difficulties that would be encountered in the application of such a practice, this Dutch physician inquires, "What would be the judicial rules for legitimate suicide?"

What period shall be chosen to carry out the sentence? When shall it be said that the patient has already suffered enough, when that he has not? As soon as it can be reasonably concluded that the disease is incurable, or as soon as the patient no longer desires to live? To whom shall be adjudged the right of passing the sentence of death? To a court of physicians of high repute? And this would then, of course, have the right to interrogate and examine the patient. And it would be necessary for the accused(?) to know that the court had no choice between a sentence of death and acquittal. And who is to bring the accusation? The patient, the family, or the community? Or should the consent of all be demanded? This would be desirable, certainly; but the wish would surely arise first by one of these. Let us suppose that the family says to its supposedly hopeless member, "Shall we not ask permission to have you put to death?" Or that the local government informs the family that it finds it desirable, on the ground of social order or something of the sort, to cut off the useless member! And suppose that those medical men of high repute with whom, as we have supposed, is to rest the final decision, should make a mistake! Nearly a quarter of a century ago one of the strongest arguments of the late Dutch minister Modderman against the reestablishment of the death penalty was that this is irrevocable. This fact, that the act, if mistaken, is beyond recall, every one should lay to heart who would grant to any one, even to one of the highest repute and benevolence, the right to decide over the life and death of the most afflicted or useless.

h a practice can never be really needed.

for the incurably sick or hopelessly afflicted, for suffering can be alleviated without shortening his lot for his environment, for his existence is not such. Many a sufferer, by his example of courage in

affliction, is more productive of good than a number of more fortunate ones; and the lessons furnished by affliction, while hard, are beneficent to the family or friends of the afflicted. Not for society, for its welfare is less disturbed than ever by the comparatively few unfortunates for whom it has to care.

## THE FAILURE OF THE EDUCATED AMERICAN INDIAN.

striking contrast with the sane and sensible policy of negro education pursued by institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee is mistaken attempt of certain well-meaning anthropologists to give the American Indian an action of which he can make no possible use in real life. The fallacy and wastefulness of this course have been repeatedly exposed, but more clearly or mercilessly than by Mr. Leupp is E. Leupp, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the May number of *Appleton's Book-Magazine*. Mr. Leupp shows how helpless the Indian professional man when thrown on his own resources in any of our great cities, how a return to his own people almost invariably results in failure. And yet Mr. Leupp finds it in his heart to blame the Indian. Usually his unbalanced white friends who deceived him as to the real meaning and results of education, and have left him to get his first conception of the practical side of the matter from the hard knocks of experience.

Leupp once asked a group of Indian school graduates, soon after their commencement exercises, what they expected to do on entering the world. Three-fourths of the number, including both boys and girls, had no definite expectations or ambitions. A few thought they would like to be missionaries. A rather dull-looking boy believed "the Government ought to give him a job." Another boy had made up his mind to be a musician and play in a band. Only one in the entire class had decided to go home at once, take off his coat, and help his father till their farm. Not one had perfected himself in any skilled trade. The question arises, Why could not these young people have been taught the rudiments of book learning and also how to do something useful with their hands, and do that well? The Indian has proved himself capable of succeeding in the mechanical and the æsthetic arts, as Leupp clearly shows.

Leupp's plea is for a fit training of the Indian to compete with the whites. Ask, in the first place, what there is for the young man to do when he has finished his schooling, and then

adapt what you teach him to that. First in the list of possibilities Mr. Leupp would place the various kinds of farming, and in this the disparities in bent and temperament in the various tribes, as well as their geographical distribution, must be considered. Thus, the Blackfoot Indians do well with cattle, when they are taught how, while the Navajos have a natural taste for sheep-herding. The Apaches at Fort Sill are clever at vegetable gardening. The Assiniboines, in Montana, have for years been good hay farmers. The Chippewas of Minnesota and Wisconsin are lumbermen by instinct. The fragments of tribes in southern California furnish much of the labor for the fruit ranches. The Klamath Indians do general farming, and also breed some good horses. The Pueblo Indians raise grain and fruit under untoward conditions. Why have not the Indian youth who come East to get an education been taught how to employ their native abilities at home?

Mr. Leupp offers several suggestions as to the most desirable forms of Indian education.

In "educating" the Indians our best plan is to take them as we find them and build upon that foundation, instead of trying to sweep the foundation away and build anew from the bottom. This is particularly true in dealing with Indians who have hereditary arts of their own. The Navajo silversmiths, whose work is beautiful as it stands, ought to be encouraged to preserve and expand it. Whereas now it is occupied only with making jewelry and gewgaws, a good teacher would start the young people of the tribe to making the sort of things which command a market in white communities,—knives and spoons, salt-cellars, and trays. The essential features properly explained to them, the artisans might best be left to invent their own designs, which give the products just the native touch required to make them valuable. The old weaver leaves the dimensions of her blanket largely to accident; her children should be taught that more study of adaptation would add to its attractions for the purchasing public. A similar principle would apply in various lines of Indian basketry and pottery and beadwork.

Therefore, the school children who show the keenest æsthetic sense should be singled out and specially trained for keeping their native arts alive, just as we single out a few white children of extraordinary talents to educate thoroughly in painting or sculpture.

The gospel of Indian salvation, if I read it aright,

puts industry at the top of the list of human virtues. Wherever we find the Indian idle, we find him a pauper and unruly. Wherever we find him busy, we find him comfortable and docile. He is not slothful by nature. In his primitive state he was a hunter, a fisherman, a warrior, a tiller of the soil, in a small and hard way. In the pursuit of his livelihood he never skirted difficulties, fatigue, danger, exposure, hunger, or thirst. His

adjustment to the changed order of things under our sway means simply a diversion of the old energy into new channels. It requires sympathy, consideration, tact, firm but gentle handling, on the part of his teachers. With these in full exercise we can make of him a useful member of society; without them we might as well admit that there is one undertaking at which the white American fails.

## HEREDITY AND DISEASE.

THE subject of heredity is open to much speculation, but there is comparatively little reliable information with regard to it.

In view of the fact that every creature from a butterfly to an elephant must develop from a mere microscopic mass of living matter, it is hard to understand how the dynamic elements for even the mere beginnings of the infinite variety of the structures that make up the body can be packed into such small space, and adding to these the individual characteristics that may appear in successive generations, the difficulty of any explanation becomes apparent. A discussion of the subject in the last number of the *Jahresberichte für Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte* gives a *résumé* of the most recent work in this line by leading biologists that is especially interesting.

Whether disease is directly transmitted by heredity or not has long been questioned, and so many diseases that were formerly traced to heredity have been found to result from other causes that the whole subject has become a matter of uncertainty.

Dr. Ribbert states that the evidence is against the hereditary transmission of disease, although he admits that it may sometimes occur, but the more usual effect of serious disease is to weaken the system until there is no possibility of a succeeding generation. But although the germ cell is resistant, and is not likely to contain any element of disease, it may be affected during its development by bacterial infection, by the action of poisons in the system of the parent, or by poor nutrition, and in cases of this sort the descendants will not be healthy, but may have a tendency to develop either the same disease as the parent or an entirely different disease.

Of 3,329 pathological cases observed, a high percentage of the descendants of chronic drunkards developed the same disease, a smaller number were afflicted with different diseases, while a few were healthy and showed no unusual tend-

ency toward any disease. Clinical evidence was found to show that acquired abnormalities may be inherited. Hyperdactyle, the tendency to develop an abnormal number of digits, is a deformity which is inherited through successive generations, as well as the very striking distortion and enlargement of skull and brain of the Polish hen that is so well known in poultry-breeding.

On the other hand, it has long been known that mutilations, fortunately, are never inherited. Docked tails do not appear in successive generations of horses, nor similar fashionable improvements upon nature in certain breeds of dogs, nor should we expect to find the child of a one-armed man afflicted by the lack of the same member.

Germ cells seem to be either not at all affected by external conditions or at most very slowly affected, while some trifling characteristic that is innate, like the ruffed feathers of some kinds of fowls or the tendency of dancing mice to whirl around, will be persistently transmitted generation after generation, even when the trait appears to be utterly undesirable, as in the tumbling pigeons, which might naturally be supposed to prefer a more straightforward mode of progression if such were possible.

According to another scientist's view, life is inseparable from mind. Life is a sort of activity that depends upon mind and is created by its action on protoplasm in an undifferentiated and protomorphic condition, but possesses the characteristics of spontaneity and adaptation. Of all the organs of the body, the brain begins to take form first, and becomes a directive force that controls the development of all other organs and determines the formation of new structures. The influence of the nervous system is back of all the forces acting, and is to be considered as the chief source of organic development, which comprises a series of changes whose origin and orderly development, one after another, cannot be explained on mechanical grounds.

## BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

### SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

**Out-of-Door Notes.**—There is a marked tendency in the May magazines to respond to the quickening influences of external nature that come with the advancing spring. Several more or less out-of-the-way bits of European scenery are treated in the May numbers, and in the *Century* there appears a remarkable group of articles concerned with gardens, ancient and modern. The number opens with an attractive survey of the gardens of Cornish, N. H., by Miss Frances Duncan. Cornish has become the center of a considerable group of attractive country-places owned and maintained by well-known artists and literary men. Judging from Miss Duncan's interesting description, it would seem that the place is destined to become the paradise of the American landscape gardener. The second installment of Mr. William Sharp's "Route Notes in Sicily" is devoted to "The Garden of the Sun." There is a capital account of "An Ancient Garden" by Helen Evertson Smith, and "The Old Garden at Mount Vernon" is described by Francis E. Leupp. A paper full of concrete suggestion to amateurs is contributed by George W. Cable, under the title "Where to Plant What."—"A Corner of Normandy" is the title of an article in *Scribner's* by Madame Waddington, and in the same magazine there is a good description of the ancient baths of Lucca, by Neith Boyce.—The paper on "The Open-Air Theaters of France," by Arthur S. Stevens, in the *Metropolitan* for May, has suggestions for the increasing number of Americans who every summer make up the delighted audiences at the performances given by Ben Greet and his English Players.—Monte Carlo forms a magazine subject of perennial interest. A fresh treatment with excellent illustrations, by Ward Muir, forms one of the features of *Appleton's Booklovers* for May.—"Polo Made Plain" is the subject of an article by J. J. McNamara in the *Cosmopolitan*.—Thomas A. Janvier writes in *Harper's* of "A Return to Mexico."—A well-informed essay on "The Paris Garden" is contributed to the *Atlantic* by Susan S. Wainwright.—*Country Life in America* for May has articles on "The Beautiful Garden at Blair Eyrie," by I. Howland Jones; "Love and War Among the Bluebirds," by John Burroughs; "Outdoor Portrait Photography," by Mathilde Weil; "Fountains for Home Gardens," by Dalton Wylie; and "Wild Foods of the United States in May," by H. H. Rusby.

**Engineering Problems.**—In our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we quote at some length from the article by Mr. Pepper on the Pan-American Railway in the April number of *Scribner's*. In the May number of the same magazine, Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Girouard treats of the railways of Africa, describing some of the remarkable engineering achievements that are rapidly opening up the interior of the Dark Continent to civilization.—The Panama Canal as an engineering proposition is claiming much space in the current magazines. *Everybody's* for May publishes

an enthusiastic article by Lindsay Denison, entitled "Making Good at Panama." Mr. Denison declares that, in spite of all the minor discouragements in the work, the Government's plans have been made in a broad and comprehensive way, and that the canal is actually being dug. Mr. Denison has taken into account those instances of individual incapacity and stupidity that are well-nigh inseparable from great undertakings of this kind, but these will not count in the long run against the indomitable spirit that characterizes those in charge of the enterprise. Dr. Rowland's articles in *Appleton's Booklovers*, entitled "The Truth About Panama," confirm and reënforce in many particulars the conclusions of Mr. Denison.—In the *Technical World Magazine* (Chicago), the Key West Railroad now being built in the ocean is described by Frederick B. Warren. Another railroad project described in this magazine is the line from Carácas to La Guayra, Venezuela, which is characterized by Mr. E. W. Packard as "The World's Most Crooked Railroad." The great Benguet road, running from the seaport town of Dagupan up to the mountain village of Baguio, in the interior of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is described, with photographs, by Edward B. Clark. The building of this road is characterized as one of the most remarkable engineering works of recent years. In the same magazine, Mr. Wilbur Bassett gives an account of the project to bring streams from the heart of the Sierras across two hundred and forty miles of mountain, desert, and plain to supply the growing city of Los Angeles with water.

**The Question of Life Insurance.**—The insurance discussion has occasioned the preparation of several magazine articles that are likely to have a permanent place in the literature of the subject. We alluded last month to the large number of papers on the insurance question that were published in the April number of the *World's Work*. In the May number of *McClure's* appears the first installment of "The Story of Life Insurance," by Burton J. Hendrick. Mr. Hendrick begins with a discussion of the surplus, which he terms the basis of corruption. Some of the sub-heads employed in his article indicate the line of treatment that he follows,—"No Real Dividends in Life Insurance;" "Life Insurance Merely Indemnity, Not Investment;" "Two Scientific Bases of Life Insurance—Mortality Law and Interest Rate;" "Reserves, Advance Payments for Insurance;" "How the Agent and the Officers Are Paid—A Tax on Every Premium;" "Why There Is a Surplus—Three Sources of Gain;" "First Possible Saving—From Mortality;" "Second Possible Saving—From Interest;" "Third Possible Saving—From Management Expenses;" "Profits Merely the Overcharge—Dividends Its Repayment;" "Insurance Cost When These Overcharges Are Annually Returned;" "Insurance When This Overcharge Is Deferred or Accumulated;" "Poor Discriminated Against in Favor of the Rich;" "Sixty Per Cent. Get No Dividends at All;"



"Deferred Dividends Frequently Exceeded by Annual;" "Surplus Not Strength—Merely Signifies Excessive Cost;" "A Constant Temptation to Extravagance and Dishonesty."—Prof. Charles J. Bullock, writing in the *Atlantic* for May on "Life Insurance and Speculation," strongly upholds the recommendations made by the Armstrong committee to the New York Legislature, and urges that the size of the insurance companies be restricted, that forms of policies be standardized, that investments in stocks and collateral trust bonds secured by stock be restrained, and, finally, that to policyholders in a mutual company a reasonable opportunity be given to make effective the control they are supposed to possess over its affairs.

**Biographical Studies.**—A vivacious character sketch of M. Fallières, the new President of France, is contributed to *Everybody's* for May by Vance Thompson. Accompanying the text are photographs of President Fallières and members of his family, including several snapshots recently taken.—The *World's Work* for May contains "A Personal Study of the Japanese Emperor," by Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser.—D. R. Marquis writes in the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*) about Wu Ting Fang, whose personality, he declares, was behind the recent Chinese boycott. The same magazine has the personal story of the Russian revolutionist Narodny, as related by Leroy Scott.—In *Munsey's* for May, Dr. Frederic Austin Ogg writes on the new King and Queen of Denmark.—"The Genius of George Westinghouse" is analyzed by Arthur Warren

in the May number of *Success*.—"Camping with President Roosevelt" is the title of a delightful bit of autobiography and reminiscence contributed by John Burroughs to the May number of the *Atlantic*. This paper relates to the trip to the Yellowstone Park made by Mr. Burroughs in company with Mr. Roosevelt in the spring of 1903. In the introductory paragraph, Mr. Burroughs apologetically states that with the stress and strain of his life at "Slabsides" he has not found time till now to write his account of the trip, although the President himself, having the absolute leisure and peace of the White House, wrote his own account nearly two years ago.—"John Bigelow at Eighty-eight" is the title of an interesting character sketch of the most eminent living citizen of New York, contributed to *Munsey's* magazine by Clifford Smyth.—"The Reminiscences of a Long Life," contributed by the Hon. Carl Schurz to *McClure's*, have reached the point in the narrative at which Schurz, having rescued his friend Kinkel from the penitentiary at Spandau, escapes with him to England.—A continuation of Joseph Hutton's account of the late Sir Henry Irving's career on and off the stage appears in the May number of the *Grand Magazine*.—An addition to the large number of the Lincoln recollections is made this month by the widow of General Pickett, in *Lippincott's Magazine*.—Frederick Trevor Hill continues in the *Century* his valuable analysis of the legal training and abilities of Lincoln.—Senator Charles A. Culberson, of Texas, writes entertainingly in *Scribner's* of "General Sam Houston and Secession."

## SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**The "Separation" Issue in France.**—One of the most important articles in the *Contemporary* (London) for April is the survey of religious events in France contributed by "Testis." He says that although the whole French press pretended that the "inventory" riots were unexpected and spontaneous, the exact contrary is the case. The incredible anger against the separation is more sincere and justifiable than might at first be thought, and is exactly analogous to that felt by a strong, able-bodied workman stigmatized as "too old at forty," or by an old government cast adrift when no longer wanted. Another fact the writer mentions is that the Protestants in the Cévennes, one of France's most Protestant districts, did not resist the inventories at all; the law fell on them exactly as on the Catholics, and sooner or later the Catholics will ask why the Protestants could submit joyfully to what the Catholics resisted so stubbornly. Even eminent Catholics have been asking why they have lost the battle. "Testis" replies: "Let the Catholics of France be under no delusion. The sole reason why they have lost their battle on the political ground is because they have forgotten the truly holy battle, the intellectual, moral, and religious struggle."

**Great Britain's Legion of Frontiersmen.**—Mr. Roger Pocock states in the *Fortnightly* (London) for April that a fresh addition is being made to the armed forces of the British Empire in the shape of a legion of frontiersmen which Mr. Haldane has sanctioned. "The legion received the approval of his majesty's government on February 15, 1906. There are 620,000 qualified men in the empire, of whom a twentieth part would

make a legion of frontiersmen. In return for the benefits which arise from admittance to the legion, an annual subscription has to be paid as follows: members pledged to service, 10s. 6d.; members qualified but not pledged, £1 1s. 0d.; honorary members, £3 2s. 0d. Although it is a new kind of tree that we have planted, we do not know in which direction its branches will spread, or in which direction they will fail to grow. Neither do we know what manner of fruit will ripen. It may be an intelligence department in the field which will render the best service, or the guide corps, or the scouts, the squadrons for special service, or a whole army corps. All this may fail, and yet the legion be justified as a new tie binding the nations of the empire."

**The Patronage Evil in England.**—Mr. Henniker Heaton pleads in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for April for the abolition of public patronage in Great Britain. He says: "This evil was, not many years ago, rampant in Australia. It is now unknown there. Instead of allowing public servants to prescribe the amount of salary each is to receive, to badger ministers for appointments, and to threaten conscientious members with defeat at elections, each state parliament has transferred the appointment, control, and remuneration of civil servants to an independent tribunal, constituted for the purpose, called 'The Public Service Board.' The board is composed of three members, irremovable, like our High Court judges, except by the vote of both houses. It inquires into the qualifications of applicants, determines (like our civil service commission) the nature of the examinations held for the

higher classes, regulates (by comparison with the wages paid by private employers for similar work) the remuneration for each class, recommends all appointments and promotions, and hears all appeals and complaints."

**Draining the Pontinian Marshes.**—A reported decision of the Italian Government to drain the famous Pontinian marshes in the Roman Campagna, which would give habitation for upward of half a million population, lends special interest to an article in the German magazine *Prometheus*, contributed by Dr. A. Serbin. The contract for this work, Dr. Serbin declares, has recently been assigned to a Berlin syndicate by the principal owner of the land, the Roman Prince Borghese. The final plan is that originally suggested by the German engineer Colonel von Donath, who has been studying the Campagna since 1883. The idea of draining the Pontinian marshes dates back as far as 500 B.C. The Roman Conquest destroyed the ingenious system of irrigation which the original inhabitants had perfected. The land, well cultivated before that time, became desolate, chiefly because of the poisonous air arising from the marshes. A few thousands live in this region today, dragging out a pitiable existence, their average age not exceeding twenty-five years. It is a curious fact, however, that the air during the day is pure, the night only bringing the poisonous exhalations. The soil is exceedingly fertile. In summer-time, the whole plain is quite dry, but the autumn torrents bring in an immense quantity of water, which stagnates. There is a rank vegetation, sometimes reaching twice the height of man, and constituting an excellent pasture for cattle, until the early autumn humidity destroys the entire vegetation. Von Donath's scheme is a new one. It contemplates carrying away at the same time the old, stagnant water and the new water pouring in with the autumn freshets. A number of ditches will take this directly to the sea. Modern machinery and modern sanitary methods for the workingman will be features of the plan. The writer of the article quoted predicts not only economic and archaeological profit from the completion of this scheme, but immense sanitary improvement, the effect of which will be felt even in Rome.

**What Sort of Man Is the New French Foreign Minister?**—In a "character sketch" of the recently chosen Sarrien cabinet, in the *English Review of Reviews*, Mr. W. T. Stead outlines the probable foreign policy of M. Léon Bourgeois. It will be preëminently, he tells us, a policy of peace. M. Bourgeois may be said to have sown the seed of the Anglo-French *entente* when at The Hague he coöperated so closely with Lord Pauncefoot and M. de Staal as to secure the success of the conference. "That tripartite informal alliance of peace—to which America was a cordial adherent—foreshadowed the foreign policy which M. Bourgeois may be expected to pursue." He will strengthen the *entente* with England, and use his best services as honest broker to bring his Russian ally into equally close and friendly relations with that country. He will not be anti-German. He will, on the contrary, be like what he was at The Hague, a diligent "smoother" away of points of friction, and a promoter of peace and concord all-around. When "C.B." uttered his memorable cry for a League of Peace, last December, he could not have foreseen that a beneficent Providence would provide him with such a staunch Peace Leaguer as M.

Bourgeois at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Certainly, as soon as the Morocco trouble is at an end there is no task to which M. Bourgeois and Sir Edward Grey can more profitably address their attention than the arrangement of a general understanding between the powers as to the preservation of the *status quo*, the reduction of armaments, and the appropriation every year of a definite percentage of the army and navy vote for the promotion of that international solidarity the absence of which M. Bourgeois long ago declared to be the secret of all our woes.

**What Will British Liberalism Do for India?**—That there is really a sure, if slow, awakening to national consciousness in British India is evident. Many publications edited by Hindus discuss this question with vigor and convincing arguments. In a recent issue of the *Indian World* (Calcutta) the editor says: "Unification is, in essence, an assertion of race difference, and the unity brought about by the use of the English language seems doomed to be used against those whose native tongue the English language is. . . . The new sentiment of Indian nationality, embracing in its scope the Burman and the Mech, the Kol and the Santhal, the Naga and the Cossyah, as well as the ancient civilized races of India, is a very remarkable and interesting result of the vigor and efficiency of British rule in India." He complains that in the King's speech self-government is relied upon as a means of promoting prosperity and loyalty to the crown in the Transvaal, and he asks, Why not also in India? "May we be permitted to inquire why two different policies should be followed in two different parts of the empire, under the same government and at the same time, to insure a common end,—the increase of prosperity and loyalty to the crown?" If India has not yet been fit for free institutions, it is certainly not her fault. If, after one and a half centuries of British rule, India remains where she was in the Middle Ages, what a sad commentary must it be upon the civilizing influences of that rule! When the English came to India this country was the leader of Asiatic civilization and the undisputed center of light in the Asiatic world; Japan was then nowhere. Now, in fifty years, Japan has revolutionized her history with the aid of modern arts of progress, and India, with a hundred and fifty years of English rule, is still condemned to tutelage."

**The Suggested Union of Holland and Belgium.**—There is an article on this subject in *Onze Eeuw*, in which the advantages and drawbacks are examined once more. The present writer does not give so rosy a prospect of the *rapprochement* as others have done, but on the whole he thinks that it would be a good thing if the two nations were to combine. It would be easier to defend their joint territories, and would materially aid trade. One point, however, for the Belgians to consider is their neutrality as regards the great powers, and that is a serious matter.

**How Aristocracy Is Giving Place to Democracy in Sweden.**—In a review of Dr. Fahlbeck's recently published work on the Swedish and Finnish nobility the editor of *Samtiden* (Christiania) declares that Sweden is becoming rapidly democratized, and that the largest factor in this democratization is the slow but sure break-up of the aristocracy. This class,—in Sweden, at least,—cannot survive in these modern days.

The members of the nobility are going, in increasing numbers, into democratic occupations, such as trade, the army, and the professions. Among the real aristocrats the age of marriage is becoming later and later, and, furthermore, the number of children per family is decreasing. More and more aristocrats are marrying into the lower classes, even into the peasantry. Thus, the inevitable end of the Swedish noble class is being hastened. The same thing is happening in Finland.

**Long-Distance Warning of Earthquakes.**—According to *L'Illustration*, a New York newspaper recently published a dispatch from Milan announcing that the microseismographic instruments in the Florentine observatory had just registered notable perturbations, which lasted four hours, announcing the coming of a violent earthquake, which was then 9,000 kilometers away. The next day a dispatch from New York said that the city of Buenaventura, a Colombian port on the Pacific Ocean, had been destroyed the night before by a tidal wave caused by a submarine volcanic eruption between Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent, the Trinity Islands, and Barbados, and disastrous volcanic eruptions at Santiago (a district of Nicaragua) were reported. That the shock should have registered at such a distance is a scientific fact worth notice, and honor is due to the man who made the registering instrument.

**Alcohol from Sawdust.**—A professor of the High School of Technology of Aix-la-Chapelle (M. Classen) has just succeeded in making absolute alcohol from sawdust. The process is simple, according to *L'Illustration*. The sawdust is treated with gaseous sulphuric acid. About 225 liters of crude alcohol, or 110 liters of absolute alcohol, can be made from one ton of sawdust.

**The Number of Medical Doctors in the World.**—According to an ingenious statistician who writes for *L'Illustration*, of Paris, there are, at the present day, 228,234 medical doctors in the world. Of these, there are in Europe 162,333, distributed as follows: in England, 34,967; in Germany, 22,518; in Russia, 21,469; in France, 20,348, and in Italy, 18,245. In England, the proportion of doctors is 78 to 100,000 of the population. In France, it is 51, and in Turkey, 18. In Brussels, the proportion is 241 to 100,000 of the population; in Madrid, 209; in Budapest, 198; in Christiania, 181; in Vienna, 140; in Berlin, 132; in London, 128; in Athens, 123; in Paris, 111; in New York, 74; and in Constantinople, 35.

**A French View of the "Disease" of Venezuela.**—The well-known French political and economic writer, René Pinon, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, analyzes the Franco-Venezuelan situation. For states as well as for individuals, says the writer, it is sometimes a calamity to be born too rich. Nature has overwhelmed Venezuela with advantages, which, though they may be the measure of her future prosperity, are none the less the source of her present troubles. This country possesses such elements of wealth as attract emigrants and foreign capital and provoke a constant movement of change. Too far from Europe to fear a military expedition, the republics of South America are most favorable centers for ferment and revolution. They are spared the necessity of the struggle for life which is the stimulus which maintains

the moral force of nations and the national cohesion of peoples. With regard to the present conflict with France, the writer thinks the ideal solution would be a revolution that would relieve Venezuela of the tyranny of President Castro.

**Notes from a Unique International Exposition in Milan.**—The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) publishes an interesting account of the exposition about to open at Milan. This is a notable example of the energy and public spirit of the inhabitants of northern Italy, since it is entirely a matter of private enterprise. The first conception of it was as a means of adequately celebrating the completion of the Simplon tunnel through the Alps, an event of great importance to industrial Italy, and the first idea was to have the exposition devoted exclusively to means of transportation,—on earth, on water, and in the air. Pressure from eager exhibitors of other lines of human industry has induced the authorities to make it a more general affair, with the usual departments of fine arts, agriculture, machinery, etc. The transportation exhibit is, however, the most interesting and original division. There is an exhibit of great ingenuity reproducing very minutely the aspect of a part of the Simplon tunnel, and the work on it. All the varieties of machinery used in the work are shown in actual operation, as well as the devices for safety against falling rock, underground streams, and other dangers of tunneling. In contrast to this most modern system is shown an exhibit of machinery and methods used in constructing the St. Gothard tunnel. There is to be a department of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, which will be the most complete and systematic yet shown. It is worthy of note that at least three of these machines are of Italian construction. Germany sends a very complete and novel display of automobiles devised for military use of all kinds. One of the unique exhibits will be the representation of Italians living outside of Italy. This enormous foreign-Italian population is to present specimens of its labors in other countries and exhibits showing the sort of life led by these industrial exiles. The best part of this division is the section sent by the Italians in the Argentine Republic. One feature is a section devoted to the proper construction of highways. All varieties of methods of road-making are shown in all stages of construction, and the best systems of repairing and economical maintenance are shown by actual examples.

**An Italian Estimate of President Roosevelt.**—*La Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) gives an interesting estimate of Mr. Roosevelt. The President is placed with Washington and Lincoln as one of the greatest Presidents, and it is said that he occupies a place in American life not only greater than any other modern American statesman, but quite unique, as the only great American now living who knows his country as a whole. From his youth up, he has consciously and definitely set himself to the task of knowing his native land in all parts and under all aspects as no other man has done. His books,—varied, entertaining, instructive, accurate, and learned,—show this, as does the most cursory glance at his biography. This intimate and broad knowledge of all sections has been fused in the intelligent fervor of his patriotism into a conception of the United States as one unit which he is almost alone in really grasping. This ample and inspired vision of a country so immensely varied as the United

States gives him a wisdom in suggesting and directing measures for the common weal that is unequaled by any other of his colleagues in the work of government. Each belongs to one section and fails to fully realize the significance which a given action may have on other sections. In the prodigious complication of modern American life Theodore Roosevelt is the only patriot who still sees his country as one united whole.

**The World's Comparative Civil and Military Expenses.**—The *Riforma Sociale* publishes a condensation of an article in the *Revue de Science et de Législation Financière* on the increase of public and military expense in Europe and the United States, showing that the cost of the armies and navies is not only increasing steadily, but is constantly greater in proportion to the other expenses of the state. The sums in the following statements are given in millions of lire. In 1895, France paid out for total expenditure 3,424 million lire, and for military expense, 908; while in 1904 the figures stand 3,565 to 989, a slight proportional increase only. The total expense of government in Germany, in 1895, was 1,614, and the cost of the army and navy was 689; in 1904, the proportion was 2,472 to 996, a considerable increase. England, in 1895, paid out 2,518 for government expense and 1,005 for defense; in 1903, 3,890 for civil expense and 1,983. Russia's figures are,—in 1895, 4,056 to 913; and in 1904, 5,810 to 1,265. The United States shows the greatest actual and proportionate increase, as in 1895 total expenses were 2,244, and military cost, 430; in 1903, the figures had gone up to 3,317 and 1,061. Italy alone has been able to reduce this alarming proportion. In 1895, her total expense was 1,760 to 490 for the army and navy; in 1903, 1,817 to 409,—an actual as well as a proportionate decrease. It is to be remembered, of course, that England and the United States have gone through expensive wars between the two dates given; and that the centralized system of government in France, whereby many expenses fall to the national government that in other countries are borne by local authorities, brings up the total bill of expense, and thus apparently reduces the proportion of cost of maintenance of the army and navy.

**Is Laughter Disappearing from the Earth?**—Signor F. Franceschini, writing in *Italia Moderna* (Rome), makes a careful study of the source and origin of laughter, claiming that he has a more complete explanation than has yet been given. He says that mirth is produced by the actual object penetrating to the mind in a form distorted grotesquely by the imagination. A tall, thin man makes us laugh because he is grotesquely represented to us by our imagination as, perhaps, a telegraph pole; a long nose is funny because our imagination, lengthening it, instantly compares it to some such object as an elephant's trunk; large ears rouse our risibilities because the imagination, acting like a magnifying glass, shows them larger than they really are, and makes them seem like a donkey's. In other words, the power to see the funny side of things is a phase of the imagination as truly as poetry is, and, like poetry, is disappearing before the steady and deadening advance of the use of reason. It has been claimed that the sadness of the modern view of life is the reason for the gradual disappearance of laughter, but the author insists that men may, and do, laugh through tears, and that the great prominence given to the reasoning faculties is the cause of the noticeable weakening of

the capacity for mirth. Laughter is following poetry in another way. It is retreating, from the upper educated classes, who govern their imagination with highly developed powers of reason and rarely do more than smile, down to the lower classes, who are still swayed by imagination and have not forgotten how to laugh.

**A Spanish View of Recent Commercial Scandals in the United States.**—Señor Fernando Aranjó, in the *España Moderna* (Madrid), writes on "Corruption in the United States," quoting from the London *Morning Post*. He goes over the long list of scandals, which assumes terrifying proportions when assembled together in this way,—insurance scandals, investigation of trusts, corruption in the Senate and in the postal department, "bossism" in St. Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York, forest-stealing in the West, etc. The author of the article in the *Post* seems to feel that the lamentable state of things is incurable, and that, moreover, it is due to a democratic form of government, whereby State officials are changed with every election, and where the holder of a government office gains neither social nor political dignity by virtue of his post. Señor Aranjó, however, quite unexpectedly defends the United States, and finishes his article by saying that he considers all this agitation and disclosure of unsavory matters a most encouraging sign, intimating that most European governments would be better off if corruption were not accepted by the people with a patient resignation.

**An Analysis of Spanish Party Politics.**—Commenting on the recent Spanish parliamentary elections, the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid) notes that only 5 per cent. of the voters exercised their franchise, and subtracting the element which is forced to vote, only 3 per cent. actually contributed to the results. This is, perhaps, a mute protest against the governmental policy. Spain, the writer thinks, consists of 80 per cent. indifferent in politics, awaiting a favorable tendency; 10 per cent. republican in ideas, but not dependent on those that figure as Republicans in politics; 5 per cent. Socialists; 2 per cent. Monarchic-Liberal-Democratic; another 2 per cent. Monarchic-Liberal-Conservative; and 1 per cent. anarchist and Carlist.

**The Deforestation of Europe.**—*Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid) translates an article from *La Revue*, in the sentiments of which it heartily joins, on the grave peril of deforestation in Europe. The problem abroad seems to be no less serious than our own, although conditions are not wholly similar. The use of wood-pulp in supplying the enormous modern demand for paper seems to be the immediate cause for fear. The author states that there are but a few European countries which are not already completely denuded of forests, and that the process is going on at an alarming rate, with grave and far-reaching consequences. Great and destructive floods, droughts, difficulty in securing a plentiful supply of pure water for cities, the diminution of the glaciers, and a lack of moisture in the subsoil are some of the harmful results enumerated, but the lowering of rivers so noticeably as to interfere with navigation is particularly emphasized. The upper Rhine and the Elbe contain less water than ever before, and the Seine and all the rivers of France are shrinking in volume steadily. This has gone so far that two congresses have been held, one in 1902 and one in 1903, to consider a pro-

gramme of forestry reform which should put an end to lawless wood-cutting and tend to restore internal navigation. The author points out that the primeval forests of Russia, Finland, and northern Sweden are so difficult of access that their supplies will scarcely relieve the pressure, which is growing stronger and stronger, on the cultivated forests of Spain, France, Switzerland, and Germany. He urges that immediate action is necessary, and, since the danger is a world-wide one, calls for an international congress, with delegates empowered by their governments to plan and carry through a drastic programme of reform.

**The Petroleum Famine in Russia.**—The consequences of the recent fires at Baku are now felt in the oil industry in the Caucasus. In 1904, says *L'Illustration* (Paris), fifteen million quintals of naphtha were produced, while during the first six months of the year 1905 the production fell short of that figure by six million quintals. Since the September riots the public has not been informed of the progress of the oil famine, but some idea may be formed by scanning the current prices. At Baku, the price of petroleum never exceeded 17 kopecks the 16 kilos, and long ago the price fell to 7 kopecks. Its price in that section to-day (early March) is 21 kopecks, while at Nizhni Novgorod it brings 30 kopecks. The naval outfitters, ship-owners, and manufacturers of the Volga, who use oil as a producer of motor force, are now talking of burning coal, and certain railroad lines have substituted coal for oil; but the lack of wagons suitable for carrying such quantities of coal as would be required make such substitution difficult, if not impossible. On the other hand, the bureau of statistics of the industries of Baku, while it estimates the deficit at twenty-seven millions of rubles, thinks that the well-owners have such an enormous capital that the disastrous effects of the fires may be so well remedied that there will be no appreciable suffering.

**Automobiles in Italy.**—Senator P. Manfrin, in the *Italia Moderna* (Rome), expresses himself very strongly as to the unwisdom of the tax on automobiles which has just been voted in Italy. He claims that there is no country which would be benefited more than Italy by an extensive use of self-propelled vehicles, both for public and private use, and feels that in taxing them the Italian Government has been catering to an ignorant and prejudiced dislike for them among the lower classes and has killed the goose that might have laid a golden egg for the country. He makes the customary claim that the manufacture, care, and repair of them would furnish a new industry for Italian workmen, but his strongest arguments arise from the peculiar condition of Italy in regard to means of transportation. There are few countries which need more to be held close together in every way possible in an intimate acquaintance, each region with the other, so that an actual and real homogeneity may succeed to theoretical political unity. The railroad, usually the means for facilitating intercourse, are of comparatively little value for this purpose, since they connect great centers of population with one another, and leave untouched and deserted multitudes of century-old villages that are not near their line. On the one hand, travel-

ers and tourists passing from one city to another on a rapid train gain an acquaintance with the country of little more real value than that obtained by watching lantern-slide pictures of the same locality. On the other hand, villages and small towns off the railroad perish of isolation, and have literally no means of regular and easy communication with the outer world. Native industries die because difficulty of transportation makes it impossible for them to compete with city factories, and the country populace in remote regions is lapsing into barbarism. The railroad is responsible for this state of things, since it has superseded the stage-coach, which could and did penetrate much more widely through the country. Moreover, the railroad has drawn off traffic from its old natural lines to certain narrow and rigidly fixed routes. Senator Manfrin draws a vivid picture of the awakening to life that has taken place in some of the deserted and sleepy old towns simply by the passage through them of touring automobiles, with the various needs and desires of the tourists, and by the contact with the outer world which has come in this way. He points out that excellent old-established roads would make it entirely possible to organize some system of public service. This would counteract the tendency to condense population in the cities, and might revive home and native industries of various kinds; but particularly the free use of the automobile (now checked by a tax on them) might have covered Italy with a flexible network of lines of communication, have aroused the desolate districts of "dead Italy," have civilized the wild regions of "barbarous Italy," and have been of incalculable benefit in breaking down among the common people the barriers of provincial ignorance of Italy as a whole.

**A Useful Moroccan Tree.**—In *La Nature* of February 10 one of the principal articles is by Louis Gentil on the argan tree of Morocco. This tree, which is characteristic of southern Morocco, has been a matter of interest to both botanists and explorers. It was first mentioned by Leo Africanus in 1510. It was later described by Linnæus, and still later more perfectly described by other authors. It is an evergreen tree of the general appearance of the olive, reaching a height not commonly exceeding six feet. It flowers in May and June, and has a greenish-yellow fruit. The tree is absolutely unknown outside of southern Morocco, and even there its distribution is strictly limited. It is closely allied to a tree which is peculiar to the Canaries, and both are evidently vestiges of a tropical flora which was once widely extended in this latitude. The author then gives in detail the distribution of the argan tree, and contends that this limited distribution is determined by conditions of temperature and moisture. The tree is of great importance to the inhabitants of Morocco. The wood is hard and compact, but is used by the people principally for fuel. The leaves serve for the food of various ruminants, but horses, mules, and asses refuse to eat them. The fruit is used for food for animals, and for the manufacture of an oil which forms one of the chief articles of food for the poorer people. The oil is manufactured in the most primitive way, and the author, in closing, suggests that it would be a useful piece of work to contrive an easier way of manufacturing this valuable product.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### TRAVELERS' IMPRESSIONS.

It is a matter of common observation that the educated American frequently knows less about the continent to the south of us than he knows about Asia, or even Africa. If such ignorance has

an excuse, it is more so in view of the elements sure to be constructed by an isthmian under American influences. It is to all in touch with South American peoples and unities that Charles M. Pepper's written his engaging and useful volume entitled "Ithaca to Patagonia" (Chicago: A. C. McGraw & Co.). His

aim in this work is to describe the effect of the canal on the industrial and commercial development of the West Coast countries, so far as it can be judged at the present time. Mr. Pepper is saturated with the subject. For years, as a member of the Pan-American Railway Committee, he has made it his business to study trade routes and conditions with particular reference to the progress of the West Coast. No man is better equipped for the task of acquainting countrymen with the essential facts of the present situation in those countries. His book is timely and important.

Thomas F. Millard, the war correspondent and



THOMAS F. MILLARD.

on the other side of the shield. The material gathered during the past six years, covering the tire period of the Russo-Japanese War, of which the author was an interested spectator.



CHARLES M. PEPPER.

perhaps the leading exponent among English speaking men of the modern critical attitude toward Japan. Mr. Millard voices this criticism unreservedly in his book on "The New Far East" (Scribners). Americans who have read little in recent years concerning Japan that has not been eulogistic, if not flattering, in tone will find in Mr. Millard's chapters an effective pres-

"The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher," by William B. Freer (Scribners), is not merely what might be expected from its title,—an account of the Philippine school system,—but it is even more important as a revelation of Filipino character. It deals with the familiar, common life in the islands, and shows how American educational methods are being adapted to native conditions.

Mr. H. Fielding Hall's study "A People at School" (Macmillan) is a monograph on the Burmese, the result of a number of years' residence in Burma.

### BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES.

A very important biography, that of the late Archbishop Temple, has just appeared in two volumes, imported from London by the Macmillans. It is entitled "The Memoirs of Archbishop Temple, by Seven Friends," and is edited by E. G. Sandford, Archdeacon of Exeter. Dr. Frederick Temple was one of those characters which belong, not only to their own generation,



THE LATE DR. FREDERICK TEMPLE.

but to all time. Not only the Archbishop of Canterbury, but the strong, virile, statesman-like personality, have left a legacy of character that cannot be spared. Dr. Sandford declares that the work is not a memoir in reality, but a series of records of a career. The work presents Dr. Temple as "a man with a conscience like steel and with the driving energy of a dynamo." Although a virile man, he retained the heart of a child, and now, says Dr. Sandford, in conclusion, "the air of

perpetual spring blows around the old man's grave." The volumes are illustrated with several photogravures and half-tones.

"Lincoln, Master of Men" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a character study by Alonzo Rothschild, who has made diligent use of all the biographical materials at hand, for the sole purpose of presenting the martyr-President in this single aspect of individual power over his fellows in all the relations in which his lot was cast, from the early backwoods days to the final scenes of his life in the White House.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett's "Five Famous French Women" (Cassell) is an illustrated study of Joan of Arc; Louise of Savoy; Margaret of Angoulême; Jeanne d'Albert, Queen of Navarre; and Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara.



ALONZO ROTHSCCHILD.

#### LITERARY CRITICISM.

This is a day of studies of literature rather (at least, so the pessimist would say) than of the production of literature. At any rate, there is an increasing number of volumes coming from the press in which the great literary masterpieces of all tongues and ages are analyzed and dissected. Dr. Theodore W. Hunt's "Literature: Its Principles and Problems" (Funk & Wagnalls), is a very careful, analytical study of the foundations, problems, spirit, types, and tendencies of literature. Dr. Hunt has used his position as professor of English at Princeton to write a number of books on English literature, and this present one is largely the "precipitate" of his studies. His aim, he declares, is to interpret literature so that it may take its place among the disciplinary studies in our schools and colleges. As may be readily inferred, Dr. Hunt leans more toward the interpretation of literature as a science than as an art.

Mr. James B. Smiley's "Manual of American Literature" (American Book Company) is more of a literary primer than Dr. Hunt's work. The treatment is biographical rather than critical, and there are suggestions for reading, with bibliographical notes and other helpful supplementary matter.

Mr. Leon H. Vincent's "American Literary Masters" (Houghton, Mifflin) is a series of monographs on nineteen American authors, covering the period from 1800 to 1890,—Irving's "Knickerbocker" to Ike Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor." Mr. Vincent's experience as a lecturer on literary subjects has given him an insight into popular needs, and his style is easy and graceful.

Two volumes on German literature consider it from different standpoints. George Brandes, in his series of six volumes on "Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature," considers, in Volume VI., "Young Germany." This series, translated from the Danish, is issued in this country by the Macmillan Company. Dr. Brandes treats the subject in its larger aspects, literature, in his conception, being an interpretation of national life. He therefore considers the political back-

ground against which the young German writers of the past and present century have written. Dr. Otto Heller's "Studies in Modern Literature" (Ginn), on the other hand, is an attempt to aid in making the German and American peoples better acquainted each with the literature of the other. His aim has been, he says, not to construct a general guide-book, but to show, "in a series of unconstrained monographs, the chief aspects of modern German literature." His subjects are three: Sudermann, Hauptmann, and the German women writers of the nineteenth century.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have issued, in an attractive volume, the "Famous Introductions to Shakespeare's Plays," by the notable editors of the eighteenth century, edited, with introduction and various notes, by Dr. Beverley Warner, author of "English History in Shakespeare's Plays" and other works of Shakespeareana. A portrait of Nicholas Rowe, the first Shakespeare editor, is used as a frontispiece.

Two literary biographies of men living at about the same time,—one in England and one in this country,—add variety to the number of literary studies aforesaid. Mr. Albert Henry Smyth's "Writings of Benjamin Franklin" has reached its sixth volume (Macmillan). The latest volume includes the period from 1773 to 1776. It is illustrated in photogravure. The other work is Mr. Andrew Lang's "Sir Walter Scott," in the series of "Literary Lives" (Scribners). Mr. Lang freely admits that he has done little more than attempt to compress the essence of Lockhart's great "Life of Scott" into small space, with a few additions from other sources.

Two volumes of "Mark Twain's Library of Humor" have been issued by the Harpers. These consist of selections from American humor written during the past quarter of a century, and the two volumes already issued are under the titles "Men and Things" and "Women and Things." They are illustrated.

#### ESSAYS IN SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

One of the timely books of the spring is a volume entitled "The Heart of the Railroad Problem," by Prof. Frank Parsons (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). This is a study of railroad discriminations as they are practised in the United States. The author has closely followed the revelations recently made before the Interstate Commerce



PROF. FRANK PARSONS.

Commerce Commission, the committees of Congress, and investigating committees in several of the States, and has incorporated in his book the salient points in this great mass of testimony. Professor Parsons has not confined his investigations to the United States, however, but has traveled much in European countries, and his book contains not a few suggestive hints

from foreign experience as to proposed remedies for American evils. So carefully is his book edited up to the news of the day that it refers to the recent coal-carrying decision of the United States Supreme Court,



leals with President Hadley's criticism of the arm bill, published in February, last.

of. Hugo Richard Meyer's treatise on "Municipal rship in Great Britain" (Macmillan) gives the re- of the author's examination of the actual working public regulation and the government ownership peration of the railway, the telegraph, the street ay, the electric light, the electric-power plant, and elephone. Professor Meyer's conclusions are dis- y unfavorable to municipal ownership, and some observations would go to show that government ol of the so-called public service industries forms a bstacle to the progress of such undertakings.

. Murray S. Wildman's study of "Money Inflation nited States" (Putnam) is mainly an analysis se forces, both psychological and economic, which brought about the cheap-money delusions of past

It is an interesting fact that the success and ex- on of Western development have been in each case ved by economic depressions, during which there arisen demands for radical changes in our mone- ystem. The writer of this work is not primarily rned with the economic fallacies in these periodic ons, but rather with the underlying causes of the ions themselves. He has made an interesting con- clusion to our economic history.

. J. Hampden Dougherty has written a history of Electoral System of the United States" (Put- ), meaning by electoral system the provisions for lection of a President and Vice-President. The contains a full discussion of the constitutional ions, the electoral commission bill of 1877, the

cases determined under it, and the chief objections to the system as it stands, and the proposed amendments. As an historical treatise on the subject of the electoral count this volume has a unique value.

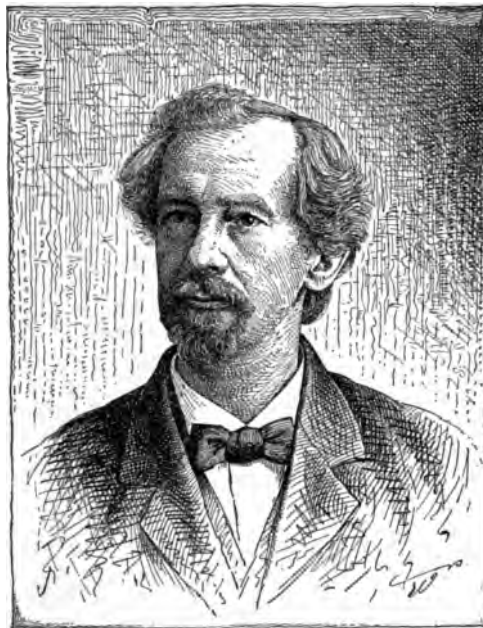
A number of political and sociological essays published during the past few years by M. Jean Jaurès, the famous French Socialist, in his organ *l'Humanité*, have been collected and



M. JAURÈS.

ated, with an introduction by Mildred Minturn (ams), under the title "Studies in Socialism." e the essays deal, primarily, with questions of xl in achieving a socialistic triumph in France, references and general scope are fundamental universal. M. Jaurès is probably the most con- ous and perhaps the strongest personality in the h politics of the present, and the part played ialism in European politics at the present day is ent justification for the presentation of these s in English.

a volume of "Studies in American Trade Unionism" edited by Prof. Jacob H. Hollander and Dr. George nnett, of the Johns Hopkins University, contains a amount of suggestive material gathered in the e of an investigation begun several years ago by the mic Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University.



PROFESSOR HUGO DE VRIES.

#### SCIENTIFIC TREATISES.

A second edition of Hugo de Vries' "Species and Varieties: Their Origin and Mutation," corrected and revised, has been imported from London by the Open Court Publishing Company. This series of lectures, originally delivered at the University of California by Dr. de Vries (who, it will be remembered, holds the chair of botany in the University of Amsterdam), have been edited by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, director of the Department of Botanical Research at the Carnegie Institution in Washington. Some months ago (in September, last), in our "Leading Articles of the Month" department, an exposition of Professor de Vries' views was given. This volume elaborates the thesis there laid

down. The work will probably remain a monumental contribution to the modern literature on the development of Darwinism, with particular application to the vegetable kingdom. An excellent portrait of Professor de Vries is the frontispiece of the present edition.

A comprehensive study of "Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty" (Holt) is the result of Dr. Frederick Adams Woods'



FREDERICK ADAMS WOODS.

statistical analysis of the "breeding of kings" in Europe. Dr. Woods is lecturer in biology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In this study, which is largely statistical and diagrammatic, he

has considered all the ancestors of the present King of England, on both sides, for four generations, their descendants, their wives and ancestors in every direction, and graded these, according to the opinions of historians and biographers, into ten grades of intelligence and morality. He thus treats 833 persons, connected with all the royal houses of Europe, considering altogether, directly and indirectly, more than 3,000 persons. His general verdict on the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is that "it is the cleanest and best pedigree to be found in all royalty, and its influence on European history has come to be very great, since its very merits have entitled it to several thrones." The volume is illustrated with many portraits.

#### DISCUSSIONS OF RELIGION.

Dr. Otto Pfeiderer's "Christian Origins," a series of public lectures delivered at the University of Berlin, has been translated by Dr. Daniel Huebsch and published in book form by B. W. Huebsch (New York). Dr. Pfeiderer is one of the most eminent Protestant theologians and philosophers, a publicist and editor of wide fame. In these lectures he has endeavored to point out to Christian believers how to distinguish between the ephemeral and the permanent truth in early Christianity.

A trenchant study of the modern conception of Christ ("The Twentieth Century Christ") comes from the press of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, ascribed to Paul Karishka, which the publishers admit is a pseudonym. The keynote, the author claims, is "religious justice, based on fair minded research."

#### OTHER NEW BOOKS.

A book of excellent counsel to mothers is Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's little volume entitled "Radiant Motherhood" (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill). No mother indoctrinated with the ideals set forth by Mrs. Sangster can go far astray in the rearing of a family. There are chapters on "The Maternal Attitude," "The Child and Religious Training," "Outdoor Life and Pets," "A Mother's Conversation," "When the Children Marry," and twenty other specific topics in which every mother of children is interested. The tone of the book is aggressively optimistic.

A scholarly and detailed presentation of German universities and university study, written three years ago by Professor (Philosophy, University of Berlin) Friedrich Paulsen, has been translated (Scribners) by Professor Frank Thilly, of Princeton, and Mr. William W. Elwang. Professor Paulsen aims to give a systematic account of the nature, functions, organization, and historical achievement of the German university. He defends the German system against the counterclaims of the

English and French systems, and elaborates his thesis with the thoroughness and detail characteristic of a German professor. The translated edition, including bibliography and index, fills 450 pages.

A charmingly written volume descriptive of some sports and adventures "in many seas with spear and rod," is Mr. Charles Frederick Holder's "The Log of a Sea Angler" (Houghton, Mifflin). Mr. Holder is perhaps the best-known living American writer on fishing.



CHARLES F. HOLDER.

Not only is he a master of his craft and of his art, but he can spin a good yarn. He vouches for the literal and artistic truth of these "fish stories," and hopes that they will be "suggestive of fair play to the sea fishers, . . . and in one sense a plea to the inexperienced angler never to kill a fish that he cannot use."

A third edition, revised and enlarged, of "The Young Folks'

Cyclopedia of Common Things," by John Denison Champlin, has just been issued by Henry Holt. Dr. Champlin's cyclopedias for young folks have achieved such a signal success and are so well known that further comment on this edition is unnecessary. It ought to be said, however, that this has been entirely recast and brought down to date. It is satisfactorily illustrated.

"Black's Medical Dictionary" (London: Adam and Charles Black; New York: Macmillan) has just been reissued in enlarged and revised form, under the editorship of Dr. John D. Comrie. There are over three hundred and fifty illustrations in the text.

Another of the excellent compilations by Esther Singleton is "Holland as Seen and Described by Great Writers" (Dodd, Mead). The volume is illustrated in half-tone.

It is almost half a century since Cyrus W. Field undertook the formation of the first Atlantic cable company. The record of the early experiments, repeated failures, and final triumph of that enterprise is already a half-forgotten tale. It is well that the present generation should be reminded of the difficult pioneer work that was done by Field in America and by Charles Tilson Bright in England. The whole story is told in the smallest possible compass in a little volume by Charles Bright (Appleton), which we commend as an authoritative account of the whole dramatic episode.

"How to Prepare for Europe" (Dodd, Mead) is a useful little manual intended as a "guide-book beforehand" in an historical, literary, and artistic way, prepared with maps, illustrations, and chronological tables, by H. A. Guerber. It is meant as an aid for preliminary studies and traveling arrangements even before the ticket is bought.

In Heath's "Modern Language Series" there has just been issued the "Méthode Hénin," a study in French for beginners in private or public schools, prepared by Dr. B. L. Hénin, of the University of Paris.



MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

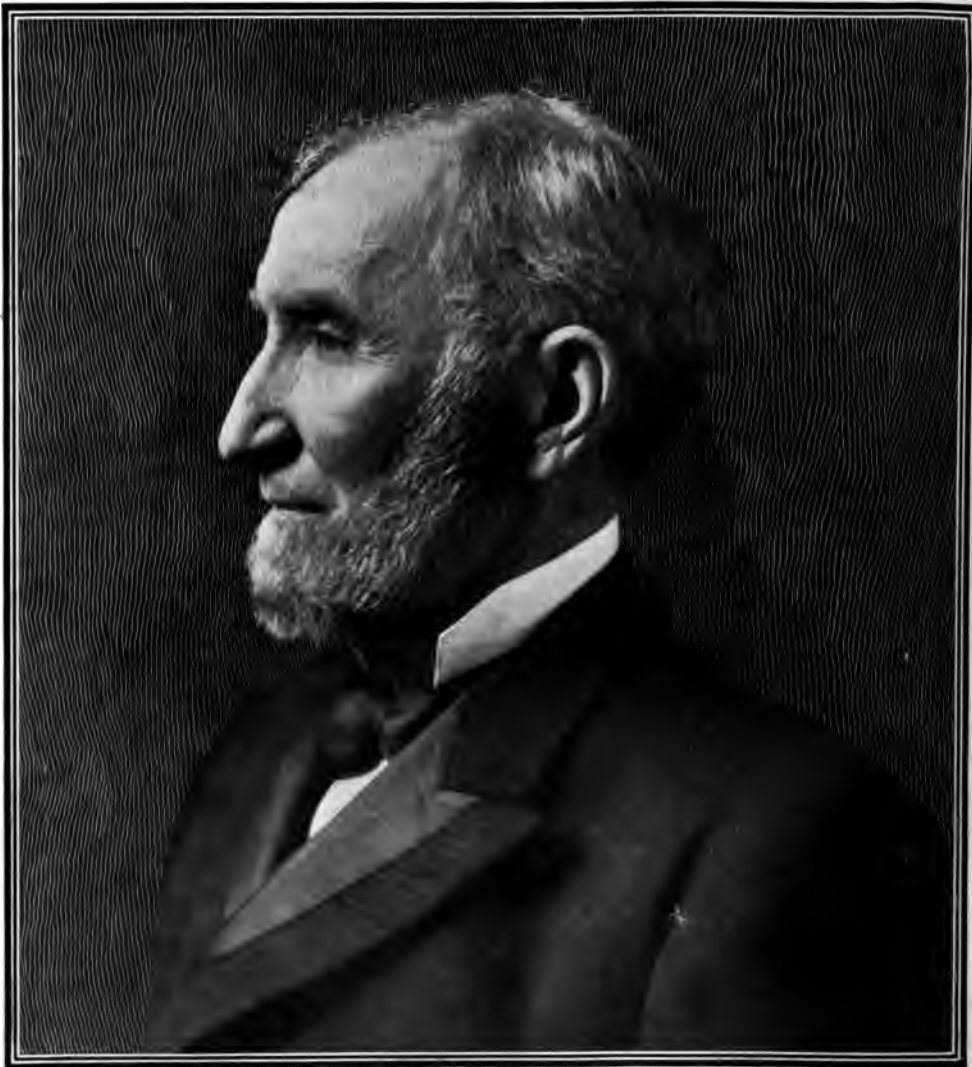
# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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### THE HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON.

(On Monday, May 7, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, reached the age of seventy. The event was celebrated by the great body over which he presides, and the occasion took the form of a reception which brought together probably the largest body of public men in national life ever assembled on a similar occasion in America. It comprised the members of both houses of Congress, the President, Vice-President, cabinet officers, members of the Supreme Court, diplomatic corps, army and navy officers, a great number of heads of bureaus and high government officials, and many men from outside of Washington, including governors of States, journalists, and others prominent in affairs. Mr. Cannon is a veteran figure in the House, having been there for just a third of a century. As Speaker, his sway is mild but firm, and he is deservedly popular. He is a plain man of the people, and his rugged honesty is his best trait.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXXIII.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1906.

No. 6.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Year's Great Event.* In our number for May there appeared an article dealing with California's disastrous earthquake and San Francisco's great fire. But necessarily, at the time that article was written, information was not complete or accurate, and only a general account could be presented. The earthquake occurred on the 18th of April, and these pages always close for the press on or about the twentieth day of each month. The greatness of the catastrophe has profoundly impressed the whole world. Its effects in many ways have been felt far away from the immediate scene, inasmuch as human affairs have now become so widely interrelated. Thus, the great English and Scotch insurance companies were affected to the extent of many millions of dollars, and the money markets of all nations were directly or indirectly concerned with various phases of so colossal a financial situation as was created by the virtual wiping out of one of the great centers of wealth and business activity. As for California itself, it will be a long time before the world at large can wholly appreciate the splendid heroism shown by the people of that State in the face of such paralyzing calamities.

*Our Articles on California.* We beg to commend to our readers several terse and valuable contributions that appear in this number, relating to different phases of the situation. At the head of the committees in San Francisco that have to do with financing the relief of the population and providing for the reconstruction of the city is the Hon. James D. Phelan, formerly mayor of the city and a man of great capacity and high intelligence. He presents to the country in this number of the REVIEW an inspiring statement that will go far to convince every one that San Francisco will have a rapid rebuilding upon a greater and finer scale than ever before. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, who has become one of San Francisco's foremost public men, presents a picture of the catastrophe and of the outlook that is, like ex-Mayor Phelan's state-

ment, very reassuring as to the future and lucid and classic in its statement of what has happened. The Red Cross Society has coöperated most ably with the local relief committee, and its special agent on the ground has been Dr. Edward T. Devine, of New York, whose great ability as well as his official position has made him one of the marked men of the emergency. Dr. Devine contributes to this number an extensive and informing account of the whole organization of relief work and the steps taken to bring order out of chaos in a community of almost half a million people.

*What Really Happened.* Inasmuch as the average reader has been unable to weed out from the great mass of newspaper reports a clear and simple account of what really happened in California, we have secured from Mr. Samuel E. Moffett an article which notes simply and accurately the principal facts as to earthquake and fire. Finally, Mr. Louis Windmüller, an authority upon such questions, has written for us an article dealing with fire-insurance problems as illustrated by San Francisco's recent experience. Everybody to whose lot it has fallen to exercise authority in these dire times on the coast is said to have played his part well. Mayor Schmitz seems to have risen to the emergency, and Governor Pardee appears to have done all that the head of the State could have accomplished. Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of California, have made good use of the resources of the army of the United States, through direction of the President and the Secretary of War, and with the aid of appropriations made by Congress. Mankind faces angry nature with wonderful recuperative power.

*The Great Need of Relief.* It will be some weeks yet before any adequate estimate can be made of the extent to which relief funds can be wisely donated and used. In the first days of the disaster, the openhanded generosity of the country seemed likely to bestow upon California



Hon. Eugene C. Schmitz.  
(Mayor of San Francisco.)

Hon. James D. Phelan.  
(Ex-mayor of San Francisco.)

Dr. Edward T. Devine.  
(Red Cross representative.)

THREE MEN PROMINENT IN SAN FRANCISCO'S RELIEF AND REORDERING.

a larger fund than the emergency required ; but it may turn out that more will be needed than has yet been subscribed. In that case it will remain to be seen whether or not the sober and deliberate relief of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in California is going to be equal to the promise given in the first impulsive outpouring of sympathy and help. When the forces of economic life are fairly at work again, and the people can find their customary employment, the relief problem will become easily manageable.

*The Fire  
Did the  
Damage.*

Bad as the earthquake was, the whole country ought to understand clearly that San Francisco's chief disaster was due to the fire. Thousands, if not millions, of people have been asking whether or not it was going to be at all safe to rebuild San Francisco, in view of its liability to what the scientific men call "seismic disturbance." This is really something like asking whether or not it is worth while to build cities and towns in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and adjacent States, because destructive tornadoes from time to time visit that general region and do local violence. As these pages were closing for the press, immense forest fires were raging in northern Michigan and in sections of Wisconsin. A number of villages and towns were said to have been burned, and the very considerable city of Escanaba was reported in imminent danger. Flood, drought, fire, earthquake, volcano, epidemic, tornado, blizzard, tidal wave, cyclone, monsoon, hot wave,—every section of the land, sooner or later, suffers from

some visitation of nature that departs so far from the normal as to cause great suffering and loss. The powers of nature are so profound, and the possibility of some exceptional scourge is a thing so ever-present, that it is a very hazardous affair to be alive at all on any square mile of this lovely but harassed planet of ours. The prophet who claims to have predicted San Francisco's disaster has now fixed the date for the dreadful calamity that is to overwhelm New York. The fact is that California is probably as safe a State to live in as any other. Its equable climate and general salubrity give it advantages which most States do not possess under the law of averages. Of San Francisco's financial losses, it may be roughly guessed that less than 5 per cent. are due to the earthquake and more than 95 per cent. to the fire. Just as the above sentences were written, there came to the editor of this magazine a telegram from a prominent gentleman in San Francisco expressing regret that first reports were misleading, so that our article last month overstated the earthquake damage. This telegram goes on to say :

Communication with San Francisco did not cease. Ferryboats ran without cessation. None of the large buildings shown in your pictures, except the City Hall, was damaged by earthquake. Outside of the City Hall, 99 per cent. of San Francisco's damage was from fire.

*The New City  
Must Be  
Fireproof.*

It is true on the other hand, however, that the chief danger of earthquakes is that they start conflagrations. And San Francisco must bear this fact

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

in mind in times to come. Even those American cities which do not have earthquakes are frightfully liable to sweeping fires. Conflagrations do not occur in European cities. A big fire in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or any other of a hundred cities one might name is practically unknown. We can gradually reduce our fire risks to the European basis. And San Francisco must now lead the country in devising ways to baffle the fire fiend. The European plan is to use every possible precaution in the construction of buildings. We must not be content to provide skillful means for extinguishing fires, but we must stop building inflammable cities. San Francisco can and doubtless will add enormously to the efficiency of its water service, and will also find ways to build a far more fireproof city than the one destroyed. It has been found that steel-framed buildings properly constructed can survive severe earthquake shocks, and capitalists and builders will in due time proceed to create the new city with as much confidence as it is right for men to have in human undertakings. San Francisco, like every



GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY.

(Commanding Military Division of the Pac

other city,—but no more than the other need to remember the words of the Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house, labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but

*An Ideal  
New City.*

It is sometimes hard in the face of an overwhelming loss and calamity to make plans for the future. On the other hand, it is true that times requires great emergencies to key to great things. Those of us who have the plans of cities at home and abroad always felt keenly the enormous mistake by Chicago after the fire in failing to provide a great open central square as a focus for the city, with a series of broad radial streets leading from the center to the outskirts in every direction. What Paris was obliged to do during the period of Haussman reconstruction by providing through solid masses of buildings in order to obtain its present convenient system of thoroughfares Chicago might readily have done after the fire on the bare ground. Much of Chicago has tried to do in recent years of recognizing the needs of a great metropolis.



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GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

(Commanding Department of California.)





MR. DANIEL H. BURNHAM, OF CHICAGO.

could have been done far better and at practically no expense if there had been wisdom, foresight, and public spirit shown in the rebuilding period. The immense superiority of European cities over American is due very largely to the way in which the foreign cities are laid out. Our own national capital, Washington, is now developing splendidly, and its beauty is in great part due to the fact that it was laid out in a scientific way by a French engineer before any buildings whatsoever were erected. There are now on foot some important further projects for the perfection of the main plan of Washington, but these are relatively easy of accomplishment, because they fall in with the original plan. Their need, in fact, is chiefly due to the errors of those who at a subsequent period violated the lines originally laid down.

*The  
Burnham  
Project.*

San Francisco has now a rare opportunity to rebuild itself upon a scientific ground plan. By an extraordinary coincidence, there already exists a very important and elaborate plan for the reconstruction of this very city. The plan was published last year in pursuance of a project entered upon early in the year 1904. A committee of prominent citizens, under the presidency of the Hon. James D. Phelan, formed an association for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco. Nothing revolutionary was then contemplated, but it was desired to promote from time to time everything that would make the city a more desirable and attractive place. As a preliminary, a well-known Chicago architect, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, was invited to "direct and execute a practical and comprehensive plan for the improvement and adornment of the city similar to the plans prepared under his direction for Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, and Manila." Mr. Burnham is best known to the country and the world at large as the architect chiefly responsible for the creation of that unsurpassed dream of beauty, the White City, as the Columbian Exposition at Chicago was very fittingly termed. Mr. Burnham accepted the invitation, went to San Francisco, gave his services gratuitously, allowing the committee to supply him with ample assistance, and the results of his study were embodied in a report submitted to the mayor and board of supervisors, and published by the city itself as an official document, last year. The various suggestions make up a marvelous combination of the practical and the ideal. The report did not, of course, contemplate a *tabula*



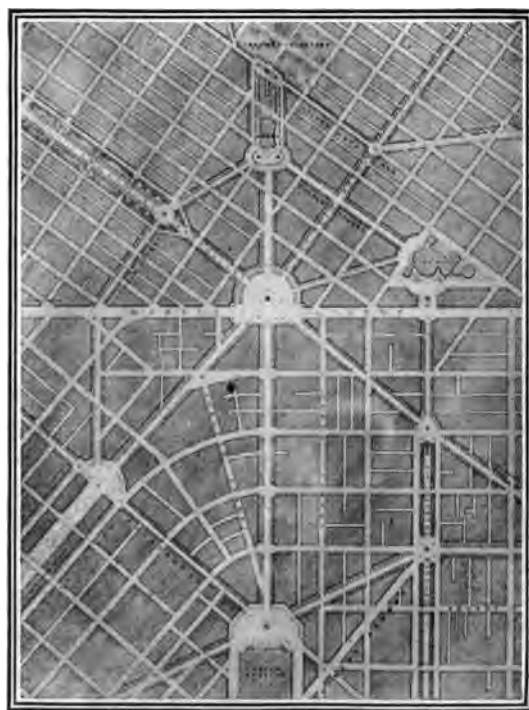
TELEGRAPH HILL, SAN FRANCISCO, AS IDEALIZED IN THE BURNHAM REPORT.



A PARTIAL VIEW OF RUINED SAN FRANCISCO FROM NOB HILL.

*rasa*, for nobody could have calculated upon so sweeping a fire. It merely proposed a series of reforms of the street system, and of embellishments for different parts of the town, that could in any case have been gradually brought into existence. The conditions left by the fire would seem to make it possible, not only to do many of the things proposed by Mr. Burnham, but to do even more. The Burnham plan calls for an open, circular, central space as a civic center, from which new radial streets should add to the facilities provided by the highways already in existence. San Francisco has many hills and eminences, and the Burnham report shows how these can be best managed as respects streets and the placing of buildings. Nothing would do more to advertise the pluck of San Francisco and to dazzle the world with the brilliance and recuperative power of that community than a sweeping adoption of radical street reforms under the guidance of Mr. Burnham and a group of competent San Francisco architects and men of taste and experience like Mr. Phelan and his fellow-members of the association for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco. These things nowadays are not merely the dreams of idealists, but they are solid, practical propositions than can be shown to have their value in dollars and cents. San Francisco has now the chance to be the best-laid-out city in America, with the possible exception of Washington. Its reconstruction should be planned on the broadest and most modern lines, and financed on the most generous principles. It would be a frightful mistake to rebuild San Francisco in a timid spirit. If it is to be rebuilt at all,—and there is no question about that,—nothing will pay so well as to rebuild it splendidly. If the great trusts and combinations have their faults, they also have their uses. Thus, an organization as powerful as the Harriman rail-

road system can do wonders toward the reconstruction of its principal focus and terminal city. And there are other large industrial and transportation interests, which, in conjunction with banking capital on the present gigantic scale, can help to bring the new San Francisco into existence in a reasonably short period. It was concentrated imperial authority that made the modern Paris, and the same is true of the modern Vienna. It will take concentrated industrial and corporate power to make the modern San Francisco what it ought to be.



THE "CIVIC CENTER" AND UNION STATION, WITH NEW RADIAL STREETS, AS PROPOSED IN THE BURNHAM REPORT.



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SENATOR TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Who led the railroad bill in the Senate.)

*Passage  
of the  
Railroad Bill.*

The great railroad bill, which had occupied the larger part of the time of the United States Senate during the present session, and which seemed at one time to have a doubtful chance of passage, reached an issue that surprised everybody on May 18, when it was brought to a final vote. Seventy-one Senators voted in favor of it, and only three against it. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, was the only opposing Republican, and his opposition was based upon the view that the bill conferred unconstitutional powers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. The other negative votes were cast by two venerable Southern Senators.—namely, Messrs. Morgan and Pettus, both of Alabama. Mr. Morgan is eighty-two years old, and Mr. Pettus is eighty-five. They adhere to the ante-bellum view of States rights to a large extent, and evidently regard the great increase of supervision over interstate commerce provided for in this bill as going too far in the direction of a centralizing of governmental powers.

*End of a  
Long Contest.*

The bill as passed, though much altered, was still regarded as the Hepburn measure, which had gone through the House of Representatives on February 8 by a practically unanimous vote (346 to 7), and it embodied in a general way the policies that had been so strongly urged upon Congress

and the country by President Roosevelt. It will be remembered that the President tried hard to secure the passage of a railroad bill last year, but in the short session of the expiring Congress it was impossible to bring the question to a final issue. The present Congress had been elected along with President Roosevelt by the voters who went to the polls in November, 1904. It was the popularity of the President that produced the overwhelming Republican majority in the present House of Representatives, and it was understood clearly that the country desired this Congress to give legislative sanction to the principal policies and recommendations of the President. Speaker Cannon and the leaders of the House have understood this mandate of the people, and have played their part faithfully and loyally. The Speaker (to whom, by the way, a great reception was tendered last month on occasion of his seventieth birthday, attended by all the public men of Washington, including the President and Vice-President and hundreds from other parts of the country) has shown himself an able general, and is as deserving of the good-will of the country as of the remarkable popularity he has earned among his fellow-members of the House. The Hepburn bill, as we have said, embodied in a general way the wishes of the President. In



"JIU-JITSUED."

By as clever a trick as a wrestler ever used, President Roosevelt has secured a strangle hold on the railroad trust. With a half-Nelson produced by his message and Commissioner Garfield's report, he has put the shoulders of the trust flat on the ground. He has insured the passage of the railroad-rate bill with the fair court review he has always been willing to accept.—From the Post (Cincinnati).

the Senate, it was subjected to a constitutional debate scarcely equaled in recent times for care and seriousness. Now that it is all over, however, it seems strange that a bill which through amendment and accretion came to include so many things of great importance should have been debated almost entirely on one point.

*The Rate-making Power.* The purpose of the bill is to bring under better governmental regulation the business of carriers concerned with interstate commerce. The agency through which this increased control is to be exercised is the Interstate Commerce Commission. Heretofore, as respects railroads, the commission has had the power to investigate complaints of excessive and discriminating rates and to pronounce such rates unreasonable. But it has not had the power to substitute what it would consider a reasonable rate. It was the President's desire that the commission should be authorized to substitute and put into force such a rate as it would regard as just and proper. This contention of the President was at length conceded by everybody, and the debate narrowed itself down to the question to what extent the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be subject to review by the courts. All kinds of amendments providing for so-called "narrow review" and so-called "broad review" were made the subject of voluminous Senatorial debate.



SENATOR ALLISON, OF IOWA.

(Whose amendment on the point of "court review" secured passage of the railroad bill.)

The President believed it well that the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission should have dignity and authority, and that such a body would be really more competent to deal with rate-making questions than the United States judiciary, which is not in the nature of things very well fitted to adjust technical matters of commerce. Nevertheless, it was recognized by the President that the actions of the commission must be inherently subject to an appeal to the courts of law, and that in any case the courts themselves would ultimately have to decide upon the extent and the nature of their own jurisdiction. The President was of opinion that the so-called Allison amendment, which declared the authority of the courts to review the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, could not so operate as to increase or diminish the powers that the courts would in any case possess. It was the Allison amendment that was finally accepted on all hands, and the President had no objection to it whatsoever.



SPEAKER CANNON'S BIRTHDAY—"SEVENTY YEARS YOUNG."

(See frontispiece.)

From the World (New York).

*The Measure as a Whole.* If we are not greatly mistaken, it will appear to everybody in the long run that this rate-making feature of the new railroad bill is by no means the most noteworthy part of the measure as a whole. Perhaps the most important is that which broadens the definition of common carriers and specifically brings under the surveillance of the Inter-



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH, OF RHODE ISLAND.

(A leader whose influence was felt decisively, last month, in important legislative matters.)

state Commerce Commission, not merely the railroad lines, but also the sleeping-car companies, express companies, private-car lines, oil pipe lines, and, in short, all persons or corporations engaged in transporting any commodity, excepting water and gas, by means of pipe lines, if operating on an interstate scale. This extended scope of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission is destined to have very far-reaching results. It is too soon, of course, to point out all the bearings of the law, but, obviously, the regulation of pipe lines will concern very directly the Standard Oil Company and its competitors. Where pipe lines are within a single State, they can, of course, be made common carriers and similarly regulated under State laws.

*As Applied to the Coal Roads.* Another feature of the bill which is of the utmost significance requires that after May 1, 1908, no interstate carrier shall engage in the transportation of commodities of its own in competition with shippers over its lines. This is intended principally to break up the control that the railroads now exercise over the anthracite-coal business *in toto*, and over the bituminous-coal business in large part. It remains to be seen whether this part of the law can be so carried out as to be made really effective. As a rule, the coal business of the railroads is organized separately, al-

though the stock of the coal companies is owned by the railroad companies and the presidents of the coal roads are the presidents of the companies that mine and sell the coal. Perhaps the most complete monopoly now existing in America is the anthracite-coal monopoly, and it will be next to impossible to break it up. For most great trusts and combinations it is easy to present a strong practical argument based chiefly upon the economies resulting from the substitution of unified and coöperative methods on the large scale for the wastes and duplications of the old competitive system. But no argument at all can justify a monopoly due to the seizure of the whole supply of some natural commodity that is an article of general use by a common carrier or a group of common carriers, whose proper function is not to traffic in commodities, but to carry other people's goods at the lowest feasible price. If the railroads which touch the anthracite field of Pennsylvania had always been limited absolutely and strictly to their functions as common carriers the users of anthracite coal would not to-day be paying much, if any, more than one-half of the present price of coal.

The whole situation is an absolutely false and artificial one. Yet it is so buttressed and secured that it is well-nigh impregnable. It now remains to be seen



AFTER THE COAL COMBINES.

LIFE INSURANCE (to the beasts in hiding): "Just as well come out first as last; it's Hughes that's after you."

From the Journal (Minneapolis).



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HON. JAMES R. GARFIELD, HEAD OF THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

(Who has made a report on the Standard Oil Company.)

what that famous investigator, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, of New York, can do to throw light on this remarkable situation. Mr. Hughes is the man who conducted the great insurance inquiry in New York that has led to the reorganization of the life insurance business throughout the English-speaking world, if not in other countries. This dauntless inquisitor has been employed by the Government to investigate the relations between the coal-carrying railroads and the coal-mining companies, and to conduct prosecutions in case of the discovery of violations of law. The great thing is to get the country to understand thoroughly the false economic situation that has come about through the system that has arisen whereby the same people control the whole anthracite output, regulating the mining, the transportation, and the wholesale and retail market. Even under existing laws there are some phases of this evil that could probably be reached. When, two years hence, the clause to which we have referred in the new law goes into effect, it ought to be possible to accomplish still more.

Even outside of the anthracite regions there are abundant facts to show how difficult it has been for independent coal operators and companies to secure fair rates

*Other  
Features of  
the Act.*

from the railroad companies; and even when the rates were not prohibitive, it has been in many cases impossible to obtain cars when they were needed, while in other instances the railroads have refused to grant the necessary switches, terminals, and connections. There are clauses in the new law which are designed to meet all these abuses in so far as they relate to interstate commerce. The testimony taken in the last month showed how serious have been such abuses even along the lines of so well-managed and reputable a system as the Pennsylvania. The new bill defines refrigerator and other private-car-line companies as common carriers, puts them under the surveillance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and prohibits their making unjust and unreasonable charges. In view of the important recent disclosures regarding the great private lines which ship meat, fruit, and vegetables in cold storage, this one clause of the new law is of itself a matter of immense importance to producers in various sections, and to consumers throughout the land.

*The Great  
Economic  
Adjustment.*

So far as it has been a national issue in recent years, the railroad question is now taken out of politics. The agitation has meant more than was apparent upon its face. It happens that Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency coincides with a period of profound economic change and agitation in America. The country's attention has been inevitably drawn to the great new combinations of capital, and the methods by which they have been carrying on the people's business. President Roosevelt, as a man of honesty and energy, has been compelled to face these problems. Any other strong, courageous, and clear-headed man, if President of the United States at this moment, would have to face the same sort of questions. The President has been able, with the cooperation of many other equally good men, to secure from Congress the passage of a railroad bill by practical unanimity in both houses. Next month we shall present the features of the bill in more detail. We are prevented from doing so this month because as we go to press there still remains the final adjustment of certain details to be made by conference between the two houses. It will now become necessary to see what can be done for the welfare of railroads and shippers alike by a thorough enforcement of the provisions of this new legislation.

*A Controversy  
to Be  
Forgotten.*

For a few days before the bill passed the Senate there was an exciting controversy in Washington of a purely personal nature regarding the President's rela-



tions to certain amendments that were under consideration. Ex-Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, had been acting as an intermediary between the President and Senator Tillman, who had charge of the bill, and this had led to an interview on the part of Attorney-General Moody (acting for the President) with Senators Tillman and Bailey. Afterward, when the President, by advice of the three great lawyers of the administration,—namely, Secretaries Root, Taft, and Moody,—accepted the Allison amendment as satisfactory, the Democratic leaders thought that he had in some manner been unfaithful to an understanding with them. The President, of course, was not playing a game of party politics, but was trying to secure honest legislation for all the people regardless of parties. The personal controversy was due chiefly to misunderstanding. The President's own position has been clear and straightforward throughout.

**Mr. Garfield** One of the events which brought the railroad legislation more quickly to a final vote was a remarkable report brought in by Mr. Garfield, head of the Bureau of Corporations, and transmitted to Congress in a strong special message by the President. More than a year ago, the Bureau of Corporations had been directed by Congress to make certain investigations regarding the relations of the Stand-



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SENATOR BAILEY, OF TEXAS.

(Who was conspicuous in the closing debate on the rate bill.)



AND NOW FOR THREE YEARS MORE.  
From the Press (Philadelphia).

ard Oil Company with the railroads. Mr. Garfield's report makes sweeping charges to the effect that the Standard Oil Company has been receiving direct or indirect special favors from the railroads, to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and his bureau holds itself ready to produce evidence to that effect. The burden of the President's message was that this state of affairs illustrated the necessity for putting the railroad bill through Congress, strengthening the Interstate Commerce Commission, and enabling the Government to proceed more effectively to secure equality of treatment for all shippers. It is only fair to say that high officials of the Standard Oil Company have come out promptly with strong denials of the allegations contained in Mr. Garfield's report, and it is evident that the subject is one that we shall have with us for a good while to come. It will be necessary to institute suits, and subject to the test of the courts the evidence regarded as conclusive by Commissioner Garfield and the legal department of the Government. There is to be no persecution of any trust or combination; but there must be due enforcement of the laws.



## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Prosperous,  
Happy  
Canada.*

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's happy phrase, "The nineteenth century belonged to the United States, the twentieth will belong to Canada," appears to be rapidly spreading from the oratory of Canadian political leaders into the convictions of the Canadian people. The economic and industrial development of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1905 has been truly wonderful, and Canadians themselves are beginning to realize it. With the creation of the new provinces in the Northwest—Alberta and Saskatchewan—rich beyond description in agricultural and mineral possibilities, and the launching of several new transcontinental railroad enterprises, the economic life of our neighbors to the north has been enriched and broadened. Politically, they have recently made several important advances in the direction of national independence. By the departure (on May 1) of the last British soldier from Esquimaux, British Columbia, the Dominion assumes absolute, undivided control of all the military posts within her borders. The strong attitude maintained by the government of Newfoundland—the other British North American colony—in the matter of the alleged violation of fishing regulations by Americans also indicates the dawning national consciousness. Canadian-American trade, it is gratifying to note, is increasing by leaps and bounds. Our trade with the Dominion in 1895 aggregated—according to the official figures—\$89,429,096. Last year, the total was only a shade below \$203,000,000. The Canadian Northwest is making giant strides in production, trade, and population. When James J. Hill has built his projected railroad line from Winnipeg to the Pacific (he promises it very soon), that vast grain-raising, mineral-bearing region will be traversed by four great roads, the Hill line, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific. These will give a mighty impulse to the productive activities of the Dominion and—for many geographical and climatic reasons—of our own cities, Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, which will also become foci of the transportation systems. On another page, this month, we present an article on the periodical press of Canada.

*The British  
Education  
Bill.*

The topic of burning interest in Great Britain at present is the education bill of the Liberal government, offered in the House of Commons (on April 9) by Mr. Augustine Birrell, president of the Board of Education, which at this writing (May 21) has passed its second reading. This matter of national education is really the most difficult task of the new Liberal government, which has



MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(Whose education bill has caused much heated discussion throughout the British Isles.)

felt compelled to secure the passage of an act as a substitute for the Conservative measure of 1902. The latter has aroused opposition on the part of the Nonconformists amounting to "passive resistance," or refusal to pay rates for the support of the schools. The control of the Established Church, according to the new measure, which has been named the "Birrell Bill" by its opponents, after January 1, 1908, only the schools provided by the local educational authorities throughout England will be recognized as public schools, and none of the public funds can after that date be legally spent on any other schools. This would mean that if the present denominational voluntary schools desire to receive government support they must become public schools and satisfy themselves with the same undenominational religious teaching that is now given in the other public schools. Further, the bill provides that attendance shall not be compulsory and that there shall be no religious instruction for teachers who are appointed by the local authorities. Religious education may be given on certain mornings a week in the schools taken with their consent,—by the educational authorities, free from the religious organizations, but

his customary vigor and originality in handling the situation by going alone and unguarded into the Lens district, where there had been the greatest disorder, to secure first-hand information as to conditions. He disappointed operators and miners alike by refusing to side with either and being fair to both. His attitude toward violence by labor organizations was indicated in his remarkable frank interview with M. Griffuelhes, general secretary of the French Confederation of Labor (who had been arrested on suspicion of conspiring against the public peace), in the course of which he said that, while his own personal views with regard to the labor situation might be different from those of his colleagues, he would spare no effort to crush any organization that made a public disturbance. "You may talk and preach and say what you like, but, my good friend, you must bear in mind that just at this moment you and I are not on the same side of the barricade."



M. GRIFFUELHES, SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.

*Splendid  
Conduct of  
the Troops.*

Throughout, the troops, wherever used, were ordered not to fire unless it were absolutely necessary, but arrests were made of the leaders in labor riots, particularly anarchists. In many cases soldiers were exposed to insult and were in danger of their lives from the stones and arms of the mob. At Lens, two soldiers were killed and many wounded, and the heavy brass helmets of the cuirassiers were battered out of shape. Yet not a civilian died from the arms of the military. It is a great tribute to the stuff of which the French soldier of to-day is made that he stood this marvelous test of discipline and never once used the weapons of revenge in his hand. Many of the soldiers, it is true, were in sympathy with the legitimate aims of the strikers. One of them, replying to a Clerical soldier who declared that he had a conscience and would not assist in the forced inventories of church property, replied:

I, too, am a soldier. I shall be at my post, but never will I consent to fire on workingmen who are my brothers. We, the Socialist officers, have the same rights as the Clerical officers. They appeal to their

conscience. We have a conscience, too. To break in a church door is for them a case of conscience. It is one for us to fire on workingmen. Control yourselves to-morrow. Do not look upon the soldiers as your enemies. The army is Republican and Socialist. The soldiers sent against you were with you yesterday. You will find them with you again to-morrow. They may receive orders to fire. The rifles will not go off. We are with you.

*Results  
of the French  
Elections.*

The elections which took place on Sunday, May 6, were expected to result in a defeat for the government, particularly in view of the intense opposition aroused in the matter of the new church separation law. The actual returns, however, showed that the Sarrien government had received the unqualified indorsement of the French electorate. Its majority in the Chamber of Deputies is now increased by about twenty votes. The returns indicate that the next Chamber will be made up of 74 Conservatives and Liberals, 22 Nationalists, 70 Progressives, 63 Republicans of the Left, 77 Radicals, 85 Social Radicals, and 43 Socialists. Of these, 258 may be counted upon to support the present government, giving a majority of 82 over any possible combination on the part of the opposition. These figures were not radically changed by the supplementary elections held on May 20. The most conspicuous feature of the election was undoubtedly the marked increase in the Socialist vote. The French Socialist party is now united for the first time in many years by the fusion of the Jaurès party with the Marxian Socialists, these together forming a very powerful legislative group. The government made gains from the Clericals, even among the Bretagne peasants, who were most violent in their opposition to the church inventories. It is evident from the elections that the French agriculturists are satisfied with the republican régime and have no intention of upsetting it for the sake of restoring the Concordat. It is therefore probable that we shall soon have a clear, definite statement from the Vatican with regard to the duty of Catholics in the matter of the separation law. Now that the French people have practically indorsed this policy, it is to be hoped that Pope Pius X. will advise French Catholics to submit to the law and make the best they can of it. Two occurrences of the past month have emphasized the cordial relations that have always existed between our own country and the French republic. On April 24, with impressive ceremonies, the remains of John Paul Jones were placed in their temporary resting-place at Bancroft Hall, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The presence of the French ambassador and our own ambassador to Paris recalled the fact that

the admiral's bones were discovered, last year, in the French capital through the efforts of our own representative and the aid of the French Government. Late in April, also, during the celebration in this country of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, a Franklin medal, struck in accordance with an act of Congress, was presented to the French republic, and, on April 27, a statue of our diplomat, philosopher, author, and scientist, by John J. Beyle, was unveiled in Paris.

*Events in Italy and Spain.* Kaiser Wilhelm's telegram to the Austrian prime minister, Count Goluchowski, thanking Austria for being such a "brilliant second" to Germany at the Algeiras conference, while causing some pique in Austria, produced a deeper and more significant impression in Italy, since in that kingdom it was taken as a rebuff from Berlin and an indication that Germany does not regard Italy as having properly performed her duties in the Triple Alliance. The tone of the Italian press, however, is plainly defiant to Germany, and, moreover, it is becoming increasingly pro-English and pro-French. A number of important international events which recently took place in Rome and other Italian cities have been interesting evidences of Italy's commercial and political progress, and also of her international rank. The international postal convention and the international congress of chemistry were in session at Rome during late April and early May. The international exhibition at Milan opened on April 29, and will continue for several months yet. A strike of transportation employees in Rome, early in May, threatened to assume grave proportions, even precipitating the resignation of the Sonnino ministry. The strike, however, soon collapsed of its own weight. There were cabinet crises in May in Portugal and Sweden, also, and the Austrian premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, it was reported unofficially, had resigned, and would be succeeded by Prince Conrad zu Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, governor of Trieste. A second eruption of Mount Vesuvius, reported (on May 16) by Professor Matteucci to be increasing hourly, emphasized anew the great need of the sufferers from the destruction wrought early in April in the towns on the mountain-side. It is proper to say here that the best historical authorities now agree in ascribing the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, in the year 79 A.D., to a great downpouring of ashes, stone, and water, and not to lava, as was stated in this department last month. These historical investigations also indicate that the

loss of life in these two buried Roman cities was not so great as has been heretofore believed. A consideration of the various scientific theories accounting for the formation of volcanoes is presented on another page (707) this month. The generous contributions of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg to the relief fund of the Vesuvius sufferers were graceful and appropriate deeds before the impressive ceremonies signalizing their marriage. The ceremony took place on May 31, and the festivities are to continue during the first week of this month.

*At Last the Duma.* All criticism, disappointment, and difference of opinion as to the vacillation of the Czar, the ineffectiveness of Witte, and the schemes of the reactionaries for dire vengeance are silent in the face of the one tremendous fact that the voice of the Russian people has at last become articulate and the Russian parliament, the long-looked-for Duma, is actually in session at St. Petersburg. All the subjects of the empire, and all the rest of the world, can well afford to forget the past, wipe the slate clean, and begin the new chapter in Russian history with hope and courage for the future. Not that even the most sanguine can see anything but stern struggle and perhaps years of apparently fruitless effort on the part of the representatives of the Russian people as they make their slow way toward constitutional freedom. Despite the many dissimilarities that have often been pointed out, the historical student inevitably finds many points of agreement between this, the assembling of the first Russian parliament, and the momentous meeting of the French States-General in 1789. Some careful investigator has even pointed out the interesting fact that it was in early May that the French legislators gathered, one hundred and seventeen years ago. Will the course of history move along the same swift, tragic, momentous lines for Russia and the world as did the events at the end of the eighteenth century for France and the rest of Europe?

*How the Elections Went.* The elections for the Duma were a surprise to the Russian people themselves as well as to the world at large. Out of the 382 members of the Duma elected by May 1, with 30 more to be elected in four governments and one city, 22 are Progressives (i.e., Constitutional Democrats) and other radicals, 42 belong to the Center, 14 are Monarchists and other reactionaries, and 106 are Independents. The Constitutional Democrats and their allies control 80 per cent. of the total membership of the Duma. The triumph of the

opponents of the present *régime* in the face of the obstacles purposely put before them is a clear indication of the ripeness of the Russian people for constitutional government. Perhaps never before in the history of elective institutions was there an election, conducted under such adverse circumstances, in which the voice of the nation made itself so clearly heard. In at least half of the country, the electorate voted under martial law, with all liberties and local rights denied them, while any one could be arrested, imprisoned, or punished, without semblance of a trial, by the will of the officials. Then, this was the first time the Russian people



WITTE'S SUCCESSOR IN THE RUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

(Ivan Logginovich Goremykin, Russia's second Minister-President.)

had ever been summoned to the elections by parliamentary representatives, and everything was new and strange. The complicated system of voting was deliberately planned so that members were not chosen by direct vote of the people, but by an electoral college which was itself the product of two or three elections. Moreover, the balloting had been deliberately set for the worst season of the year, the Russian spring, when the roads are almost impassable, and many of the electors had to travel distances of one hundred miles or more, at their own expense, in order to vote. The interest was intense throughout the empire. In the coun-

try districts, the election was regarded as a momentous national crisis. The peasants prepared to go to the polls by religious services, and displayed in their exercise of the franchise extraordinary political good sense and tenacity of purpose. The voting showed that while a number of different parties were spoken of in the dispatches, the parties receiving consideration by the average voter were, broadly speaking, divided into two groups. The immense majority consisted of Constitutional Democrats and peasants, who worked together in absolute, unalterable opposition to the administration. On the other side were the extreme radicals and reactionaries. The majority of moderate opponents of the old bureaucratic *régime* is so strong that if the Duma conduct itself in a practical, statesman-like manner, as its first sessions indicate it is capable of doing, the Czar and his advisers can scarcely fail to realize that they are no longer dealing with a few self-chosen revolutionaries, but that they are face to face with the legal representatives of the Russian people, deliberately chosen under conditions prescribed by the Emperor himself.

*Pre-election  
Repression.*

Events moved swiftly and dramatically in the fortnight preceding the assembling of the Duma, which took place on May 10, in the Tauride Palace, in St. Petersburg. The relentless policy of repression was continued (it is estimated by a reliable authority that during the past six months more than eighteen thousand men, women, and children were exiled for from three to five years, without trial, by "administrative order"). The repression had its inevitable tempering of assassination. A number of prominent officials,—among them Vice-Admiral Kousmich, commandant of the port of St. Petersburg; the chiefs of police of two cities, who were implicated in the abuse of the Socialist girl Maria Spiridonova, and the governor-general of Ekaterinoslav,—were blown up by bombs, and Admiral Dubasov, governor-general of Moscow, was severely wounded. From the other side came the news that Father Gapon, the now famous priest who led the demonstrators before the Winter Palace on January 22, 1905, had been tried, condemned, and executed in Finland by the Revolutionists for treachery to their cause. After several attempts to lay down his burden of office, Count Witte finally succeeded, on May 2, in persuading the Czar to accept his resignation. He was immediately succeeded in the premiership by ex-Minister of the Interior Ivan Logginovich Goremykin, who, however, it is expected, will soon be replaced by a premier chosen from the Duma.

Witte's retirement, it has since been learned, was the result of a disagreement with the Emperor over the time and place of promulgation of the new "fundamental law" of the empire. It is said that Witte insisted upon the immediate promulgation of this law as a necessary dike against the revolutionary passions of the Russian masses and in order to give him a shelter under which he might exercise a free hand and give the Duma of any initiative in matters concerning the future government. The Czar, reported, rejected this advice as "unseemly and dangerous." Emperor Nicholas, with emotion and evident sincerity, said :

My wish is that the government shall be conducted in a proper fashion, and that the country may have peace. These new laws would only stir up a conflict and compromise me before my people. We must wait until the Duma has begun work, and then see what measures are necessary.

The provisions of this so-called "fundamental law" have actually become public, and indicate the character of this instrument, which was to have been the new Russian constitution, is a practical reinforcement of many of its clauses, of the famous manifesto of October 30, last. It reserves to the Emperor the absolute right to declare war and to put the provinces under martial law; it prohibits parliament from interfering with the expenditures of the imperial house; it requires the consent of the "Ruling Senate" before any parliamentary measure shall become a law; it confirms the monarch's power to dissolve parliament (the normal life of the Duma is five years), but contains no provision as to the time in which a new parliament shall convene; and, finally and worst of all, it subordinates the freedom of residents to existing regulations,—which means that the Jew must remain in the "Pale" and the peasant must still be bound to the soil.

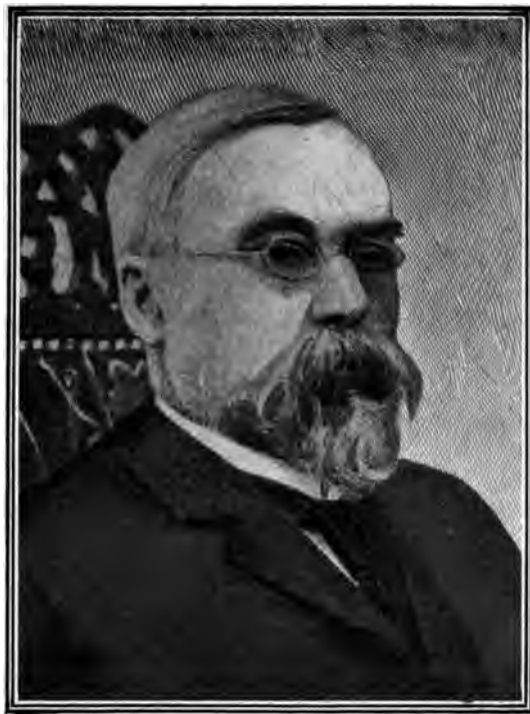
Witte had intended to retire from public life entirely. His subsequent appointment, however, to the Council of the Empire as a working member will give him an opportunity to retrieve, by constructive work, the reputation for progressive liberalism which was credited to him by Russia at the time of the peace of Portsmouth. There can be no denying Witte's skill in piloting the Russian ship of state on the stages of its voyage from autocracy to constitutionalism. There can be no doubt of his fighting qualities in the face of such opposition as was offered by the combination of the Church, the army, and the bureau-

cracy. Nor can there be any questioning his ability as a financier. Indeed, it is believed in some quarters in Europe that it was only when he had secured the latest French loan that his usefulness to his imperial master was regarded as ended. Witte's sincerity, however, had come to be doubted, and he was regarded as at heart a reactionary. He has plainly demonstrated his lack of the necessary human sympathy, and is evidently too open an opportunist to make a great statesman of permanent usefulness. It is significant that his opponent of the past six months in the government, Minister of the Interior Durnovo, left office at the same time as Russia's first minister-president. The new premier is believed to be at heart a reactionary, although he has always had a reputation for justice and fairness. He and the other members of the new cabinet, which now includes Kokovzev (finance), Stolypin (interior), and Prince Schirinski-Schakmatov (procurator-general of the Holy Synod), will not be likely to countenance any high-handed proceedings against the Duma. Goremykin is, moreover, almost certain to be only a "stop-gap" premier, the Emperor having practically agreed that at an early date he will appoint a new prime minister from the majority party in the Duma.

*The Speech  
from the  
Throne.*

With much ceremony and parade, the Emperor and his court,—the monarch closely guarded, and even concealed from his people during his journey to St. Petersburg,—the first session of the Russian parliament was opened on the morning of Thursday, May 10 (April 27, Russian style), at the Winter Palace, in St. Petersburg. In striking contrast to the gold lace and jewels of the glittering courtiers and diplomats were the Duma members in their plain evening dress. The latter maintained a dignity and an impressive silence, during the colorless speech of the sovereign, much more impressive than the adulation of the courtiers and bureaucrats. Some of the newly elected legislators were in ordinary business suits. Most of the peasants, however, wore high boots and blouses, and among them could be seen the Moslem members in their white turbans and kaftans, Tatars in fezes, and even a Polish Catholic bishop member in his purple robes. The Czar's speech opening the parliament, which was received in solemn silence by the members, was as follows :

Divine Providence has laid upon me the care of the welfare of the fatherland and has moved me to summon representatives elected by the people to coöperate in the work of framing laws. With an ardent belief in a prosperous future for Russia I welcome in you the best



PRESIDENT MOUROMTSEV, OF THE DUMA.

men of the empire, to whose election I commanded my beloved people to proceed. Difficult and complicated labors await you, but I believe the ardent wishes of the dear native land will inspire you and unite you. I for my part will unswervingly uphold the institutions which I have granted in the firm conviction that you will devote all your powers to the self-sacrificing service of the fatherland; to a clear presentation of the needs of the peasants, which lie so close to my heart; to the enlightenment of the people, and to the development of the country's well-being. You must realize that for the great welfare of the state not only is liberty necessary, but also order, as the basis of laws. May my ardent wishes be fulfilled! May I see my people happy, and be able to bequeath to my son as his inheritance a firmly established, well-ordered, enlightened state! May God bless me in conjunction with the Council of the Empire and the Duma in the work before us, and may this day prove the moral rejuvenation of Russia and the reincarnation of her best powers! Go to the work to which I have summoned you, and justify worthily the trust of your Czar and your country. God help me and you!

The real work of the parliament began when the Duma, which is the lower house of the National Assembly, had adjourned to the Tauride Palace, when its members went through the opening formalities and organized themselves for business. The Constitutional Democrats at once nominated for president Professor Sergei Andreievich Mouromtsev, a member of a noble family of St.

Petersburg and an ex-member of the faculty of the University of Moscow. Professor Mouromtsev is a member of the Moscow Zemstvo and the senior member of parliament from the "Mother of Russian Cities." He has been the president of several national zemstvo congresses, and is regarded as a man of sterling patriotism and unusual parliamentary ability. Professor Mouromtsev was elected president by a safe majority. One of the first acts of the newly organized body was the order to the government officials and police to withdraw from the floor of the house,—the first time in the history of Russia that a civil body had commanded officials with authority,—an act which was received with hearty cheers by members and spectators. Another significant incident in the opening session was the speech of Ivan Petrunkevich (who, as leader of the Tver zemstvoists, thirteen years ago insisted in the Czar's presence that Russia must have a constitution), the aged Russian leader demanding, to the accompaniment of tremendous enthusiasm, amnesty for those who had struggled to secure this national assembly, but



IVAN PETRUNKEVICH, ONE OF RUSSIA'S ABLEST PARLIAMENTARIANS.

who were now languishing in prison. Later on, Professor Mouromtsev was received in audience by the Czar at Peterhof, and was much impressed by the Emperor's earnest interest in the problems before the Duma. Indeed, it is a matter of gossip at the capital, not yet verified, that a

microphone at the back of the hall enables his majesty to hear all the speeches during the sessions of the new parliament.

*Reply to the Speech from the Throne.*

After considerable excited debate, during which the radicals demanded that an ultimatum insisting upon immediate amnesty for political prisoners be served upon the Emperor (a proposition which was tabled by skillful politics on the part of the Constitutional Democratic majority), the debate was begun on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The draft of this address contained the following demands :

1. General amnesty.
2. The abolition of the death penalty.
3. The suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws.
4. Full civil liberty.
5. The abolition of the Council of the Empire.
6. The revision of the fundamental law.
7. The establishment of the responsibility of ministers.
8. The right of interpellation.
9. Forced expropriation of land.
10. Guarantee of the rights of trade-unions.

Later, after much discussion, the following demands were added :

11. No new taxes levied without the consent of parliament.
12. Budget or taxation projects accepted by parliament not to be altered by a non-representative body.
13. Parliament to have control of all loans.

The address contained a detailed statement of all the views of the Duma, including the following paragraphs :

Above all, it is first necessary, in Russia, to repeal the exceptional laws, the laws of increased protection, and the state of siege, under cover of which the arbitrariness and irresponsibility of officials appear and develop.

At the same time, the principle of the responsibility of the administration to the representatives of the nation must be adopted.

Parliament holds that it is its duty to declare to your majesty in the name of the people that the whole nation will carry out the creative work of renewing its life with all its power and energy, with a firm belief in the imminent elevation of the fatherland if between it and the throne there does not stand an imperial council composed of appointed dignitaries and persons elected by the highest classes of the population, and if the legislative powers of the people's representatives are not limited by special laws.

In the domain of the legislative work before it parliament regards as an absolute necessity for the country a precise law assuring inviolability of the person and liberty of conscience, speech, the press, association, gatherings, and strikes.

Careful examination of the needs of the peasantry and the measures called for by them will form parliament's next task. Parliament would not be doing its duty if it did not make a law for the satisfaction of these needs by the aid of the crown domains and monastic lands and the compulsory expropriation of land belonging to the owners of estates.

Parliament holds that satisfaction of the needs of the working classes is equally incapable of being deferred.

Popular education is another task that lies before parliament.

Parliament further holds that it is necessary to include among the tasks the fulfillment of which cannot be deferred the question of the satisfaction of the long-matured demands of the various nationalities of the empire. Russia affords the example of a state peopled by many races and nationalities. Union in spirit of all of these is only possible through the satisfaction of the needs of each, whereby the individuality of the diverse sides of their lives will be preserved and developed. Parliament will give careful heed to the task of giving wide satisfaction to these just demands.

The address concluded as follows :

Your Majesty: At the threshold of all our labors stands a question which stirs the soul of every nationality in the empire, which stirs up the representatives of the people and prevents us from tranquilly taking the first step of our legislative career. The first word which rang through the Duma, which was received with the sympathetic cheers of the whole assembly, was the word "amnesty." The land thirsts for full political amnesty which will satisfy the demands of the national conscience. This petition cannot be denied. Its fulfillment cannot be delayed.

*How the Reply Was Adopted.*

A protracted and violent debate followed the presentation of this draft, lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning of May 18, when the document was finally adopted by a unanimous vote as the sense of the parliament. President Mouromtsev presented the address to his majesty the same day. It is generally believed that the Czar will grant the demand for amnesty, at least partially. The parliament is unmistakably in earnest, and the peasants in particular are determined that their representatives shall actually represent them. Eighty muzhiks have been sent to the Russian capital by rural societies to watch the activity of their representatives, and especially to note their attitude on the tremendously important agrarian question. In reality, a responsible ministry and the abolition of the appointive Council of the Empire are the most important political demands of the Duma. It seems unlikely that the Czar will concede to the new legislative body everything it demands. In fact, it is likely that the Duma members have taken a leaf out of the book of the reactionaries in demanding a great deal more than they expect to get, so that, in true Russian fashion, for every



point abated from the so-called "Fundamental Law" the Duma will strike off one that it considers an equivalent demand in its programme. This may or may not be the case, although shrewd observers of Russian political conditions insist that it is. A certain amount of such bargaining, however, is in the nature of the case.

*The Upper House Also for Amnesty.*

While the lower house was in session, the reorganized Council of the Empire, or upper house of parliament, met in the hall of the nobles, at the Winter Palace. Most of the members were glittering in colors and decorations, the only members in plain dress being a small group of Liberal professors (the elected members), pledged to move for the extinction of the legislative body to which they have been elected. The upper house is full of members of the old *régime*, including the Ignatievs, Alexievs, and Dolgoroukovs, and is now under the presidency of Count Solski. Its committee appointed to draft its reply to the speech from the throne presented its report on May 18. After some glittering generalities, the report declared that the upper house is "profoundly convinced that the diffusion of local autonomy in districts where they have heretofore been lacking will, if due regard be paid to the idiosyncrasies of the various nationalities, succeed in creating a solid, enlightened state." The paragraph dealing with amnesty says that, "although possessed of a feeling of profound indignation at the continual crimes committed in the heat of the political struggle," the upper house would "speak for the gracious consideration of the Emperor the lot of those who, while giving way to their irresponsible desire for a speedy consummation of their aspirations, have not committed outrages on life or property or otherwise transgressed the established laws."

*Latin American Affairs.*

Noteworthy happenings of the past few weeks on the continent of South America have included several revolutionary movements, the change in the personnel of a number of governments, and the publication of statistics showing remarkable increase in the trade of more than one of the South American countries. Our own trade with the southern continent, though still less than that of Europe, has now attained the total (the figures are for the fiscal year 1905) of \$207,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 was with Argentina and Brazil. A sensational report was circulated early in April that President Castro, of Venezuela, had resigned. A temporary retirement, however, was all that Señor Castro intended, and on May 19 he announced that he had resumed his presidential

functions. A three weeks' revolution in Ecuador broke out on the last day of 1905. After some small engagements, a decisive battle was fought near Mount Cotopaxi, between the government forces and the insurgents, in which the latter were victorious. Quito, the capital, and Guayaquil, the chief port and center of commerce, were then occupied, and the former president, Señor Lizardo García, fled, leaving the reins of government in the hands of Gen. Elroy Alfaro, who was president some years ago. Señor García (whose portrait was printed in this department last November, soon after his inauguration as president) is a business man of progressive outlook. He is not of the soldier-statesman type, so common in South American republics, and his appointment and application of business methods to politics earned for him the disapproval of the politicians. General Alfaro, now president, is a typical soldier and politician, and since the country is not yet ready for men of García's type, he will make a much stronger, if not a better, ruler than the outgoing president. The Brazilian republic has had a quiet election, resulting in the choice of Dr. Alfonso Moreira Penna, vice-president of that country for the past four years, to be president. A noteworthy event in Bolivia is the passage of the bill by the lower



THE NEW LIGHT IN THE PAN-AMERICAN SKY.

(The blessings of the Calvo doctrine—sometimes also known by the name of the Argentine diplomat, Drago, who is its advocate to-day—as seen by Venezuela, Uncle Sam, France, and the rest of the South American continent.)

From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Ayres).



SEÑORA MARQUESA DE AYERBE, PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, IBERO-AMERICAN UNION.

(This is a representative organization of Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples.)

house of the Congress (with almost certainty of indorsement by the other chamber) granting full liberty of religious worship throughout the republic. General economic and industrial conditions throughout the entire continent, with particular reference to the famous Calvo doctrine regarding the enforced collection of debt, will no doubt receive helpful consideration at the coming Pan-American Congress, which will be held at Rio de Janeiro, in July. Mr. Pepper's article (on page 689) outlines the programme of this congress. Señora Marquesa de Ayerbe, of one of the oldest families of Madrid, has just been elected president of the woman's auxiliary of that highly important and influential international organization of Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples, the Union Ibero-Americana. Tomas Estrada Palma took the inaugural oath of office as President of Cuba (his second term) on May 20.

*Anglo-Chinese Relations.*

All the western world, but particularly Great Britain, was aroused to apprehension by the promulgation, on May 10, of an imperial edict from Peking radically reorganizing the Chinese customs administration and appointing two Chinese politicians to the positions of superintendent and assistant minister of customs, with control over all Chinamen and foreigners employed in the customs service of the empire. It was feared that the edict would affect the status of Sir Robert Hart, for many years administrator-general of the Chinese imperial customs, whose tenure of office was secured by the Anglo-Chinese agreement of 1898, which also provided that his successors should be British subjects as long as British trade with China exceeded that of any other power. Some assurances—not entirely satisfactory to the London government—were given later by the administrative board, the Wai-Wu-Pu, that the edict does not affect the status of the director-general of customs. Other indications of the awaking of China to national consciousness (discussed more fully in our "Leading Articles" department, this month) were the Chinese triumph in securing Great Britain's acknowledgment of China's suzerainty over Tibet and the dignified attitude taken by the Chinese foreign board in the matter of the opening of a number of Manchurian ports to the traffic of the world.

*Tibet and Manchuria.*

It will be remembered that, owing to the flight of the Tibetan Dalai Lama from Lassa, Colonel Younghusband was not able to secure full ratification of the treaty of September 7, 1904. Subsequently, Great Britain expressed her willingness to recognize the suzerainty of China over Tibet, and has since dealt in the matter with Peking. The treaty now concluded recognizes China's suzerainty, and, among other provisions, directs the opening of Tibetan markets to Indian trade, the construction of telegraph lines, and the granting of certain railway concessions to British subjects. The president of the Wai-Wu-Pu, or Chinese board of foreign affairs, Mr. Tang-shao Yi, who is a Yale graduate and a diplomat of ability, has interposed in the matter of the opening of Manchurian ports to international commerce (which Japan expressed herself willing to permit on June 1), on the ground that the residential districts and the regulations governing foreigners have not yet been indicated. The Japanese statement was that the ports of Antu and Tatung-Kao had been open from May 1, that Mukden will be open from the present month.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN ATHLETES WHO WENT TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS.

(In this photograph, which shows the American athletes who went to Athens, the more noteworthy figures, as events proved, are Lawson Robertson [the second from the left, standing]; Martin J. Sheridan, who is a member of the New York police force [fifth from the left, standing], and William G. Frank [third from the right, seated], all of the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York; and Joseph Forshaw [seventh from the left, standing], of the Missouri Athletic Club.)

*American Triumphs in the Olympic Games.* Now that the echo of international applause for the American athletes, champions of the world, has died away from the rock-bound hills around Athens, people are asking, Why were they victorious? Why, when the twenty-nine events were concluded, on May 2, did the thirty-seven Americans at these Olympic games, some of them inferior to our record-holders whom circumstances kept at home, lead the nine hundred chosen athletes of the world with eleven "firsts," five "seconds," and six "thirds"? Why, among the ten nations which "finished," did the highest score of seventy-six go to the one so often called commercial and money-serving, while the representatives of outdoor Britain, including Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and Canada, made a distant "second" with only thirty-six points? American athletic triumphs are often attributed to that national genius for abnormal specializing which produces muscular "monstrosities" as well as business and professional ones. But this theory cannot hold for Sheridan, of the New York Irish-American Athletic Club, who not only won the Olympic shot-put and free-style discus throw, but also came second in the standing broad and high jumps, and in the stone-throw. Besides, three of our victories were fought out in the distance runs, the truest tests of real courage and endurance, which in the past we have been wont to concede to the hardy

Britons. In the 400-meter race the English champion was beaten by Pilgrim, of the New York Athletic Club, and in the 800-meter by both Pilgrim and Lightbody, of Chicago University; while in the 1,500-meter race, previously considered a sure thing for England, Lightbody finished magnificently a yard ahead of the Scotchman McGough, leaving Crabbe, the Briton, at fourth place. Whether it be the effect of our strenuous climate or what Max O'Rell called our national craving to break the record, certain it is that this third Olympic revival, like the first, in 1896, saw us superior to the rest of the world in manly fitness. The games, which were held every day (except Sunday) from April 22 to May 2, were witnessed by vast crowds, more than one hundred thousand spectators being present at many of the events. The King of Greece presided. Three events of more than ordinary interest were the "Marathon," the "Pentathlon," and the discus throwing,—reminders of the ancient sports of the historic Greek athletes. The classic "Marathon," a road-run from Marathon to Athens,—a distance of about twenty-six miles,—was won by William Sherring, a Canadian (an "American," in any event) in the remarkably fast time of 2 hours, 51 minutes, and 23 3-5 seconds. Our representative, William G. Frank, of New York, was third.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 19 to May 18, 1906.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 19.—Both branches of Congress pass a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to be used for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers.

April 21.—The house votes a second \$1,000,000 for the relief of San Francisco and passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

April 23.—Both branches adopt the Senate amendment increasing to \$1,500,000 the second appropriation for San Francisco relief.

April 24.—The Senate passes the bill extending until 1909 the time when the coastwise shipping laws shall go into effect between the United States and the Philippines.

April 25.—The Senate debates the Indian appropriation bill....In the House, the agricultural appropriation bill is debated.

April 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) begins his reply to the argument by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) on limiting the power of federal courts in railroad-rate cases.

April 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) finishes his speech on the rate bill....The House passes a bill making emergency appropriations for work on federal property in San Francisco and at the Mare Island navy yard.

April 28.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill....The House concludes the general debate on the agricultural appropriation bill.

May 1.—The House, by vote of 153 to 58, in committee of the whole, adopts an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for free seed-distribution.

May 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Newlands (Dem., Nev.) offers a resolution looking to a government guarantee of bonds for rebuilding San Francisco....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill and the Military Academy appropriation bill.

May 3.—In the Senate, general debate on the railroad-rate bill is closed....The House begins consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

May 4.—A message from President Roosevelt, transmitting the report of Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, on the relations between the Standard Oil Company and the railroads, and recommending legislation thereon, is read in both branches....The Senate passes, unanimously, an amendment to the railroad-rate bill making pipe lines subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission....The House debates the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio) arguing against a larger navy.

May 7.—In the Senate, an anti-pass amendment to the railroad-rate bill, offered by Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas), is adopted.

May 8.—In the Senate, certain amendments to the Hepburn railroad-rate bill are offered by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa).

May 11.—The Senate adopts four of the Allison amendments to the railroad-rate bill.

May 12.—The Senate adopts the remaining Allison amendments to the Hepburn railroad-rate bill after a bitter debate, in which Messrs. Bailey (Dem., Texas) and Tillman (Dem., S. C.) attack President Roosevelt.

May 16.—The Senate completes consideration of the railroad-rate bill in committee of the whole; Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) reads a letter from ex-Senator Chandler repeating his charge against President Roosevelt.

May 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) makes further defense of his course on the railroad-rate bill....The House passes the naval appropriation bill.

May 18.—The Senate passes the Hepburn railroad-rate bill by a vote of 71 to 3, the only votes in the negative being cast by Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) and Messrs. Morgan and Pettus (Dems., Ala.).

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 19.—Governor Higgins, of New York, vetoes the Page-Darling mortgage-tax bill....The United States Circuit Court at Chicago overrules the motions to quash the indictments against railroads and freight brokers.

April 24.—The mayor of Pittsburg calls on the county authorities to assist in punishing alleged grafting councilmen.

April 25.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson carries the Democratic primaries of the Sixth Alabama Congress District.

April 27.—Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the last two of the insurance-reform bills advocated by the Armstrong committee.

May 2.—The New York Legislature passes a second mortgage-tax measure.

May 3.—The New York Legislature adjourns.

May 5.—President Roosevelt issues a statement declaring that he favors the so-called Allison amendment to the Hepburn railroad-rate bill.

May 9.—District Attorney Moran, of Boston, announces his intention of calling the entire Massachusetts Legislature before the grand jury to give evidence concerning charges of bribery.

May 11.—In the suit against the combination of companies known as the Paper Trust, the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul hands down a decision in favor of the Government.

May 14.—President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Moody issue statements denying the charges made by Senator Tillman and ex-Senator Chandler concerning negotiations over the railroad-rate bill.

May 15.—Important testimony is given before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Philadelphia, concerning railroad discrimination in favor of certain coal companies in the allotment of cars.

May 16.—Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the

Elsberg bill permitting the separate construction and operation of rapid-transit lines in New York City.

May 18.—The New York State Water Supply Commissioners approve the plan for taking water for New York City from the Catskills.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 21.—The German federal council approves the bill for the payment of members of the Reichstag.... The Russian Monarchists, in session at Moscow, send a message to the Czar urging unlimited autocracy.

April 23.—Freyre Andrade is nominated for Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives by the Moderates.... Wholesale arrests are made among the striking French miners.

April 24.—The British House of Commons reassembles after the Easter holidays.

April 25.—Sir E. A. Stone is appointed lieutenant-governor of Western Australia.... Advocates of woman suffrage cause a commotion in the British House of Commons and are removed from the gallery by the police.... The British trades disputes bill, after a long debate, passes its second reading in the House of Commons.

April 26.—A report by Lord Cromer on the finances of Egypt is issued.

April 27.—The homes of leading Royalists, Bonapartists, labor leaders, and anarchists are searched at Paris for evidence of a plot to overthrow the republic.

April 28.—Bomb outrages are perpetrated in Russia.

April 29.—A new Servian cabinet is announced.

April 30.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces the budget into the British House of Commons; among the measures proposed are the removal of the duty on coal, a reduction of the tea and tobacco duties, and a graduated income tax.... Several anarchists are expelled from France.

May 1.—The French Government's military precautions are effective in maintaining order in Paris.

May 2.—It is announced that the resignation of Count Witte as Russian prime minister has been accepted, and that M. Goremykin, a former minister of the interior, will succeed him.... A bill prohibiting plural voting is introduced in the British House of Commons.... The Irish members of the British Parliament meet and resolve to vote against the second reading of the education bill.... The German Reichstag adopts a measure providing for religious freedom throughout the empire.

May 3.—All the Russian cabinet ministers tender their resignations.

May 6.—In the French elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies the government is victorious, few changes being made in the membership of the Chamber.

May 7.—The second reading of the British education bill is moved in the House of Commons.

May 10.—The Russian Duma is opened in St. Petersburg; the lower house convenes in the Tauride Palace and chooses Professor Mouromtsev as president.... The new education bill passes second reading in the British House of Commons.... Costa Rica's new cabinet is announced.

May 11.—Professor Mouromtsev, president of the Russian Duma, is received in audience by the Czar;

the Council of the Empire is formally opened, Count Witte and Count Lamsdorf being among its members.

May 13.—A motion of the Labor party in the Russian Duma to demand immediate amnesty from the Czar is with difficulty defeated.

May 14.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 403 to 96, passes to second reading the bill restricting voters to one vote.

May 15.—The lower house of the Russian Duma begins debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

May 17.—The Italian ministry is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.... The alien-labor bill is rejected on a second reading in the British House of Lords.... The German Reichstag passes a bill taking the regular Bourse tax off all transactions in government bonds.... The Portuguese ministry, headed by Premier Ribeiro, resigns.... The Russian Duma adopts a reply to the speech from the throne.

May 18.—The Italian ministry resigns.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 20.—The report of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission states that the maintenance of Niagara is a national matter.

April 21.—A treaty is signed at Washington providing for the determination of the physical boundary of Alaska.

April 26.—England increases the garrisons in Egypt in view of Turkey's action on the Tabah boundary question.

April 30.—It is announced that the Anglo-Tibetan treaty provides that China shall pay the expenses of the British expedition to Lassa, and that China shall retain sovereignty, giving protection to British interests.

May 3.—President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, explains the refusal of the United States to accept foreign contributions for the San Francisco sufferers.

May 4.—The British Government sends an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the withdrawal of the troops from the territory in dispute within ten days.

May 6.—Sharp actions are reported in Macedonia between Turkish and Bulgarian bands.

May 7.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, makes a statement in the House of Commons defining Great Britain's attitude toward Turkey.

May 11.—Great Britain informs Turkey of her determination to begin active measures to enforce the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah as soon as the time limit set in the ultimatum has expired.... The Cape government protests against the alleged pursuit of the rebel Marengo into British territory by German troops.

May 12.—Turkey accepts Great Britain's demands for the evacuation of points occupied by Turkish troops on the Sinai peninsula and the appointment of a commission to fix the frontier.

May 13.—It is announced that Tabah has been evacuated by Turkish troops.... The Porte replies to the German protest in regard to the seizure of the *Odyseus* by expressing regret and asking for a reduction in the \$3,500 indemnity demanded.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 19.—Fire rages throughout the day and night in San Francisco (see pages 679-688 and 710-715).... Sharp fighting is reported between troops and natives on the island of Samar, in the Philippines.

April 20.—Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, issues a proclamation saying that the flames have been checked, and urging the people to aid the work of relief.

April 22.—Twenty-two miners are killed as a result of a dust explosion in a mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, forty miles west of Trinidad, Colo.... The Pope nominates Father Ruggero Freddi to be vicar-general of the Order of Jesuits, to succeed the late Father Martin.... The Olympic Games are begun at Athens, Greece.

April 24.—The body of John Paul Jones is deposited in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis, where it will remain until the new chapel is completed.

April 25.—The Confederate veterans meet in New Orleans.

April 27.—The statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented to the city of Paris by John H. Harjes, is unveiled.

April 28.—Miss Ellen Terry celebrates her stage jubilee.... The trial of the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, N. Y., for heresy is concluded at Batavia, N. Y.

April 29.—The international exhibition at Milan is opened.

May 2.—Three-fourths of the striking workmen at Paris return to work.... The plague is reported to be spreading rapidly in northeastern Persia.... Strikes block building operations in Chicago and other cities.... Conclusion of the Olympic Games at Athens.

May 3.—Banks in San Francisco resume business.

May 5.—The United Mine Workers decide against a strike in the anthracite regions.

May 11.—The first prize for a design for the Palace of Peace at The Hague is awarded to L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille.

May 12.—Fifty thousand employees in the building trades are locked out at Vienna owing to a demand for higher wages.

May 14.—The Russian May Day is marked by suspension of labor throughout the empire.

May 15.—The verdict of the Protestant Episcopal ecclesiastical court, declaring the Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey guilty of heresy, is announced at Rochester, N. Y.

May 17.—The Norwegian national *fête* day is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Christiania.

May 18.—Forest fires destroy much property in Michigan and Wisconsin.

OBITUARY.

April 18.—Daniel Huntington, American painter, 90.  
April 19.—Prof. Pierre Curie, the discoverer of radium, 47.

April 20.—Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *New York Irish-American*, 74.

April 21.—Cardinal Laboure, Archbishop of Rennes, France, 64.

April 23.—Augustus Pollock, one of the founders of the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 76.

April 24.—Mrs. Mary Hannah Hunt, noted advocate of temperance reform, 76.

April 25.—Prof. John Knowles Paine, director of the music department at Harvard University, 66.... Hamlin Russell, a newspaper writer of Newark, N. J., 54.

April 26.—John Daly, well-known turfman, of New York, 68.... Judge Joseph W. Fellows, of Manchester, N. H., 71.... H. J. W. Dam, journalist and magazine writer, 48.

April 28.—General von Budde, Prussian Minister of Public Works, 55.

April 30.—Henry C. Rouse, railroad president, of Cleveland, Ohio, 56.... Ex-Gov. James E. Boyd, of Nebraska, 71.

May 1.—Peter Eckler, the New York publisher, 84.

May 2.—Dr. D. H. Mann, retired physician and prominent Good Templar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 70.

May 3.—Peter White, of Ottawa, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, 67.

May 4.—William F. Owen, a veteran actor, 62.... Gen. Benjamin F. Hawkes, veteran of the Seminole, Mexican, and Civil wars, 82.

May 5.—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, U.S.N. (retired), 85.... James Mills, editor of the *Pittsburg Post*, 73.... Prince Charles Poniatowski, 48.

May 6.—Maj.-Gen. John Gibson Parkhurst, of Coldwater, Mich., 82.

May 7.—Max Judd, of St. Louis, Mo., noted chess-player, 54.... Col. Henry H. Adams, of New York, well known in military circles and in the iron and steel business, 62.... Thomas B. Cannon, a pioneer governor of Tennessee, 91.... Dr. Lawson A. Long, a New York physician, 78.

May 9.—Joseph A. Wheelock, editor of the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, Minn., 75.... Edwin Burritt Smith, a well-known Chicago lawyer and writer, 52.

May 11.—Bishop Fallières, cousin of President Fallières, of France, 72.

May 12.—Gen. G. C. Wharton, of Radford, Va., veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 82.... Baron Currie (Philip Henry Wodehouse), formerly British ambassador at Constantinople and at Rome, 72.

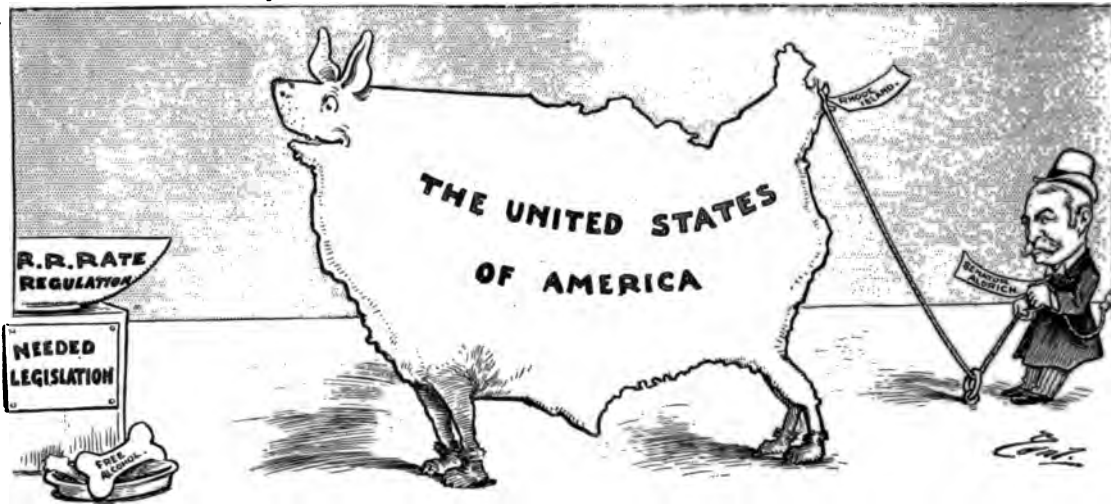
May 14.—Carl Schurz, 77 (see page 673).... Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree, for many years a missionary in Persia, 72.

May 15.—Brig.-Gen. John C. Tidball, U.S.A. (retired), first governor of Alaska, 80.... Walter A. Donaldson, of Bloomfield, N. J., prominent in the United States Naval Office in New York and in the customs service, 52.

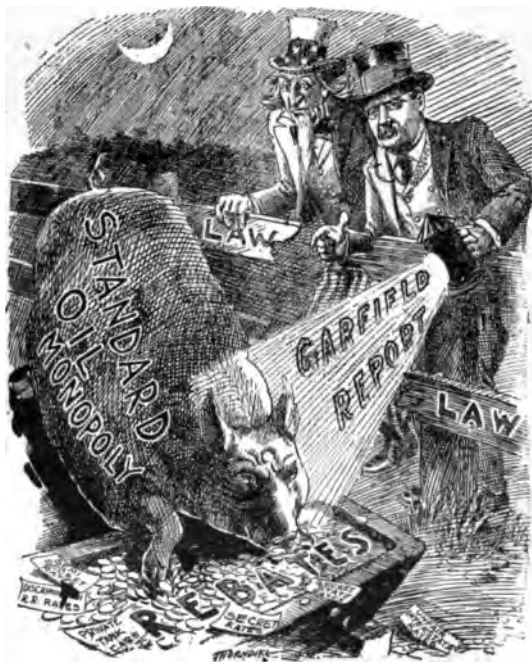
May 16.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Henry, formerly Bishop of Exeter, England, 81.... Dr. Thomas S. Latimer, veteran of the Confederate army and professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, 67.

May 18.—Charles George Wilson, formerly president of the health board of New York City and of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, 68.... Charles A. Lopez, the sculptor, 86.... Fanny Herring, for many years a popular favorite in romantic melodrama, 74.

## SOME REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



THE TAIL THAT WAGS THE DOG--From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



"CAUGHT IN THE ACT!"

President Roosevelt turning the flashlight of the Garfield report on the Standard Oil monopoly.

From the *Press* (Philadelphia).



THE COAL COMPANIES AND THE RAILROADS.

Testimony given before the Interstate Commerce Commission tending to show the existence of gross favoritism on the part of the railroad companies in supplying cars to certain coal companies.

From the *Press* (Philadelphia).





THE TARIFF ISSUE AGAIN.

THE HOUSE: "How much longer can you hold on?"

THE SENATE: "Not long; let's adjourn."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



Double, double, toll and trouble,  
Fire burn and caldron bubble.

—SHAKESPEARE, "Macbeth."

From the *World* (New York).



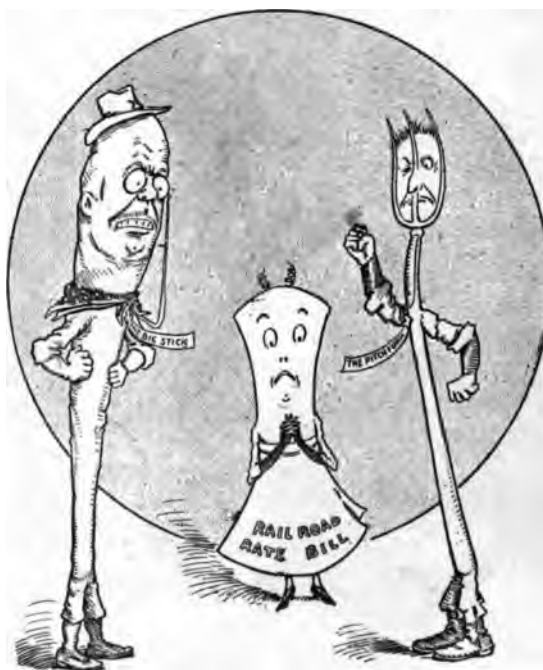
AN EARLY DÉBUT AS A LIFE-SAVER.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



SOME FAMILY SKELETONS BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY THE  
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



"YOU'RE ANOTHER!"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM: "That's good news for the American people."  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

THE first cartoon on this page expresses the joy and contentment shared by the whole nation when the news went out, last month, that the anthracite mine workers were going back to work.

In "Past and Present," Cartoonist Westerman depicts the manly strength of Young America as it was revealed to the modern world last month in the Olympic Festival at old Athens, the scene of the physical and intellectual triumphs of the ancient Greeks.

The episode of the Parisian May Day, when the French Government, by an unusual show of strength, overawed incipient disorder on the part of the proletariat, is well portrayed in the cartoon below, at the left.



THE FIRST OF MAY IN PARIS.  
From the *Press* (Binghamton).



"PAST AND PRESENT."  
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

The theme of the last cartoon on the page was suggested by Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson's successful capture of the Democratic primaries in his Alabama Congress district and his entrance thereby on a political career of unusual possibilities, among which "Bart" foresees an exploit not unlike the sinking of the *Merimac*.

All the cartoons on the opposite page have to do with San Francisco's calamity, and indicate the city's plucky determination to conquer discouragement.



"HE DID IT SO WELL, HE'D DO IT AGIN, AGIN."  
LIEUTENANT HOBSON: "If she's got to be sunk, I'm the boy to sink her."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE DAWN AT SAN FRANCISCO.  
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



UNCONQUERABLE.  
From the *Herald* (Boston).



INDOMITABLE.  
From the *World* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Take heart from the lessons of the past."  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

SOME CARTOON TRIBUTES TO THE GRIT OF SAN FRANCISCO.



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE DUMA.

THE CZAR: "It is about time to prepare the trap for our dear people."

WITTE: "It won't be much use, as the bait has gone bad. It smells all through Russia, and the wretched Social Democrats have such fine noses!"

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



"DROPPING THE TRAINER."

(Count Witte dismissed by the Czar.)

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

THE FIRST STEP.—From the *World* (New York).

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

KAISER: "Germany, with so many curiosities, does not alas! possess a volcano, like our faithless friend!"

BELOW: "Don't say that, your majesty; both as volcano and lava you are equal to Vesuvius and Pelée and all the rest."

From *Pasquino* (Turin).

# CARL SCHURZ.

BY FABIAN FRANKLIN.

**O**F no other person of foreign birth and education can it be said, as it can of Carl Schurz, that he was a national figure of the first importance in American affairs during the momentous developments of the half-century beginning with the birth of the Republican party. In the organization and the early struggles of that party, Schurz bore an important and remarkable part; and he remained an ardent and active member of it until the emergence of the questions involved in reconstruction on the one hand and in the problems of administrative reform on the other opened up new lines of cleavage. After that time, while steadily true to the fundamental principles which had made him an enthusiastic Republican in the days of Fremont and Lincoln, which had caused him to exchange the post of minister to Spain for a commission in the Union army, and which had made him one of the leading champions of Grant in his first campaign for the Presidency, the party attachment of Mr. Schurz fluctuated from time to time according to the aspect which political issues from time to time presented. But on whatever side he was enlisted, he was a political force of the first order; and whether as the champion of a man or of a principle, whether as the opponent of an objectionable candidate or of a political or financial error, his voice was one of the few that had real potency in the molding of public opinion. This was due to such a combination of intellectual force with elevation of character, and such a union of argumentative power with oratorical gifts, as is rarely encountered in a single individual.

## STIRRING STUDENT DAYS.

Carl Schurz was born at Liblar, near Cologne, March 2, 1829. He entered the University of Bonn at the age of seventeen, and while still a student assisted Gottfried Kinkel, a professor at Bonn and a writer of note, in the publication of a liberal newspaper. Professor and student both enlisted in the Baden revolutionary army, and when the German revolutionary movement of 1848 collapsed Kinkel was confined in the Prussian fortress of Spandau, having been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, while Schurz made an almost miraculous escape. The young liberal, however, returned in disguise from his safe asylum in Switzerland and planned and executed the rescue of his teacher from the



CARL SCHURZ AS A STUDENT IN GERMANY.\*

military prison, a feat of skill and daring that has seldom been equaled. Schurz then, after a short residence in England, came to this country, in 1852. In 1855, he settled in Wisconsin, and at once became an active member of the newly formed Republican party. In the Fremont campaign of 1856, his speeches, in German, were a powerful factor in the carrying of Wisconsin, a fact which was recognized in the extraordinary honor of his nomination for the lieutenant-governorship by the Republicans of Wisconsin in the following year, when he had barely become a naturalized citizen.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC CAREER.

The career of Carl Schurz as an American public man may thus be said to have had a duration of exactly half a century; and this half-century happens to divide itself naturally, again, into two exact halves, the first terminating in 1881, with the close of his service as Secretary of the Interior in the Hayes administration.

\* The first two portraits of Mr. Schurz appearing in this article are used by courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.



After that date, Mr. Schurz was not a candidate for any public office, either appointive or elective; and it is one of the many singular features of his career that in spite of this withdrawal from public life in the ordinary sense of the term he continued, almost to the time of his death, a potent personal force in the nation. Nor was it the familiar rôle of the "sage" that was played by him in this semi-retirement; and it is not his journalistic work,—which, though of high quality, was not of signal effectiveness,—that represented the influence he exerted. The thing that was distinctive about this phase of his career was the emergence of Mr. Schurz, upon a number of occasions of the first importance throughout this quarter-century, as a powerful factor in the shaping of public opinion, and the instant recognition that was given to his utterances, the weight that was attached to his participation in the conflict. No more striking testimony could be adduced, not only to his intellectual and oratorical power, but to the respect that he had won by force of his high character and his single-minded patriotism. The leading illustrations of this phase of his activity are his signal service in the independent Republican revolt against Blaine and in the three successive campaigns for Cleveland, his great speeches for sound money in the campaign of 1896, and his opposition to the imperialist policy inaugurated after the Spanish War. In the last, to be sure, Mr. Schurz, like other anti-imperialists, was a voice crying in the wilderness. In addition to these and other instances of participation in current political struggles, Mr. Schurz, during this last quarter-century of his life, was one of the leading promoters of civil service reform, and upon the death of George William Curtis was chosen as a matter of course to succeed him as president of the National Civil Service Reform League. Both in this field of effort and in the championship of sound money, he was but con-

tinuing upon lines in which he had done yeoman service during his period of public office; while in his anti-imperialism he was harking back to the days when he first put on the harness in the service of the "party of moral ideas," and to the still earlier days of the German idealist liberalism of 1848, the Baden army, and the rescue of Kinkel.

The career of Carl Schurz, in its central period, extending from the Fremont campaign of 1856 to the close of the Hayes administration in 1881, exhibits an activity as multifarious as it was important, and as remarkable for solid achievement as for high purpose. Having shown the extraordinary character of his oratorical powers in his German speeches in the campaign of 1856, it was not long before he was enlisted in the same cause in a broader field, being recognized in his English speeches as one of the foremost speakers of the Republican party, and soon becoming a leading member of its national organization. His special service in the campaign of 1860 was recognized by President Lincoln in the appointment of Mr. Schurz as minister to Spain; but



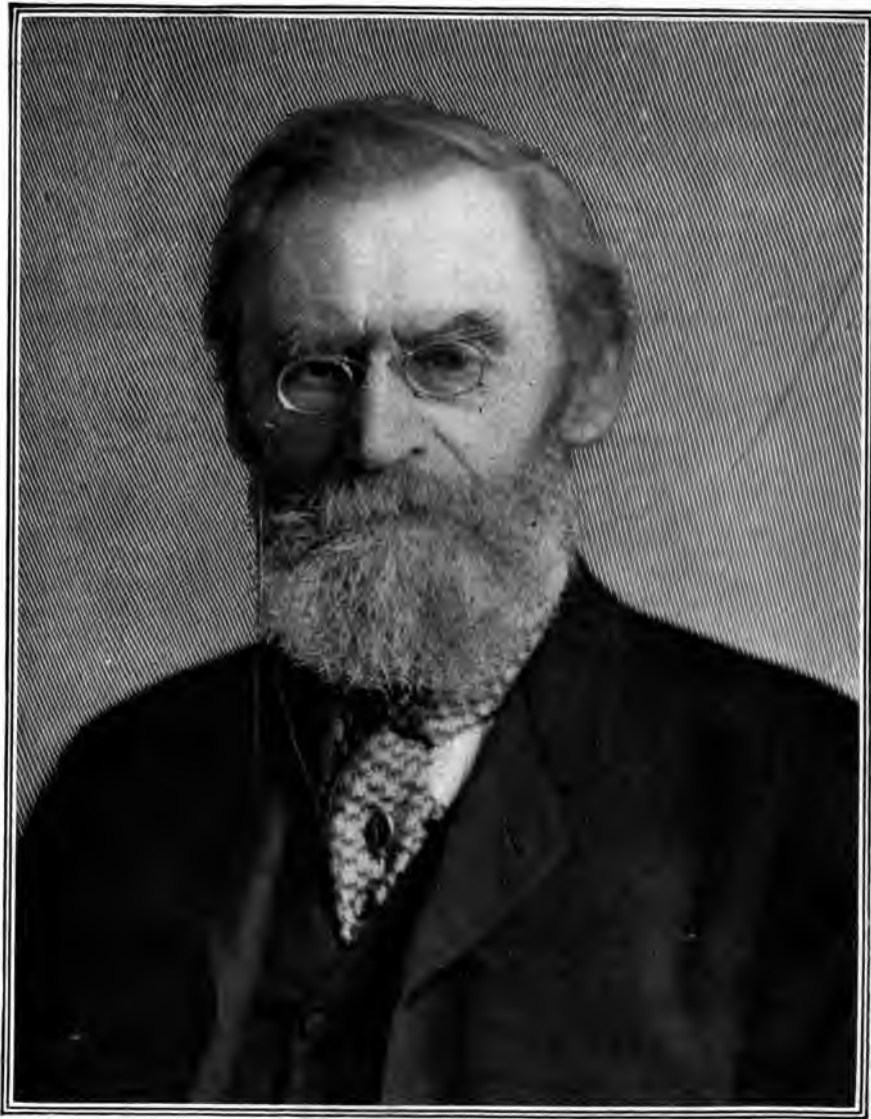
CARL SCHURZ IN 1865.

(From a photograph taken when he made a tour of the South at President Johnson's request.)

he promptly returned from this post to enter the Union army, in which he served until the close of the war, being commissioned brigadier-general in April, 1862, and major-general in March, 1863. After the war, he conducted important newspapers, first in Detroit and afterward in St. Louis; and in 1869 he was chosen United States Senator from Missouri. His writings and speeches had led to the expectation that his service in the Senate would be of distinguished excellence, and the expectation was more than fulfilled.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Throughout his six years' term he was one of the leading members of the Senate. He was one of the ablest upholders of financial soundness in the critical greenback days; and, like Charles



Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MR. SCHURZ.

Sumner—between whom and himself there was a remarkably close friendship—he was a strenuous opponent of General Grant's scheme for the annexation of Santo Domingo. Nor was this the only thing in which he felt it his duty to oppose the administration which he had worked so ardently to put into power; and before the beginning of the campaign of 1872 his divergence from the Republican party had become so great that he became one of the leaders of the Liberal Republican movement, which held its convention in 1872 and nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. It is an interesting reminiscence of that movement that the convention

was "captured" by certain tricky politicians, notably Fenton, of New York, who wanted Greeley nominated, and that they resorted to the device of shelving Schurz by making him chairman; they knew that, upon the floor, his voice would be the most powerful against the commission of what he regarded, and what proved to be, the extreme folly of the nomination of Greeley.

A most conspicuous feature of Schurz's position in the Senate was his earnest and powerful resistance to the coercive measures employed against the Southern States by the federal government, especially in Grant's second administration. Of this the most signal instance was



given in January, 1875, when General Sheridan and his soldiers had entered the halls of the Louisiana Legislature and forcibly reversed its organization. Schurz realized the danger to our institutions involved in this high-handed proceeding, and offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to inquire what steps might be taken to restore to the State of Louisiana its Constitutional rights. His speech in support of that resolution deserves to rank among the masterpieces of political oratory; and it may be stated with confidence that this speech, which produced a profound impression at the time, contributed powerfully toward effecting that change of sentiment in the North which at a later time made the enactment of the force bill an impossibility.

#### A GREAT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Schurz retired from the Senate in 1875, the Democratic party having recovered control of Missouri. No more striking illustration could be given of the loss to which we are exposed by the conditions of State and local representation in this country than the complete termination of Schurz's Senatorial career through the change of the party complexion of the State he had represented. Fortunately, circumstances arose which prevented this loss to the Senate from being a final loss to the country's public service of the ability and zeal of one of her foremost statesmen. The Ohio gubernatorial campaign of 1875 turned on the issue of sound money against greenbackism, and it was recognized as of crucial importance from a national standpoint. Carl Schurz was asked to lend his potent aid as a campaign orator to the canvass of Mr. Hayes; and when the triumphant issue of this campaign led to the nomination of Governor Hayes for the Presidency Schurz again took a leading part as an advocate of his election. A natural sequel was the appointment of Mr. Schurz to the Secretaryship of the Interior; a post in which he developed, to the surprise even of many of his admirers, remarkable capacity as an energetic, able, and diligent administrator. In addition to the general merits of his work, he did signal and aggressive service to the cause of good government in three separate and distinct directions. Without waiting for the enactment of any law, he introduced the merit system,—competitive examinations, and no removals except for cause,—throughout his department, thus anticipating the Pendleton Act by

six years; he made a most vigorous fight on the timber thieves, incurring the hostility of a number of eminent Republicans by his insistence on the strict execution of the land laws; and he worked hard for the improvement of the condition of the Indians, in which labor he had a corrupt and powerful ring to antagonize.

#### JOURNALIST, ORATOR, AND AUTHOR.

Of Mr. Schurz's career after his retirement from public office a brief outline has been given above. Mention should be made, however, of his part, in conjunction with Mr. Godkin and Mr. Horace White, in taking over the *New York Evening Post* and starting it upon the new career which began with that event; and at a later time, of his connection with *Harper's Weekly* as its leading political writer for several years. His "Life of Henry Clay" is one of the most admirable of political biographies; and his essay on Lincoln, which appeared originally in the *Atlantic*, is a masterpiece. Less sure to live, because of the less dominant fame of its subject, is the splendid eulogy on Charles Sumner, delivered in Boston, in 1874, one of the finest tributes ever paid by a public man to a departed comrade. The autobiography, now appearing in *McClure's*, completes the list of Schurz's productions other than those dealing with questions of the day.

Mr. Schurz was not a man of genius; but he was a man in whom high intellectual powers were combined with moral qualities even more rare. Though distinctively a thinker and man of culture, he was a born fighter; when the cause was there to be fought for, the courage and resolution were never lacking. But he never fought simply for love of the fight; the key of his whole career is consistent devotion to a clear ideal, and faithful adherence to a body of political doctrines and moral convictions which formed part of his very being. A rare union of clearness of intellect with spiritual ardor, coupled with an extraordinary command of the resources of his adopted as well as of his native language, stamped his speeches and writings with that combination of lucidity and animation which, along with their evident and complete sincerity, gave them their peculiar efficacy as a political force. As an example of what may be achieved by sheer force of character and intellect, the career of Schurz has been of inestimable value to thousands of young Americans in the present and the past two generations.

# GEORGES CLÉMENTEAU, THE WARWICK OF FRENCH POLITICS.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE new French minister of the interior, who has set the whole world talking about him for his part in the recent labor troubles in France, is—to talk in terms of British politics—a compound of John Morley, John Burns, and Sidney Webb.

M. Clémenteau is a man of the world, but he leans more toward Anglo-Saxon qualities than in any other direction from his own French character. He has lived in America. He married an American lady (Miss Mary Plummer). He speaks an almost idiomatic English. He is one of the most brilliant of journalists, and one of the most witty and intelligent of companions. There is also in him, despite a certain cynical flippancy of speech which leads his critics sometimes to declare that he is at heart a mere *gamin de Paris*, a trace of the strain of a hero. He is as intrepid as he is dexterous. He is the Ulysses rather than the Nestor of the French republic. He is only sixty-four, but he has been so long a leading actor in the drama of Republican politics that he seems always to date back to remote antiquity.

M. Clémenteau believed in General Boulanger. But for M. Clémenteau the *brav' général* would never have been minister of war. M. Clémenteau put him in office as a security against the enemies of the republic and of peace. He remained there to become the most dangerous enemy of the republic and of the general peace. I spent some hours on the night of Boulanger's election by popular vote walking up and down the Boulevard with M. Clémenteau. Nobody

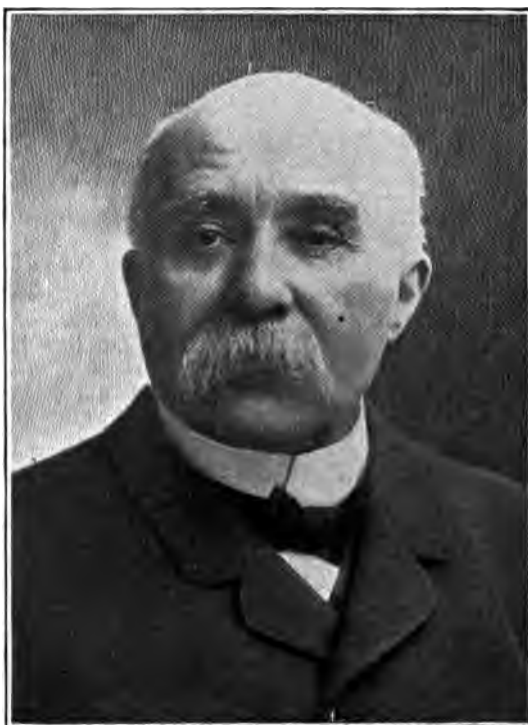
knew whether if Boulanger were elected by a large majority he would not declare himself Dictator and use the army to trample out all opposition. It was a thrilling moment. Never

was I so deeply impressed with the worthlessness of all constitutional guarantees in the presence of an army. Whoever can give the word of command at the war office has the nation at his mercy. Fortunately, General Boulanger loved his mistress better than the dictatorship, and France escaped the imminent peril.

M. Clémenteau is to me the most authentic incarnation of the Revolution of 1789 now extant in Europe. He is the Revolution *en bloc*. He shares its hatreds, he has lost none of its enthusiasms. He is a Jacobin reincarnated in the skin of an Opportunist. After playing the part of Warwick the King-maker, setting up and pulling down one ministry after another, he is now saddled with the

responsibility of office. And as if to salute the new minister, the greatest catastrophe in the annals of mining is followed by a strike of miners which made thousands of men idle.

M. Clémenteau is a Freethinker who is merciless in his attitude in relation to the Roman Catholic Church. To him the Church is a kind of Devil Fish, with the religious orders as the arms of the octopus. I cannot read Victor Hugo's famous story of the tremendous struggle in "Les Travailleurs de Mer" between his hero and the octopus without recognizing that M. Clémenteau and his friends feel themselves and the republic exactly in that position. *La pieuvre*,



THE "MOST NOTABLE OF MODERN FRENCH POLITICIANS."  
(M. Georges Clémenteau, the new French minister of the interior.)

with its deadly suckers planted thick along every writhing arm, draining the life-blood of their victim,—that is the anti-clerical conception of the Church of Rome.

M. Clémenceau's great distinction has been his unwavering opposition to a policy of imperialism. It was he who more than any man deterred France from joining England in her Egyptian campaign. He was the inveterate enemy of M. Ferry, whom he relentlessly pursued and ultimately overthrew for his policy of Asiatic expansion. It is true that M. Clémenceau can hardly be said to be a man of peace. He has fought many duels, including one with M. Déroulède, who accused him of being in the pay of Dr. Cornelius Herz and the Panama ring, and his antipathy to foreign expeditions has usually been attributed quite as much to his distrust of Germany as to any humanitarian objections to making war on colored races. With him the memory of the Terrible Year is still vivid. He was mayor of Montmartre in the year of the siege, and although he never speaks of Alsace and Lorraine, he never forgets. He wrote last year: "The fundamental condition of peace,—not the peace I should like, but the only one which is possible in the present condition of Europe,—is that we should dispose of sufficient force to discourage every aggressor. Force, alas! consists of guns, rifles, and soldiers, as also of alliances and agreements." But if we can substitute the force of alliances and agreements for the costly armaments which are ruining civilization, no one will be better pleased than M. Clémenceau.

The second great distinction of M. Clémenceau is the splendid part which he played in the Dreyfus affair. He stands in the foremost fighting line of the heroic few who stood for justice in the darkest days of the reaction. M. Clémenceau, who founded *La Justice* in 1880, became the fighting man-at-arms of *L'Aurore* during the prolonged Dreyfus combat, and rendered yeoman's service to the cause of justice. Nor was it only with his pen that he defended the right. He pleaded the cause before the court, and on one occasion, in February, 1898, he made a powerful use of the crucifix as an argument against the refusal to reconsider the *chose jugée*.

"We hear much talk," said he, "of the *chose jugée*." M. Clémenceau raised his head toward the immense painting of the Christ on the cross, hanging in view of the entire company over the heads of the scarlet-robed judges. "Look here at the *chose jugée*. This image placed in our

judgment halls recalls the most monstrous judicial error which the world has known." (There were ironical cries from the audience.) "No, I am not one of his adorers; but I love him perhaps more than those who invoke him so singularly to preach religious proscription!"

He is no friend of the Russian alliance. If Russia were to become a constitutional state, that would be another affair. But for him, as for most French Radicals, Russia is the enemy of freedom and Japan the hope of civilization in the East. In the past he has never hesitated to defend even the excesses of the Revolutionaries as the inevitable result of the repressive system which denies to Russians the fundamental liberties of civilized nations. He is, *per contra*, a warm friend of England and the English.

For ten years, from 1883 to 1893, he was regarded as the master and maker of ministries in France. In 1893 he lost his seat for the Var amid the outcry raised over the Panama scandal. In 1901 he founded the weekly paper *Le Bloc*. The title clung to the party. The French Revolution, he said, was a block, a thing which must be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. In our villainous political slang, *Le Bloc* was the party which went the whole hog for the Revolution. In the following year he was elected Senator for his old constituency, the Var, and now he has taken office as Minister of the Interior. In many respects he is the most notable of modern French politicians, and there is none whose fortunes will be watched with more sympathetic interest on the English side of the Channel.

M. Clémenceau's personal appearance was described fifteen years ago by one who knew him well, but who omitted to say that, whatever he might look like, he is no Puritan. The description, however, is accurate to-day.

In his appearance, he has something of the character of a Puritan of Cromwell's court. He is a middle-sized man, thin, with a big, broad head, straight, thick eyebrows, and deep-twinkling eyes. To those who look closer at face it bears traces of continual effort and premature fatigue, traces of a something which might be politely qualified as skepticism. When he speaks, his voice is sharp and his words short; his gestures are decisive, and, even when his face is in movement, his delivery remains calm. In the tribune he is a powerful antagonist. Just as in his exterior appearance there is an affection of calm and austerity, so in his speeches there is an appearance of the most rigid precision—an appearance with which he deceives himself and others.

# WHY SAN FRANCISCO WILL RISE AGAIN.

BY JAMES D. PHELAN.

(Ex-mayor of San Francisco, chairman of the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds.)

**W**HEN the Russian Government decided to establish the city of Dalny at the terminus of its Trans-Siberian Railway on the Pacific, it built piers and wharves, houses and streets with perfect drainage and lighting, and invited business. The scheme was not a conspicuous success, because the rule of city-building is first to find the business for your city and the city will follow in the course of natural evolution. Cities are not made; they grow. Their sites are not fixed by selection so much as by events. San Francisco Bay was destined by reason of its superb harbor to give to the world, with the growth of trade and commerce, a great city, to be located on its shores. Influential and distinguished men, at the time of the acquisition of California, in 1846, believed that they could fix the location of such a city at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, many miles north of San Francisco, at the headwaters of navigation. But in spite of all rivalries, the little city of Yerba Buena, afterward named San Francisco, forged ahead. Houses of flimsy construction were erected, and thrice the city was visited by conflagrations, and on the seal of the city to-day, handed down to us from the

earliest times, sits the Phoenix, placidly rising from the flames.

San Francisco is a commercial necessity, and will be speedily rebuilt. It has no possible rival on the bay of San Francisco, and on the bay of San Francisco the Government must look for its chief port upon the Pacific. The business of fifty years is now waiting to be rehoused, having temporarily been driven from its home. Unlike Dalny, we have the business, but not the plant, and all we have to do is to reconstruct the plant, when business will resume its accustomed channels. We are more fortunate than Dalny, because we have the essential elements of a metropolis; possessing the established trade of a natural emporium, and we will rise again obedient to the forces which we cannot control and only presume to direct. We will direct the growth of the new San Francisco and make it worthier than the old city as a fit abode for the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic. It shall rise on lines of beauty, for, fortunately, Daniel H. Burnham, known as the "Builder of Cities," had just given us a plan for an ideal city, and the flames have simply prepared the ground for his work.

It is needless to discuss the marvelous resources of the country tributary to San Francisco. Its wealth has been unparalleled in the history of States. Mineral, agricultural, and horticultural development goes on side by side in perfect harmony and without conflict,—one vying with the other in aggregate production. There is hardly a metal unknown to California. Its grains have ranked "A1" in the markets of the world, and its fruits and flowers, wine and oil, have given it unique distinction and conferred, in turn, prosperity upon its people. These all remain.

What the land has done for the city is only comparable to the advantages which have been conferred upon it by the sea. The commerce of the port has been growing from year to year, and the opening of the Pacific, the discoveries in Alaska and the awakening of Japan and China, the acquisition of our island possessions, and the certain construction of the Panama Canal have quickened every pulse of maritime commerce, and San Francisco has been the chief beneficiary of all these things.



SAN FRANCISCO'S SEAL.

(Showing the representation of the Phoenix, referred to above.)



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

A VIEW OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO FROM NOB HILL.

To meet the extraordinary demands upon the metropolis, there seemed to be but one thing lacking during the years of its progressive growth, and that was cheap fuel with which to develop cheap power. In recent years, that too has unexpectedly come to us by the discovery of fuel oil in vast quantities, by which most plants and railroads have been operated, and by the long-distance transmission of electricity, generated by harnessing our mountain streams.

The recent earthquake of itself did comparatively little damage. It merely developed the weak spots in the construction of our buildings, and revealed the city's danger rather than imperiled its life. Our case is diagnosed, and the remedy is at hand. No more flimsy construction will be permitted, and the foundations will be laid strong and deep. A water-supply will be procured to protect our property, and wide streets will be laid out.

The city has permitted itself to be served by a private corporation with water drawn from nearby sources, carried in pipes over marsh lands on rotten trestles unsupported by piles. These fell at the slightest disturbance of the ground, having no support, and by reason of that fact the

city was left without water, an easy prey to the flames. The people of San Francisco are perfectly satisfied that by the observation of ordinary precaution, improved building laws, and careful inspection the mistakes of the past shall never be repeated, and that the new city will be greater and better than the old. Lisbon, Lima, and Charleston, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore, have suffered far more serious injury, and have been rebuilt with confidence and attained greater prosperity than they had previously enjoyed; and San Francisco, were it not for the fire, would have, with perfect confidence, pursued its ordinary business without interruption. Now, by reason of the failure of our water-supply, the city is in ashes.

Seven years ago, the city filed applications with the Interior Department at Washington for reservoir rights of way in the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which happened to be the remote corner of a national park, and the application was denied by the Secretary on the ground that he had no discretion. Recently, the Attorney-General has decided that the Secretary was in error, and that full power was possessed by him under the statutes of Congress. To that seven years' delay

may be attributed the destruction of our city, because otherwise a watersystem, publicly owned, would have been constructed, and we would have enjoyed an unlimited supply from the high Sierras. It was suggested, by way of reparation, that the Government guarantee our bonds, secured by the real estate and improvements of San Francisco, but the suggestion was not pressed because the banking and business interests of San Francisco believe that the rebuilding of the city can be financed after the collection of insurance, in the ordinary way, at ordinary rates of interest, and already capital is being engaged. It is now only a matter of money, which no doubt will be forthcoming, when San Francisco will resume its original position among cities, national in its importance, world-wide in its renown. It has always been the hospitable resort of the people of every land, cosmopolitan in its character and generous in its entertainment; and now, in its affliction, its friends have risen up to succor it. The affection that has been dis-

played has deeply touched the hearts of its citizens and given them hope and courage in the work that is before them.

As the disaster has welded all interests at home and made them as one for the upbuilding of the city, so it has cemented the fraternal bonds which bind one community with the other, and, more than its unlimited resources and logical position, San Francisco is made strong in the possession of friends, who in the hour of its direst distress have nobly demonstrated their confidence, their brotherhood, and their support.

I feel that words are inadequate to express our obligations to the President, the army, and to the Congress, and to the men and women who gave of their substance to relieve the sufferings and raise the spirits of our stricken people, whose courage, thus sustained, will certainly compass their hearts' desire in the rebuilding of their city and the rehabilitation of their vocations.

## THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO.

BY BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

(President of the University of California.)

IF you entered the city at the ferry building, I think you would still recognize San Francisco; but it is a pink ghost. The vehemence of fire has banished the ordinary traces of smoke, and hereafter a certain ghastly shade of pink will be associated in our minds with desolation and death. You would recognize the city by the shapely Call Building, which still looks like life, and by sundry tall buildings which have kept their skin as well as skeleton, but stare from empty sockets. Already rude one-story structures of ungarnished wood and corrugated iron are springing up like a first crop of weeds wherever the brick piles will permit. Every day the field of ruin changes its hue as life comes in to displace death. It is these rough shacks that are putting the first value back into real estate, by giving it its first earning power and reopening trade. The first business, however, in which the city indulged was not in wares and goods, for there were none, nor yet in food, for that was free, but in postal cards bearing scenes of the ruin, and then in photographs of the conflagration, and then in half-melted coins and metal wares, twisted Chinese pipes, and scorched porcelain, souvenirs of the disaster. A day or two

later came the venders of peanuts, sandwiches, tobacco, coffee, bottles of variegated soda water, with and without booths. It was the curiosity-seeker and the sightseeing habit that revived the first trade and set the first nickels on their rounds.

Horrors are generally exaggerated; San Francisco's has not been. In fury and in rage the disaster of April 18-20 fairly surpasses the historic record of destruction. Except for a fringe of houses on the southwest, and a district on the northwest, the material city is gone, and the people left with one suit of clothes apiece and their courage. This is the gist of the matter, and the exceptions confuse rather than instruct. It is immeasurably worse than it looks on the map, for the parts that were spared are not compactly built, but occupied chiefly by plain two-story houses of moderate size. The city that one generally knows as San Francisco is gone.

So complete was the sweep and so prolonged will be the hiatus between the old business city and the new that the probable readjustments of location offer interesting queries to the wise and prudent. The banks and the offices and the larger retail trade will for the present reestablish

lish themselves on and near Van Ness Avenue, at the western boundary of the fire. At the very first, Fillmore Street, running north and south through the center of the rescued district, asserted itself as the chief business street. A number of large retailers who are at least temporarily setting up near Van Ness Avenue have formed a syndicate under agreement to hold together either in staying there or in returning to the old center about Kearney, Post, and Market. The consideration, however, that the current of trade coming in by the railway station from the south meets that coming in from across the bay in the old Newspaper Square at Third and Market is an inevitable assurance that this center will be maintained. The rapid growth of the population in Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda makes it certain that retail trade cannot afford to neglect the eastern end of Market. It may be expected to spread eastward down Market toward the ferry quite as much as out Post and Sutter westward. The survival of several steel structures in which there will be 75 per cent. of salvage near the junction of Montgomery and



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**THE RUINS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S.**

(The most fashionable hotel, now to be occupied by a large retail store, Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street.)



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**RUINS OF THE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, THE GEORGE CROCKER, AND THE WILLIAM H. CROCKER MANSIONS ON NOB HILL, LOOKING WEST FROM CALIFORNIA STREET.**

California streets would seem to continue that center in its control of the larger commercial interests,—i.e., as our Wall and Broad.

A citizens' committee of forty has been appointed by the mayor to confer with the Board of Supervisors concerning revisions in the general plan of the city, building laws, etc. The presence on that committee of architects like John Galen Howard, James W. Reid, and Willis Polk gives promise that the opportunity of correcting the old meaningless gridiron plan will not be utterly wasted. The Burnham plans are, fortunately, ready as a basis, and though it will be impossible in the impoverished condition of the city treasury to carry them out in any fullness, whatever is done can be done in consonance with their suggestions. Some diagonal avenues will evidently be cut through the squares,—thus, one from the ferry to the railway station



on the south, and another from the station to the corner of Market and Van Ness. Montgomery Avenue will be carried through to Montgomery Street. Winding streets must circle and ascend Nob Hill. Now that the buildings are leveled away, the slopes of this hill look far gentler than the old street gashes made them appear, and the contours invite to natural approach.

The city, from the point of view of site and geographical location, is far more beautiful and impressive than before the fire. The old architecture was mostly bad, — heinously bad, as everybody knows. The earthquake tried the works of men and found much of the construction also bad. Men will not veneer any more wooden buildings with thin skins of brick. Honest wooden structures on the one hand and steel-cage and reinforced concrete on the other

have come off triumphant. Terra-cotta has been disappointing. The new building laws will probably limit the height of buildings to one and a half the width of their streets. This will make fair division of the light of the sun, insure a reasonable uniformity of sky line, and lend property-owners a natural motive for relinquishing land to widen streets. The pan-handle of the park will now undoubtedly be extended eastward to Van Ness Avenue. The new San Francisco will be far stancher and nobler than the old, but we shall always miss the old nooks and localisms and bohemianisms, and the variegated flavors of many nationalities mingled with glimpses and odors of Cathay which blended in Old California's solvent grace of freedom and love of elbow-room to make the dear old town so inexhaustible a spring of human interest.

## THE RELIEF OF THE STRICKEN CITY

BY DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE.

(Dr. Devine, who is secretary of the Charity Organization Society, of New York City, was sent to San Francisco, at the request of President Roosevelt, as special representative of the National Red Cross, to coöperate with the local committees in the administration of relief funds.)

THE desolation of San Francisco is already transfigured. The beauty and majesty of her hills and harbor are revealed anew, and the undaunted spirit of her people is no less manifest. The desolation is great indeed. No one can imagine it in advance, at a distance, and as its details are slowly taken in the heart grows sick, until in very self-defense the brain refuses to attempt to comprehend what has happened. But the salvation of the city, which means much, not only to San Francisco, but to America, lies precisely in the determination not to be appalled or paralyzed by the magnitude of the disaster or to dwell upon the difficulties of reconstruction.

Great stretches of unoccupied city sites are here, the superb deep-water harbor is here, the railway terminals and the wharves and docks are intact, steel construction and frame construction have demonstrated their capacity to withstand the earthquake tremors. On the other hand, the lessons of inadequate water-supply, cheap building and insecure foundations, narrow streets, and the neglect of precautions of various kinds have been learned, and the new San Francisco will surely be a better and greater city than the old.

Even in this first month the residents of the city and their friends in the State, oppressed and burdened as they have been by the enormous

relief work for which the main responsibility has, of course, fallen upon them, have neverthe-



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

A SECTION OF SANSOME STREET.

less lost no time in taking up the problems of reconstruction. The Mayor's Committee of Fifty, appointed to deal with the emergency caused by the disaster, had sub-committees on food-supply, housing the homeless, transportation, restoration of retail trade, and such other matters as have to do with instant relief and restoration of orderly government. Within seventeen days, however, this committee had given place to a new Committee of Forty, composed largely of the same men, but having no sub-committees to deal with such subjects as have been named. It is worth while to emphasize this by calling the roll of the new sub-committees: Finance; Assessment, Municipal Revenue, and Taxation; Municipal Departments, including Police; Special Session of Legislature and State Legislation; Charter Amendments; Judiciary; Building Laws and General Architectural and Engineering Plans; Securing Structural Material; Public Buildings (Municipal); Public Buildings (Federal); Extending, Widening, and Grading Streets and Restoring Pavements; Parks; Reservoirs, Boulevards, and General Beautification; Sewers, Hospitals, and Health; Water-Supply and Fire Department; Harbor-Front, Walls, Docks, and Shipping; Lighting and Electricity; Transportation; Permanent Location of Chinatown; Outside Policing; Library and Restoration Thereof; Newspaper and Press; Condemnation of Old

Buildings; Burnham Plans; Statistics; Insurance.

In a few instances the names of committees remain the same, but with an entirely new meaning. Transportation, for example, was, in the Committee of Fifty, a committee to send destitute persons out of the city. In the new Committee of Forty it is a committee to deal with the steam and electric railways. The original Finance Committee, of which Mr. James D. Phelan is chairman, known officially as the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, alone remains of the original committees, or rather is adopted by the Committee of Forty, to which it becomes responsible, while a new Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of E. H. Harriman, is appointed to take up the gigantic tasks of financing the work of reconstruction.

Continuity has been given to the work which has been done and that which is now in progress by the uninterrupted activities of the municipal departments, and on the side of voluntary effort by the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, which is responsible for the safeguarding and the disbursement of the large relief fund which has been created by voluntary contributions. This committee, originally appointed by Mayor Schmitz in consultation with Mr. Phelan, whom he had selected for chairman, was enlarged by the addition of three members selected by the California branch of the National Red Cross, and was made officially the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, as well as of the Committee of Fifty, with the understanding that it would eventually submit its report to both of the bodies which it represents, and that its accounts would be so kept that they could be audited by the War Department, as is contemplated by the act of Congress under which the Red Cross is incorporated.

No reference has yet been made to the agency which in the work of relief and sanitation has been in the most conspicuous place during the first few weeks,—viz., the United States army. In the temporary absence of Gen. A. W. Greely, the commanding general of the Division of the Pacific, the responsibility for prompt action fell upon Gen. Frederick Funston, who is in command of the Department of California, one of the departments comprising the division. He promptly placed the invaluable services of his officers and soldiers at the disposal of the civil authorities, accepting directions from the mayor, but fighting fire and famine with characteristic energy at every point. It is unnecessary to tell again the story of the losing fight. When ammunition was exhausted, even Bunker Hill was



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

BUSH STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM KEARNEY STREET.

relinquished, and from the outset water, the only ammunition with which fire can be fought, was lacking. Dynamite accomplished something, but even dynamite gave out, and it was the width of Van Ness Avenue that enabled a last successful final stand to be made and a nucleus saved for the rebuilding of the city.

The army fought the fire as the allies of the people of the city, and even while it was raging opened its hospitals and tents and gave of its commissary stores and blankets for the refugees. There was no hesitation in Washington in giving moral, official, and financial support to these emergency measures. A million dollars was spent by the Secretary of War in purchasing and forwarding new supplies before Congress could act, and Congress has never acted more quickly or generously than upon this occasion.

General Greely returned instantly to San Francisco, sacrificing his plan for attending his daughter's wedding, and, reserving to himself the questions of policy involving relations between the army and the civil authorities and with the work of voluntary relief, restored to General Funston the actual direction of the troops in and about San Francisco as a legitimate part of his work as department commander. The questions of policy were serious, and of a delicate nature, requiring tact, faithful compliance with the law whenever possible, and yet a willingness to face new situations and accept responsibility for unprecedented measures.

One other agency, second only in importance to the army, must not be overlooked, the presence of which caused one of the numerous complications with which General Greely, Governor Pardee, and Mayor Schmitz have had to deal. This is the National Guard of California. Governor Pardee has held, and with entire justice, that the State is responsible for the maintenance of order, and has refused, even on the request



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

THE DOME OF THE CITY HALL, FROM THE MARKET STREET SIDE.

of the mayor and the Committee of Fifty, to withdraw entirely the National Guard. An arrangement was soon effected by which one or more of the districts into which the city was divided for military purposes were to be assigned to the militia, while the entire responsibility for such military force as was necessary in Oakland and other places affected outside San Francisco was also assumed by them. The National Guard, like the army, did efficient work, and the criticisms which were showered so freely in the newspaper dispatches and current rumors of the first few days appear to have had little, if any, foundation.

Under the direction of the Mayor's Food Committee, of which an influential Jewish rabbi, Dr. J. Voorsanger, was chairman, and among

whose energetic associates were John Drumm and Oscar Cooper, there sprang up about one hundred and fifty food stations, from which food was given to any who came. At the maximum, five hundred drays and trucks were employed merely in supplying these stations. A formal request was made by the civil and relief authorities that the army should take over the entire responsibility for receiving food and other supplies, whether consigned to the army or not, and to this request General Greely gave prompt assent. At first the quartermaster only received the consignments at the docks and railway stations and transported them to central warehouses, but a few days later, by formal request, General Greely consented to

avoidable waste. Tents, blankets, and subsistence were required instantly. The army had them, and with the funds promptly voted by Congress at its disposal could keep an almost constant inflow of them in operation until the emergent need was supplied. It was therefore evident that the army must undertake it.

On the receipt of the usual precautionary telegrams from the War Department that certain things were being done without warrant of the law, General Greely offered in writing to turn over the administration of the supplies of the National Red Cross, but instant assurance was given him by its special representative that this would be physically impossible, and that in the interests of humanity it was imperative that the facilities of the army should continue to be at the disposal of those who were doing the relief work. At the same time it was mutually agreed that the responsibility for registration and discrimination among those who applied for relief, and the administration of any relief measures other than the receiving, storing, and transporting of food, clothing, and other relief stores, could not properly devolve on the army, but must be assumed by the Red Cross, with the financial coöperation of the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds.

It was therefore to these tasks that the writer, as special representative of the National Red Cross, instructed by its president, the Secretary of War, to come to San Francisco for this purpose, addressed his attention, after having aided in effecting a concentration of all large relief funds in the hands of the Finance Committee and securing the necessary coördination of the numerous voluntary agencies which were ready and anxious to do what was most necessary and helpful.

The conditions of the problems to be faced were :

The extraordinary number of persons suddenly bereft of their homes, furniture, clothing, and means of livelihood. When the army assumed charge of the distribution of food there were requisitions daily for two hundred and sixty thousand men, women, and children. There were probably not actually so many persons receiving free food, but, including the leakage from thefts and waste for several days in the beginning of May, this amount of food was supplied from the warehouses of the commissary department.

The sudden cessation of employment. The clearing of *débris* did not begin promptly because of the uncertainties in regard to insurance. Property-owners were in doubt whether the conditions should not remain as they were until it could be definitely ascertained whether their



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A STREET IN THE REFUGEE CAMP, PRESIDIO.

become responsible also for transporting them from the warehouses to the food stations. The economy and efficiency of the government service is indicated by the fact that on the second day after this transfer the number of teams had been reduced from five hundred to less than two hundred, effecting at one stroke an administrative economy of over three thousand dollars a day.

In this simple item is reflected the entire argument for the course which was adopted. The army had the organization, the equipment, the trained officers and men, for dealing with the situation, and no one else had it or could create it except at enormous expense and with in-

particular individual losses were due to fire or to earthquake. Moreover, the moving of the *débris* could not begin until facilities had been provided for disposing of it, and this involved preliminary extension of steam railway lines.

The absence of restaurants, markets, groceries, and other retail or wholesale provision stores. Even those who had money or credit could not buy without traveling long, often utterly impossible, distances. All the railways were exerting their utmost capacity to handle the relief supplies, and it was impossible for regular dealers, even if they could secure storerooms, to obtain provisions.

Finally, the psychological element cannot be disregarded. People found themselves in strange surroundings. Families were separated. Every one had new neighbors. The nerves were unstrung. Slight daily shocks kept alive the sensations of the original catastrophe. Even acquaintances looked unfamiliar. No one knew whether the banks were solvent, and the necessity for the cooling of vaults gave a welcome reprieve to their directors while they counted their assets. Saloons were closed, fortunately for peace and order, but the sudden compulsory change of drinking habits doubtless helped to produce in some the dazed condition in which, for one reason or another, every one confessed that he occasionally found himself. It must be said, however, that the people did not lose their heads. From the mayor and the military officers down to the humblest families in the Potrero there have been a sanity, a good-humored acquiescence in the hardships of the situation, and an optimism which are inspiring. Nor must it be imagined because there has been little complaint and no disorder that there have been no privations, and that the entire affair is nothing more than a holiday in camp. It is true that the outdoor life in this climate is in itself beneficial to the health and spirits, and that the reversion to a simple manner of life has its advantages; but the monotony of the uncooked food, the cold, drenching rain on some nights while there were many still under miserable light canvas which gave almost no protection, the prohibition of the use of unboiled water and the absence of any facilities for boiling it, the long, dreary wait in the bread line for a quarter of a million people scarcely any of whom had ever asked charity in their lives,—these things are a joke only to those who have in them the good stuff of a frontier philosophy. The question now is whether the patience and the unquenchable spirit of all these people will endure to the end of the experience, and whether the process of absorption into normal industrial life will take



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THE LITTLE GIRL COOK.

(A group of children in the refugee camp at Golden Gate Park.)

place with the rapidity and completeness which are essential if San Francisco is to remain what it has been, and to become what it has seemed to promise. Of this I have no doubt, although the herculean undertaking is certainly unique in the history of great disasters.

Early in May there was a very substantial reduction in the number of applicants for food at many of the stations. Beginning with Sunday, the 13th, rations were issued on alternate days only, and only to those who had been properly registered and had been given food cards. We then took up actively the more constructive relief of individuals and families, which will speedily become the principal part of the relief work.

On May 4 the writer submitted to the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds a communication outlining a general policy for the use of the funds at the disposal of the committee, which was considered at a conference attended, on invitation, by Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz, General Greely, Archbishop Riordan, Mr. E. H. Harriman, Mr. J. F. Moors, and Mr. Jacob Furth, of Boston, and a few other gentlemen, besides a reasonably full representation of the Finance Committee. After an informal discussion, relating chiefly to the recommendation

about relief employment, the letter was referred to a committee consisting of Archbishop Riordan, Governor Pardee, Mr. Harriman, Dr. Voor-sanger, and the writer. This committee met immediately after the adjournment of the conference, and agreed unanimously upon the following report, which was submitted on the following day to the Finance Committee and adopted without a dissenting voice:

The communication submitted to the Finance Committee by Dr. Edward T. Devine and referred to this committee for consideration contained six recommendations, all of which meet with our approval except that relating to emergency employment for men and women, which we consider inadvisable.

Restating the suggestions which we indorse, and assuming that the supply of food and of clothing will be continued until the absolute need in these directions is met, we respectfully recommend:

I.—That the opening of cheap restaurants be encouraged and facilitated by the sale to responsible persons at army contract prices of any surplus stores now in hand or *en route*, the proceeds to be turned into the relief fund, to be expended in the purchase of the same or other supplies, as the Finance Committee or its purchasing agents may direct.

II.—That definite provision be made for the maintenance of the permanent private hospitals which are in position to care for free patients by the payment at the rate of ten dollars per week for the care of patients who are unable to pay, and that after an accurate estimate has been made of the number of beds in each hospital a sufficient sum be appropriated for this purpose.

III.—That provision be made on some carefully devised plan for the care during the coming year of convalescent patients, and for the care of aged and infirm persons for whom there is not already sufficient provision.

IV.—That on the basis of the registration now in progress and subsequent inquiry into the facts in such cases, special relief in the form of tools, implements, household furniture, and sewing-machines, or in any other form which may be approved by the committee, be supplied to individuals and families found to be in need of such relief; that the administration of this special relief fund be intrusted to a committee of seven members to be appointed by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with such paid service at its disposal as the special relief committee may find necessary, and that as soon as practicable a definite date be fixed after which applications for aid from the Relief and Red Cross Funds cannot be considered.

The registration was intrusted, as early as April 25, to Dr. C. C. Plehn, of the University of California, and was completed in the second week of May, with the assistance of the Associated Charities and a large corps of public-school teachers whose services were tendered by the superintendent of schools, Mr. A. Ronco-

vieri. The issue of food tickets was based upon this registration as soon as it was completed, as well as the larger questions of more constructive relief contemplated in the fourth section of the report.

The employment bureau was opened on May 1, under the supervision of the State Labor Commissioner, Mr. W. V. Stafford. At this writing the bureau has been more successful in registering applicants for work than in finding employment for them. It was hoped in May that employment on a more commensurate scale would be offered, but there was nothing in the situation to encourage the idea that there would be immediately any large demand for imported labor. It must be borne in mind that San Francisco has suddenly greatly reduced its population, its industries, its available dwellings, its transportation facilities, and all its machinery for commercial and industrial activity. These things will return, but they cannot be rebuilt in a month. Municipal expenditures must be, and are to be, reduced, and although there need be none of the distressing features of an industrial depression, it must be recognized that the scale of employment and of business is temporarily reduced by forces beyond immediate control.

This is not the time for any one to attempt to distribute credit for the progress made in the first six weeks after the disaster. Indeed, where all have done well it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible to tell who most deserves special mention in this connection. The California branch of the Red Cross, led by Judge W. W. Morrow and Mrs. J. F. Merrill, has followed a course which is entitled to the highest praise. The Red Cross, the Associated Charities, and many other agencies which might have insisted upon separate recognition and independent action have merged their resources and their personal service under the inspiring programme of organization that is coördination of forces rather than organization that is exploitation of separate interests. An impartial story of what has happened, however, is promised by the early creation of a Committee on History, which diligently began the collection of materials before the ashes of the fire were cold. Of this committee the distinguished historian, Prof. H. Morse Stephens, is a member, and there are associated with him some of the most capable of the young men who were in the thick of the relief work from the beginning.



THE HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL, ADMITTED BY SEAMEN GENERALLY TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

## THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO.

BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.

[Mr. Pepper was one of the delegates to the conference held in Mexico in 1901, afterward visited the countries of South and Central America as United States commissioner to report on the Pan-American Railway, and is an authority on Latin-American affairs.—THE EDITOR.]

**T**HERE is motive and significance, both for the countries of the western hemisphere and for Europe, in the Third International American Conference, which meets in Rio Janeiro in July. It should be understood that this international assembly is a conference, and not a congress. It will discuss a wide range of topics, will debate some delicate questions, will adopt various resolutions, will make certain recommendations, and some of its aspirations will be translated into the form of treaties; but it will not legislate.

The third conference has a broader scope than the first, which was held in Washington in 1889-90, or than the second, which met in the city of Mexico in 1901. This enlarged field is partly the culmination of the series of conferences and partly the result of new world-wide conditions which have arisen. In the first Hague conference, no Latin-American nation, except Mexico, was thought worthy of participation. The Mexican gathering, ignoring the slight, took measures for bringing all the republics of the western hemisphere within the sphere of the international peace activities of which the Hague tribunal, by common consent, is to become the agent. The Rio Janeiro assembly, being held in advance of

the second Hague conference, will conduct its deliberations with the knowledge that such questions discussed as do not affect solely the new world will also be before the Hague conference.

There is especial fitness in holding the Third Pan-American Conference in the capital of Brazil. The first one, held in Washington, was a tribute to the great republic whose basis is the inheritance of Anglo-Saxon institutions. The second gathering, celebrating its sessions in the country which, under the guidance of Porfirio Diaz, one of the greatest men of the century, has taken a foremost place in the council of nations, was a tribute to the Spanish-American countries. The third assembly, being held in that nation whose language, traditions, and people are of the Portuguese branch of the Latin-American family, and whose political history differs so markedly from its neighbors both in the long continuance of a conservative monarchy and in the peaceful transition from the forms of monarchy to the forms of a republic under the influence of the school of French positivist political philosophers, is a recognition of the further composite race elements which constitute the nations of the western hemisphere.



By having the conference meet in the capital of a republic whose territorial area is equal to that of the United States of America, in the splendid city which possesses the most magnificent harbor in the world, and which in its recent physical transformation has shown the possibilities of great centers of population under tropical skies, the sentiment of fraternity will be strengthened, while the presence of the delegates from fifteen or sixteen other American republics will serve to make the government and the people of Brazil feel that their place in the progress of the western world is realized. The environment will be sympathetic, and the associations will be beneficial. In international diplomacy further force will be given the deliberations of the Rio conference, since the most eminent of Brazilian diplomats, Baron Rio Branco, the John Hay of Brazil, is now the minister of foreign relations.

The work of the conference, as it has been laid out in the very complete programme adopted, while covering a variety of topics, may be brought within two general heads. These relate to abstract principles toward the realization of which, at the most, all that can be expected is some approach, and to questions of a practical and material character, such as relate to trade, industry, and commercial intercourse.

#### ARMED ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTS.

Emphasis will be laid on the proposition to discuss the doctrine formulated by the celebrated authority on international law whom Latin America has given to the world,—Carlos Calvo, of Argentina. This in its naked form is the denial of the right of creditor nations to enforce, by war on the debtor nations, contractual obligations. It has appeared in the undertone of debates in previous conferences, but this is the first time that it has been accepted as a specific subject of discussion. There is additional significance in the terms in which the subject is to be discussed,—that is, as a preliminary to submitting it to the Hague conference with a view to having that body also consider to what extent, if any, such collection is permissible. Disguised under conventional forms, the bald question will be approached whether European nations propose to hold distinctly to the doctrine of gunboats as collection agents. Without anticipating the action at The Hague, it may be presumed that an international conference composed principally of creditor nations will not be disposed to accept unqualifiedly the dictum of an international body the majority of whose members are debtor nations, and no direct answer may be given to this query, yet the mere fact of a pan-American conference

bringing it to the notice of the Hague conference may have a substantial outcome in preventing overt acts and in lessening the excuses for war.

The proposition will be useful in another sense. It will serve to bring home to the various Latin-American governments their own sense of responsibility, and on such of them as are not ready to accept President Roosevelt's assertion that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be used as a shield for defaulting debtors it will enforce the necessity of calling a halt in reckless and sometimes corrupt debt-plunging, with the corruption equally divided between groups of European financiers backed by their governments and officials of the contracting republics who for their own aggrandizement are willing to involve their countries in contracts impossible of fulfillment. The discussion undoubtedly will be valuable in the spirit of emulation which it will develop on the part of the Latin-American republics to show that in the fidelity with which they have fulfilled their obligations they cannot be considered within the scope of the present European practice as to debt-collection, assuming that it is to prevail over the Calvo contention. When the Argentine Republic, in 1902, paid the last installment of a debt due English bondholders, which had been contracted in 1824, it gave a very practical proof of the caution which should



RUA DO OUVIDOR, THE FAMED RETAIL-BUSINESS STREET OF RIO JANEIRO.

be exercised by creditors who assume that temporary default means definite repudiation. The area of Latin America which may be considered as within the sphere of debt-default is becoming so small that it is worth while to have the subject before the Rio and the Hague conferences if for no other purpose than to exhibit this fact.

#### ARBITRATION FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

Included in the programme of the Rio conference and related to the question of debts is a resolution recommending the extension for a further period of five years of the treaty of arbitration for pecuniary claims which was agreed upon at the Mexican conference, and which was made effective by its ratification by



HON. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

(Chairman of the United States delegation.)

a sufficient number of republics, including the United States. Threading their way through a labyrinth of complications, among which was the ambitious plan of an international claims tribunal, and also, in disguised form, the acceptance of the Calvo contention, the delegates finally came into daylight and blazed a path through the jungle of conflicting principles, national distrusts, and selfish demands. Mr. Joaquín D. Casasús, the Mexican ambassador, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declared that this



HON. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.

(Mexican ambassador to the United States and chairman of the Committee on Programme of the conference.)

treaty of pecuniary claims alone would perpetuate the name of the Mexican conference in history, and the judgment of jurists and publicists affirms this opinion. The Rio conference without doubt will recommend the extension of the treaty, and in doing so will find many of its difficulties simplified.

The topics relating to arbitration, the codification of public and private law, naturalization, and the like, are too broad for specific treatment in this article, but it may be observed that the Mexican conference covered very fully the possibilities of arbitration and their application through the Hague tribunal. The heart of the whole question as it appears to the weaker republics is to secure, not acquiescence in the abstract principle, but the translation into a positive policy of the doctrine that a weaker nation should have an equal right of arbitration with a stronger one. As seen by them, great nations whose powers and resources are so nearly equal as to make the outcome of an appeal to arms doubtful will have the most powerful motive for exhausting all the means of diplomacy in order to secure arbitration rather than risk the enormous commercial destruction and the prodigious financial losses for which there may be no indemnity compensation in the event of victory. But

with a small country which is at variance with a bigger one this motive does not exist, or is at best a weak one.

#### BENEFITS TO COMMERCE.

Of the second group of topics, those relating to commercial intercourse, the value is not yet understood in the United States, though commercial intercourse was the guiding purpose of Mr. Blaine when he called the first conference. The prominence which these subjects will have at Rio should be beneficial in focusing the interest of the people of this country on the trade of the western hemisphere in its complete geographical radius, and in the area which is brought within the direct sphere of the Panama Canal. When they reflect that the United States of its annual exports sends \$200,000,000 to Latin America, and that these exports have grown to this volume from about \$60,000,000 in 1890, when the first conference was held, they may have a better appreciation of the value of pan-American assemblies to commerce in the general principles which may be formulated, and which are the basis of peaceful international intercourse, and also in the direct and specific measures for the development of trade.



HON. JOAQUIM NABUCO.

(Brazilian ambassador to the United States and chairman of the Brazilian delegation.)



HON. TULIO LARRINAGA.

(Commissioner in Congress for Porto Rico and delegate to the conference.)

These specific measures are wide in extent, but they have the common purpose of fostering commerce, and from some of them the direct benefits are already beginning to flow. The Washington and the Mexican conferences gave an impulse and a practical turn to the entirely feasible plan of the Pan-American Railway, which still enjoys the coöperation of Henry G. Davis and Andrew Carnegie, distinguished captains of industry who from the beginning have been its unswerving champions. The report to be presented by the Permanent Committee to the Rio conference in showing the progress that is making undoubtedly will give fresh encouragement to action along international lines.

The various measures for the simplification of customs and consular laws and the work carried on under the agency of the Bureau of American Republics are subjects of very practical application, and related to them is the matter of quarantine, in which a genuine advance has been made toward international coöperation. Coöperative quarantine is one of the very definite means for strengthening commercial intercourse, and the Rio conference will have before it the steps taken in accordance with recommendations of the previous conferences, which now require additional measures in order to make them fully effective.

What may be described as the new relation of the United States to the other republics of this hemisphere is a trade one. It may be said that after twenty years the United States has grown up to Mr. Blaine's ideas. The time is coming when there will be a surplus of capital which cannot find sufficiently profitable employment at home. This must overflow, and the natural overflow is to the neighboring countries, developing their yet unexploited resources, sharing in their increasing commerce, and at a later stage financing their national debts. For all this a better common understanding is necessary, and this is immensely promoted by international American conferences.

SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT TO  
SOUTH AMERICA.

The new position of the United States will be shown by the presence of one of its most distinguished publicists. The attendance of Secretary Root at the opening sessions of the Rio conference will be far more than a compliment. It will be a specific recognition by the United States of the intimate place which pan-American relations now take in our foreign affairs, intimate both politically and commercially. This significance is further shown by the intention of the Secretary of State to proceed from Rio Janeiro to the other South American countries. The intuition displayed by Mr. Root when as Secretary of War in dealing with Cuba he was able to grasp the different view-point of Latin races and the different standard of Latin institutions will find abundant field for exercise in his South American journey. His trip and his intercourse with the public men of the Latin-American republics cannot fail to widen his own horizon and to put him in sympathetic touch with these environments. His presence



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Who will attend the opening sessions of the conference.)

will enable him to remove many of the causes of distrust that now exist, and to clear away misconceptions that from time to time arise through ignorance of the aims and policy of the United States, and will thus lay the foundation for the commercial and financial expansion of which this country is at the threshold.

While the visit of the Secretary of State will thus have a beneficial effect on our Latin-American neighbors and will help to educate them concerning the United States, its educational influence will be vastly wider when exerted at home. Though a regrettable ignorance exists in Latin America concerning the United States, the ignorance in the United States concerning



Señor José Decoud.  
(Representative of Paraguay.)

Hon. Joaquín Walker-Martínez.  
(Chilean minister to the United States.)

Hon. Manuel Álvarez Calderón.  
(Peruvian minister to Chile.)

THREE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE RIO CONFERENCE.

Latin America is much more dense, and the prejudices are as deep and as discreditable. It may be said that the American people in a body will be making this journey with Secretary Root. If there were no other good to be derived, the advantage in the increase of their geographical

knowledge would be sufficient compensation. But the education will not be confined to mere geography. It will help to open the eyes of the people of the United States to commerce and trade, and will clear away many of their mistakes and misconceptions.

The visit of Secretary Root, therefore, may be hailed as the dawn of a new inter-American life. The general policy of this country the Secretary in a graceful after-dinner address has already set forth when he proposed a toast to the sisterhood of American republics with the sentiment:

May the independence, the freedom, and the rights of the least and weakest be ever respected equally with the rights of the strongest, and may we all do our share toward the building up of a sound and enlightened public opinion of the Americas which shall everywhere, upon both continents, mightily promote the reign of peace, of order, and of justice in every American republic.

This is the true American policy, and, above all, the true policy for the United States.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

In selecting delegates, President Roosevelt showed a proper regard to the qualifications necessary for representation in the conference. These qualifications include knowledge of the language and institutions of Latin America. William I. Buchanan, the chairman of the delegation, has the record of achievement in diplomatic capacity as minister to the Argentine Re-



SEÑOR SAENZ PEÑA.  
(Delegate from the Argentine Republic.)

HON. JORGE MUÑOZ.  
(Guatemalan minister to the United States and delegate.)

public and to the republic of Panama, and the advantage of membership in the Mexican conference, where his conciliatory and guiding influence was a forceful factor. There is peculiar appropriateness in the selection of Mr. Tulio Larrinaga, the Commissioner from Porto Rico in the Congress of the United States, while Mr. James S. Harlan, also, has the benefit of familiarity with Spanish-American institutions acquired during his service as attorney-general in Porto Rico. Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, has the similar advantage, and Mr. Van Leer Polk, of Tennessee, has the benefit of practical knowledge in commerce.

Among the delegates from other republics will be distinguished jurists and publicists occupying responsible positions at home and also as diplomatic representatives to foreign governments. The majority will be found included among the ambassadors and ministers to Washington, to Brazil, and to Europe, while there will be a number who are serving or have served as ministers of foreign relations in their respective countries, and others who are certain to hold those portfolios in the future.

The Argentine Republic among its original appointments designated Mr. Luis F. Drago, a particularly fitting recognition of the younger element in the diplomacy of South America. Señor Drago was the Argentine minister of foreign relations who at the time of the Venezuelan blockade issued the circular to the for-

eign offices of other Latin-American republics asking their coöperation in sustaining the Calvo doctrine.

The new republic of Cuba signalizes its entrance into the family of nations at this first pan-American conference in which it is entitled to representation by placing at the head of its delegation Mr. Rafael Montoro, its diplomatic representative in Great Britain and Germany. Minister Montoro, while less known to the people of the United States, is fully familiar to the public of Latin America from his long championship of colonial autonomy under the Spanish rule and his heroic but vain efforts to secure by peaceful agitation the independence of Cuba through the evolutionary processes.

To sum up, the Rio conference, the programme, and the personalities all may be put in the happy expression of Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador,—“The significance is in the meeting.” When the Mexican conference was in its darkest hours and the discouragements for it and for all pan-American conferences were greatest, it boldly seized on the principle of periodicity and decided that there should be future conferences, while at the same time it adopted the formal resolution which made it possible to hold another conference within so short a period as five years. In the programme of the Rio assembly appears the title “Future Conferences.” This alone would make the present conference worth holding.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO.  
(The residence portion of the city is shown in the foreground.)





THE GRADUATING CLASS, 1906, OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

(These students are from the following States and Territories: Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.)

## THE INDIAN OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

BY CHARLES M. HARVEY.

**I**N joining Indian Territory to the Territory of Oklahoma in the new State of Oklahoma Congress builded better for the Indian than it knew. As in the case of the admission of many States,—Missouri, California, Kansas, and others,—locality and party prejudices were brought out strongly in the Indian Territory-Oklahoma contest. But in this instance the interests immediately concerned are benefited. This is especially true of the Indians.

Except in one or two spots, the new State comprises the limits of Indian Territory before Oklahoma, in parcels, began to be set off from it, in 1889. Each section (Indian Territory's vast mineral resources and Oklahoma's agricultural wealth) supplements the other. Its 70,000 square miles of area give it about the average dimensions (Arkansas, 54,000 square miles; Missouri, 69,000, and Kansas, 82,000) of its neighbors. It will be a great, wealthy, and progressive State, with large possibilities of prestige and prosperity just ahead of it. Its scenic beauties, too, are as marked as are its strictly physical attractions.

Thus, in their new *rôle* as American citizens the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles start out amid favorable surround-

ings and influences. The Five Civilized Tribes comprise only about a third of the Indians of the United States, but socially they are far more important than all the rest of their race put together. They have never been in the reservation stage, through which the other Indians are passing, and in which most of them are still. For two-thirds of a century they have been governing themselves, with legislatures, executives, and courts modeled on those of the United States. They are the leaders, racially, of the red men of the American continent.

In round figures, and excluding Alaska, the United States has 284,000 Indians scattered through twenty-four of the forty-nine States and Territories. Wisconsin has 10,000, and Michigan, New York, North Carolina, and Florida, in this order, on the downward scale, have smaller numbers, making 24,000 east of the Mississippi. New York's 5,000, comprising remnants of the Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, of the once celebrated Iroquois league, or the Six Nations (the Mohawks being absent from this list), are in reservations in the central, northern, and western portion of the State, except the Shinnecocks, who are near Southampton, on Long Island. This is all that is left, in



ghborhood of their old abode, of the Kins-  
the Long House.

other 260,000 Indians are west of the  
Mississippi. Indian Territory has 92,700, in-  
cluding the Quapaw agency; Arizona 38,000,  
Dakota 19,000, New Mexico 17,000, Cali-  
fornia 15,000, Oklahoma 13,000. Montana and  
Wyoming 10,000 each, and the other States  
smaller numbers. The-  
lly, the Five Tribes  
the entire Indian Terri-  
except a tract in the  
east corner about one-  
the size of Rhode Island.  
is the Quapaw agency.  
is composed of fragments of the  
the Shawnee, Wyandot, Seneca,  
the Delaware, Ottawa, Peoria, Mid-  
and Modoc tribes, num-  
bering in the aggregate only  
a few persons.

In the latest enumeration,  
of 1905, the Five Tribes  
numbered 91,337, — 36,482  
Cherokees, 25,116 Choctaws,  
10,767 Chick-  
saw and 3,049 Seminoles.  
Only 25,000 of these 91-  
are full-bloods, and 20-  
are negroes or of mixed  
blood, being the Five  
Civilized slaves, emancipated  
in 1865, and their descend-  
ants, while 44,000 are of  
pure Indian and white lin-  
eage, many of whom would  
be pure whites in New  
York, Boston, or Chicago, and  
are whites who have  
been adopted into the tribes  
through intermarriage with  
whites.

The writers of the olden  
times and Jefferson was one  
of them—who said that race  
could prevent the An-  
glo-American from mixing his  
with the Indian, as the  
Spaniards on this  
continent did, were astray.  
The so-called Anglo-Sax-  
ons are of this mixing has  
been going on than is popu-  
larly supposed. It has always  
been going on. The *attache's*  
American, the Rocky  
Mountain, and the other great  
companies of the United

States took Indian wives from the beginning,  
just as their neighbors in Canada of the North-  
west and the Hudson's Bay companies did, and  
as those of the latter do still.

Not only do the Five Tribes of the Indian  
Territory show men and women on their rolls  
who cannot, in complexion or feature, be dis-  
tinguished from whites, but the same is seen  
among the Apaches and Na-  
vajoos of Arizona, the Onei-  
das and Tuscaroras of New  
York, the Chippewas of Min-  
nesota, the Sioux of North  
Dakota, the Klamaths of Ore-  
gon, and all the rest of the  
tribes of the United States.  
At all the Indian reservations  
of any importance the mixed  
breeds are in the majority.

In the aggregate, the In-  
dian population of the United  
States is increasing. The ab-  
sence of wars and the im-  
provement in the hygienic  
conditions on the reservations  
and in the Indian Territory  
make a growth among the red  
men inevitable. But every-  
where, from the Shinnecocks  
on Long Island to the Yumas  
down near the Gulf of Cali-  
fornia, and from the camps of  
the fragment of the Seminoles  
still left in Florida out to the  
Makahs and Osettes where Pu-  
get Sound merges itself in the  
Pacific, the full-bloods are de-  
creasing, not only proportion-  
ately, but absolutely. They  
are decreasing by the higher  
death rate among them than  
among the other elements of  
the Indian population, and by  
intermarriage with mixed  
breeds and whites. A few  
decades hence Canonchet's,  
Pontiac's, and Tecumseh's race  
will be as dead as is the buffa-  
lo, and a hybrid will have  
taken its place.

The abolition of the Indian,  
ethnologically as well as soci-  
ologically, was decreed by the  
laws under which he is being  
transformed into an American  
citizen. Supplementing and  
extending a long series of  
laws, an act of Congress of



A YOUNG OSAJE WARRIOR IN FULL CER-  
EMONIAL DRESS.

(A member of the richest community—*per  
capita*—on the globe.)

1887 (the so-called severalty act) extended citizenship to every Indian who voluntarily separated from his tribe and adopted civilized life. This act was extended to the Five Tribes in 1901, and thus covered all the red men in the United States. Through the operation of the act of 1893 creating the Dawes Commission, the Curtis law of 1898, and subsequent legislation, the Cherokees, the Creeks, and the other three civilized tribes were induced to allot their lands to their members as individuals, to abolish their tribal governments, and to diffuse themselves in the mass of American citizens. The change from communal to individual ownership was to take place on March 4, 1906, but was postponed by act of Congress just before that date, on account of the delay in conferring Statehood.

Naturally, the older Indians have been slower than their younger associates in conforming to the changed conditions. This is especially true of the fighting element of the tribes on the reservations. All are accepting the situation, however. Red Cloud and American Horse, famous Sioux war chiefs of a few decades ago, who are located at the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, have just selected allotments, and have become citizens of the United States.



HON. TAMS BIXBY.

(Chairman of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.)



HON. CHARLES CURTIS, OF KANSAS.

(Author of the most important Indian legislation of recent years.)

To prepare the Indian for citizenship, Congress passed a law in 1877 appropriating \$20,000 for the establishment of schools for his education. There has been a steady increase in the appropriation ever since, and since 1900 it has been in excess of \$3,000,000 annually, the amount for 1906 being \$3,777,000. This does not apply to Alaska, to New York, whose Indians are looked after by that State, nor, except in small amounts recently, to the Five Tribes, which have an excellent school system of their own.

In educational matters, the Indian situation in 1906 is favorable. There are 660 schools in Indian Territory, with 800 teachers and 40,000 pupils. Several of them are classed as academies, and have good high-school courses, and there are a few of collegiate rank. As far back as 1850 the Cherokees established two seminaries, a male and a female, and both are in operation near Tahlequah, the Cherokee capital. The largest and richest of the Five Tribes, the Cherokees, have always taken the lead in educational matters, as they have in some other affairs.

The national government has also a right to feel encouraged at the results of its own work in the educational field. Of the 192,000 Indians outside of those in Alaska, in the Five Tribes, and in New York, 30,000, or one out of every



THE GRADUATE INDUSTRIAL GROUP, HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

six. of the population are attending school in 1906, 26,000 of them being in the Government's own institutions, on and off the reservations, and 4,000 in schools supported by churches or by private contract. Of the non-reservation boarding-schools, the oldest and best-known is that at Carlisle, Pa., with an attendance of about 1,000, which was established in 1879, and it is the largest except the Haskell Institute, at

Lawrence, Kan., opened in 1884, at which the enrollment is over 1,100.

Of the 187,000 Indians under the direct supervision of the national government, 117,000 wear citizens' clothes wholly and 44,000 do so in part; most of these reside in ordinary dwelling-houses instead of in tepees or shacks; 65,000 can read English; 69,000 can talk enough English to make themselves readily understood; while



THE INDIAN BAND AT CARLISLE.



DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN.

(The well-known Indian writer and lecturer.)

40,000 are members of some Christian denomination. In every one of these particulars, moreover, striking advances have been made in the past dozen years.

"I never saw a blanket Indian in Indian Territory," says Tams Bixby, the recent head of the Dawes Commission to the Five Tribes, who is now the entire commission, and who has visited all parts of the Territory in the performance of his duties in the past ten years. *The Republican*,

of Tulsa, in the Creek Nation, a few weeks ago mentioned that a blanket Indian had just been seen in that town, and John Cowart, a Cherokee pressman on the *Indian Republican*, another Tulsa paper, who had passed all his life in the Cherokee and Creek nations, and who had never seen such a sight until then, "was just as enthusiastic in telling about it as a boy in the States who had never seen an Indian of any sort would have been."

Even in the Quapaw agency, in the Indian Territory's northeast corner, outside of the Five Tribes' domain, a blanket Indian is a curiosity. Of course, there are none among the 5,000 Indians on the New York reservations. Out of the 284,000 Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, there are only 26,000 blanket Indians. Within a score of years the blanket Indian will have vanished, and those who want *Metamoras* or *Spotted Tails* for stage or "Wild West" purposes will have to invent them.

Boston has seen very few aborigines in their primeval stage since the days of King Philip and Canonchet, but a blanket Indian would not be much more of an anachronism in the Boston of to-day than he would be in Ardmore, Muskogee, South McAlester, Chickasha, Tahlequah, or any other of Indian Territory's modern cities in 1906. Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation, has what it says is the finest electric-light system in the Southwest outside of St. Louis and Kansas City, and is about to build an electric car line. Most of the Indian Territory's towns of fifteen hundred inhabitants or over have electric lights. Muskogee, in the Creek Nation, is well provided with electric traction. So is South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, which also is electrically connected with some of the surrounding towns. To Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, by way of Paul's Valley, Wynnewood, and Davis, in the



A. P. McKellop (Creek). John M. Oskison (Cherokee). George W. Grayson (Creek). Joe M. La Hay (Cherokee).

FOUR SUCCESSFUL AMERICANS OF INDIAN DESCENT.



Douglas H. Johnston (Chickasaw).

Pleasant Porter (Creek).

John Brown (Seminole).

## SURVIVING CHIEFS OF THREE OF THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

same region, an electric road is being built from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. To Durant, in the Choctaw Nation, an electric road is being built from Dennison, Texas. All those towns have pianos, bicycles, automobiles, and all the other accompaniments of civilization.

White men built nearly all those cities, lighting plants, and roads, on lands leased to them by the Indians. All the towns in the Territory, however, have some Indian residents. Indians are among the Territory's bankers, merchants, planters, farmers, stock-raisers, physicians, lawyers, and editors. Newspapers have been printed in several of the nations in their own languages, but in English letters. Until recently, Tahlequah had a paper, the *Cherokee Advocate*, which was printed in the Cherokee characters, invented three quarters of a century ago by Sequoyah, a member of that tribe.

Of high standing, financially as well as socially, are the chiefs of the tribes.—William C. Rogers, of the Cherokees; Green McCurtain, of the Choctaws; Pleasant Porter, of the Creeks; John Brown, of the Seminoles, and Douglas H. Johnston, governor of the Chickasaws, "governor," instead of "chief," being the title of the Chickasaws' head.

If appealed to, Bradstreet and Dun would doubtless put their O. K. on the financial standing of these members of the Cherokee Nation :

W. W. Hastings, of Tahlequah; Robert L. Owen, of Muskogee, and John Henry Dick, of Vinita; of these Chickasaws: E. B. Johnson, of Chickasha; Albert Rennis, of Paul's Valley, and Tandy C. Walker, of Stonewall; of these Creeks: A. P. McKellop, of Muskogee, and George W. Grayson, of Eufaula; of these Choctaws: Thomas W. Hunter, of Boswell, and Solomon J. Homer, of Caddo; and of these members of the Seminole Nation: Thomas F. McGiesey and Alice B. Davis, of Wewoka. All these Indians, and dozens of others, are well known throughout the Territory. They are prominent in nearly all its activities.

The chances, moreover, for largely increased wealth to the Indians of the Territory will come with the inrush of new settlers which Statehood and improved land laws will bring. The Indians' coal and iron lands, which are among the richest in the United States, have been discussed exhaustively in the Senate in the past month or two. On data furnished him by persons on the ground, Senator La Follette, of

CHIEF GREEN MCCURTAIN  
(CHOCTAW).

Wisconsin, estimates them to be worth \$4,000,000,000. This is more than the aggregate wealth of the United States in 1840. Other authorities set a far lower valuation on them, but one that looks very imposing in figures.

The richest Indians in the United States, however, are the Osages, in the Territory of Okla-

homa's northeast corner, south of Kansas and west of the Cherokee Nation. They are not only the richest Indians, but they are the richest community, *per capita*, on the globe. The interest at 5 per cent. on the \$8,372,000 held in trust for them by the United States Government, and the revenue which they obtain from grazing lands, and their royalties on oil and gas amount to \$706 a year for each man, woman, and child of the nineteen hundred members of the tribe, which means two or three times that much per family. In addition, many individual members of the tribe have good-sized incomes from homesteads and farms. The full-bloods are in the minority in the Osages, as in nearly all the other tribes, and they are diminishing proportionately every year. As would naturally be inferred from their affluent circumstances, all the Osages wear the clothing of civilization wholly or in part, two-thirds of them can read, almost all speak English, and all live in civilized habitations.

Their advances in intelligence and worldly comforts give the Indians as much interest in peace and order as the whites have. No Indian war has taken place since the Sioux outbreak in South Dakota in the closing weeks of 1890,



THE APACHE CHIEF GERONIMO AND HIS EIGHTH WIFE.



CHIEF RED CLOUD (SIOUX).

RED CLOUD'S WIFE.

(Red Cloud has selected his allotment at the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, and has become a citizen of the United States.)

which had the killing of Sitting Bull and the virtual extermination of Big Foot's band of hostiles at Wounded Knee Creek among its incidents. The recent disturbance in Indian Territory in which a United States civil officer was killed was sporadic and isolated, in which a few full-bloods voiced their hostility to the abolition of tribal government and the change from communal to individual ownership of property, both of which had been assented to by a large majority of the Five Nations. The disturbers not only came in conflict with the national officers, but were opposed by the tribal authorities.

All the Indians who are being transformed into citizens are workers. In addition to the common-school studies which they pursue at Carlisle, Haskell, Chiloco, and the other institutions the boys are taught carpentry, harness-making, farming, printing, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and other useful industries, while the girls are drilled in household work, cooking, laundering, sewing, nursing, dairying, and other activities of their sex. In these industries many of the graduates have high skill and earn a good living from them out in the world.

In 1903, at all the reservations at which rations had been issued, President Roosevelt directed that none should be given thereafter to able-bodied male Indians above boyhood years and below old age, but that construction work around the reservations should be given to them, and that out of the wages paid to them they should get food and clothing. This policy has greatly increased the number of workers among the Indians, and has given them an independence and a self-reliance impossible under the pauperization and emasculation of the old free ration and clothing system.



many parts of the West, Indians are employed as farmers, stock-raisers, carpenters, masons, and in other industrial pursuits. One of the government irrigation works numbers of them are engaged. At the edge agency, in South Dakota, eight hundred Sioux recently advertised in the papers of surrounding towns that they would do any manual work they could get. Many of the Sioux participate in the Mesquiquite dances outbreaks of the last of the wars.

Recently, it is said that the athletic competition between the Indian and the white schools and colleges are breaking down such racial distinctions as have existed, and are producing an elevating influence on the red man. Carlisle's football team beat a number of many colleges in the West, including the University of California at Berkeley, while many of the Indian schools

excel in many civilized sports. Those at Fort Shaw (Mont.) school, representing many tribes, and most of them full-bloods, have impressed their white sisters of so many West-ern colleges and universities that there is no glory for them in conquests of that sort.

In many callings and in many States persons of Indian blood are prominent. Zitkala-Sa, a full-blooded Sioux, is the author of "Old Indian Days" and of many magazine articles. Her "Dances" were illustrated by Angel De Cora, a full-blooded Winnebago, a graduate of Carlisle and a pupil of Howard Pyle. Brant-Sera, a full-blooded Mohawk, is winning fame as an actor in England.

Another Mohawk, Pauline Johnson, is also of some celebrity. Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a graduate of Dartmouth and of the Boston University School of Medicine, husband of

Goodale, has held several positions of importance under the Government, is the author of four or five books on Indian subjects, and is now, under a commission from President Roosevelt, revising the Sioux family names.



A PAWNEE CHIEF.  
(Pawnee agency, Oklahoma.)

In the Bureau of Ethnology is a Tuscarora Indian, J. N. B. Hewitt, who is an authority on Indian linguistics, mythology, and sociology. Of part Cherokee blood is John M. Oskison, an editorial writer on the *New York Evening Post*, and well known as a magazine writer. Though his name does not associate itself with the humanities, Lone Wolf, one of the Kiowa chiefs, is a scholar and preacher, reads his Greek Testament every day, and is capable of filling a chair acceptably as a teacher of the language of Pericles. There is Pottawatomie blood in Charles Curtis, member of Congress from the Topeka district, the author of the Curtis acts and other legislation dealing with the Five Tribes and the rest of the Indians.

When Paul Knapp, the Pottawatomie, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, enters West Point, in June, 1907, there will be no prejudice for him to overcome, like that which some of the negro cadets encountered. On the rolls of the Military Academy he will find the name of David Moniac, a Creek, who graduated in 1822, and who, as major in a regiment of Creek mounted volunteers, was killed in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, in Florida, in 1836, in the Seminole War. And this was not the only Indian among West



CURLEY, CHIEF OF GENERAL CUSTER'S CROW SCOUTS.

(The only survivor of Custer's command, which was massacred on the banks of the Little Big Horn, June, 1876.)





CHIEF QUANAH PARKER (COMANCHE).

Point's graduates. There are Indian non-commissioned officers and privates in the army today. Indian scouts are stationed at Forts Apache and Huachuca, Arizona; Clark and Ringgold, Texas; Sill, Oklahoma; and Wingate, New Mexico.

The average intelligent Indian has a liking for military life. The uniform and the music impress him. The eight troops of cavalry of the Carlisle school, accompanied by Geronimo, American Horse, Hollow Horn Bear, Buckskin Charley, Quannah Parker, Little Plume, and other noted chiefs, attracted a good deal of attention in the parade at the inauguration of President Roosevelt, in 1905.

How will the Indians divide in politics? This consideration did much to determine the attitude of Republicans and Democrats in Congress as between one State and two for Indian Territory and Oklahoma, although neither side acknowledged it. In the present exigency this question applies to the Five Tribes only. Outside of Indian Territory the red men accept their allotments and get their citizenship piecemeal, and not by tribes or agencies. They have had no experience in political work.

But in Indian Territory all this is different. The Five Tribes had been governing themselves for two-thirds of a century. *Per capita*, there are as many and as skilled politicians among them as are found anywhere in the country. Delegations from them have been lobbying in Washington on land-allotment, separate Statehood, and other questions for years.

As between the parties, the Indian's attitude is uncertain. Indian Territory never having had any regularly organized Territorial govern-

ment, its people, white and red, never had a chance to vote in mass on anything. Probably a majority of the Indians will vote the Democratic ticket. Most of the mixed breeds and intermarried whites are Democrats. A large majority of the full-blood Cherokees will take the Republican side. The same is true of the freedmen, or the survivors of the negro slaves of the old days and their descendants. In Indian Territory, as elsewhere, the color line is drawn. The average mixed-breed Indian has as much racial antipathy to the negro as has the average white man of the South. The negroes of Indian Territory are not allowed to mix with Indians or whites in the schools.

Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, the most prominent man in the Five Tribes, whom Presi-



SHARP NOSE (ARAPAHOE).

(The best-versed Indian in sign language in the West.)

dent Roosevelt declared to be intellectually the greatest Indian now living, is a Democrat. So are Green McCurtain, the Choctaw chief, and Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaws. Chiefs W. C. Rogers, of the Cherokees, and John Brown, of the Seminoles, are likewise classed as Democrats, although their political leanings are uncertain. But both Porter and McCurtain are supporters of Roosevelt. All these are men of



A KIOWA GIRL.

(Wearing the elk-tooth dress which is worn by all the chiefs' brides on their wedding-days. The teeth on this dress are worth two thousand dollars.)

education and of a high order of natural ability. On a full vote among the electors of the ninety-one thousand members of the Five Tribes the Democrats will probably have a majority of several thousand. Among the whites of the Terri-

tory, who outnumber the Indians, actual and theoretical, five to one, the Democrats are undoubtedly in the preponderance. In the Oklahoma end of the State the Republicans lead, but not to such an extent as to overcome the Democratic margin in Indian Territory.

Some of the offices in the new State will be given to the Indians, though probably none of the higher ones. The name of Pleasant Porter is prominently coupled with one of the Senatorships. So is that of Quanah Parker, the old Comanche chief, of Lawton, in the Oklahoma end of the State. But the two Senators and the governor will undoubtedly be white men. For some of the minor offices on the State ticket, however, both Republicans and Democrats, as a matter of policy, are likely to nominate red men. For one or two representatives in the popular branch of Congress Indians may be put up by each side. Dozens of Indians capable of filling any of these offices are in the Territory. Among them, aside from the chiefs of the different tribes, are Will Hastings, Joe La Hay, T. M. Buffington, and ex-Chief Mayes, of the Cherokees; Moty Tiger, Will Porter, and Alexander Posey, of the Creeks; Will Durant and Dr. Hailey, of the Choctaws; C. L. Long, of the Seminoles, and ex-Governor Guy and Richard McLish, of the Chickasaws.

If Porter, Rogers, McCurtain, or Johnston should be assigned to Washington, he would need no introduction to President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Hitchcock, or any other high official there.

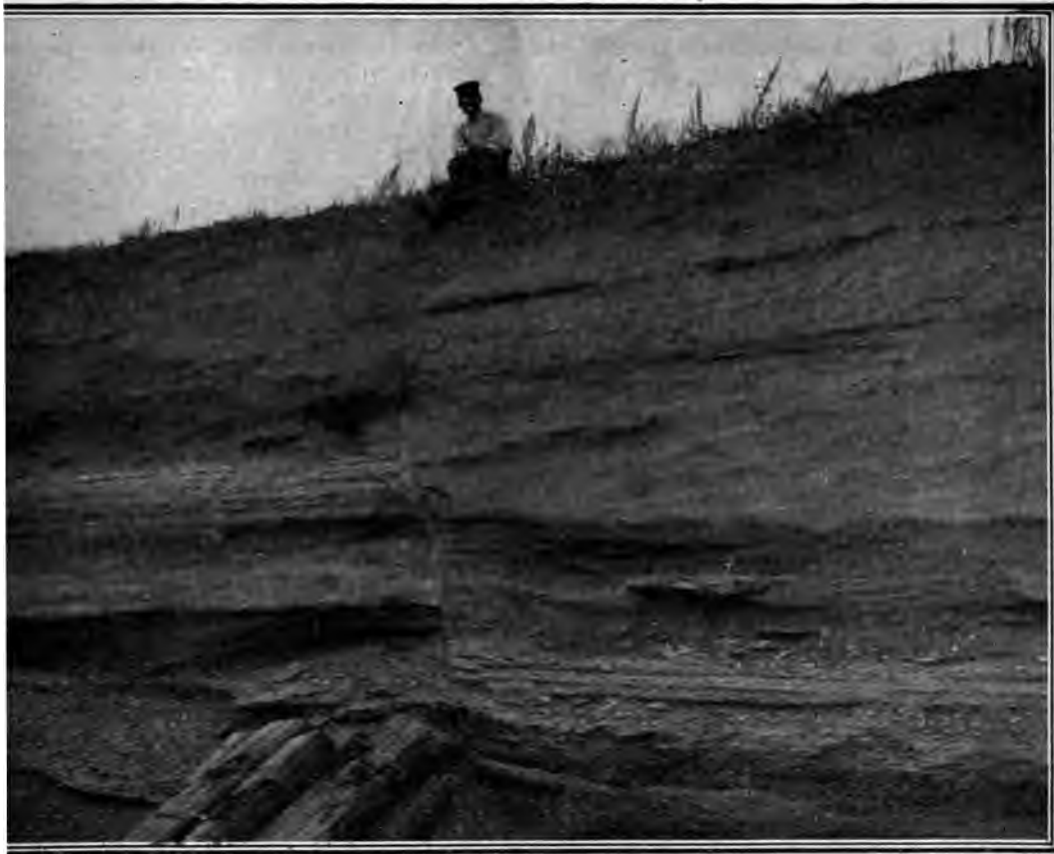


A GROUP OF INDIAN STUDENTS AT HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.



MOUNT VESUVIUS IN FULL ERUPTION.

(This photograph, by Alfieri & Lacroix, of Milan, is believed to be the first ever taken of a volcano in full activity.)



LOW EARTH MOVEMENTS ARE INDICATED—A "FAULT" IN TERTIARY SANDSTONE IN NORTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.  
(The drop was three feet on the left-hand side.)

## OUR UNSTABLE "TERRA FIRMA."

BY N. H. DARTON.

(Geologist, United States Geological Survey.)

**E** speak confidently of *terra firma* and congratulate ourselves when we lay foot on "solid mother earth," but the disaster in Francisco has doubtless shaken the faith in the stability of the terrestrial globe. In reality, the belief in *terra firma* is a delusion. The earth's crust is not rigid, but flexible and tingling with tremors, mostly so delicate, however, that only the most sensitive instruments detect them. There are larger movements, which are so slow in progress that the changes they make during a generation are hardly perceptible. These, however, are the ones which are the most widespread, and earthquakes, which are more conspicuous in action, are due to sudden movements generally having a local effect.

The earth has been cooling ever since the time of its original solidification, and in the resulting contraction the crust has been extensively bent and broken. Whenever the breaks have been sudden, earthquakes have resulted. At intervals there have been periods of cessation in these contractional movements, varying in time and duration from place to place, but usually attended by gradually increasing stress.

This apparent equilibrium, known as isostasy, may be disturbed by various agencies, one of the most important of which is the change of load on the earth's surface. For instance, where rivers are removing vast quantities of sediments from mountain regions and depositing them off the coast there is a great release of the load on the one hand and an increase of weight on the

perpetual spring blows around the old man's grave." The volumes are illustrated with several photogravures and half-tones.

"Lincoln, Master of Men" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a character study by Alonzo Rothschild, who has made diligent use of all the biographical materials at hand, for the sole purpose of presenting the martyr-President in this single aspect of individual power over his fellows in all the relations in which his lot was cast, from the early backwoods days to the final scenes of his life in the White House.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett's "Five Famous French Women" (Cassell) is an illustrated study of Joan of Arc; Louise of Savoy; Margaret of Angoulême; Jeanne d'Albert, Queen of Navarre; and Rénée of France, Duchess of Ferrara.



ALONZO ROTHSCCHILD.

#### LITERARY CRITICISM.

This is a day of studies of literature rather (at least, so the pessimist would say) than of the production of literature. At any rate, there is an increasing number of volumes coming from the press in which the great literary masterpieces of all tongues and ages are analyzed and dissected. Dr. Theodore W. Hunt's "Literature: Its Principles and Problems" (Funk & Wagnalls), is a very careful, analytical study of the foundations, problems, spirit, types, and tendencies of literature. Dr. Hunt has used his position as professor of English at Princeton to write a number of books on English literature, and this present one is largely the "precipitate" of his studies. His aim, he declares, is to interpret literature so that it may take its place among the disciplinary studies in our schools and colleges. As may be readily inferred, Dr. Hunt leans more toward the interpretation of literature as a science than as an art.

Mr. James B. Smiley's "Manual of American Literature" (American Book Company) is more of a literary primer than Dr. Hunt's work. The treatment is biographical rather than critical, and there are suggestions for reading, with bibliographical notes and other helpful supplementary matter.

Mr. Leon H. Vincent's "American Literary Masters" (Houghton, Mifflin) is a series of monographs on nineteen American authors, covering the period from 1800 to 1860,—Irving's "Knickerbocker" to Ike Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor." Mr. Vincent's experience as a lecturer on literary subjects has given him an insight into popular needs, and his style is easy and graceful.

Two volumes on German literature consider it from different standpoints. George Brandes, in his series of six volumes on "Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature," considers, in Volume VI, "Young Germany." This series, translated from the Danish, is issued in this country by the Macmillan Company. Dr. Brandes treats the subject in its larger aspects, literature, in his conception, being an interpretation of national life. He therefore considers the political back-

ground against which the young German writers of the past and present century have written. Dr. Otto Heller's "Studies in Modern Literature" (Ginn), on the other hand, is an attempt to aid in making the German and American peoples better acquainted each with the literature of the other. His aim has been, he says, not to construct a general guide-book, but to show, "in a series of unconstrained monographs, the chief aspects of modern German literature." His subjects are three: Sudermann, Hauptmann, and the German women writers of the nineteenth century.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have issued, in an attractive volume, the "Famous Introductions to Shakespeare's Plays," by the notable editors of the eighteenth century, edited, with introduction and various notes, by Dr. Beverley Warner, author of "English History in Shakespeare's Plays" and other works of Shakespeareana. A portrait of Nicholas Rowe, the first Shakespeare editor, is used as a frontispiece.

Two literary biographies of men living at about the same time,—one in England and one in this country,—add variety to the number of literary studies aforesaid. Mr. Albert Henry Smyth's "Writings of Benjamin Franklin" has reached its sixth volume (Macmillan). The latest volume includes the period from 1773 to 1776. It is illustrated in photogravure. The other work is Mr. Andrew Lang's "Sir Walter Scott," in the series of "Literary Lives" (Scribners). Mr. Lang freely admits that he has done little more than attempt to compress the essence of Lockhart's great "Life of Scott" into small space, with a few additions from other sources.

Two volumes of "Mark Twain's Library of Humor" have been issued by the Harpers. These consist of selections from American humor written during the past quarter of a century, and the two volumes already issued are under the titles "Men and Things" and "Women and Things." They are illustrated.

#### ESSAYS IN SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

One of the timely books of the spring is a volume entitled "The Heart of the Railroad Problem," by Prof. Frank Parsons (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). This is a study of railroad discriminations as they are practised in the United States. The author has closely followed the revelations recently made before the Inter-



PROF. FRANK PARSONS.

state Commerce Commission, the committees of Congress, and investigating committees in several of the States, and has incorporated in his book the salient points in this great mass of testimony. Professor Parsons has not confined his investigations to the United States, however, but has traveled much in European countries, and his book contains not a few suggestive hints from foreign experience as to proposed remedies for American evils. So carefully is his book edited up to the news of the day that it refers to the recent coal-carrying decision of the United States Supreme Court,



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has considered all the ancestors of the present King of England, on both sides, for four generations, their descendants, their wives and ancestors in every direction, and graded these, according to the opinions of historians and biographers, into ten grades of intelligence and morality. He thus treats 832 persons, connected with all the royal houses of Europe, considering altogether, directly and indirectly, more than 3,000 persons. His general verdict on the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is that "it is the cleanest and best pedigree to be found in all royalty, and its influence on European history has come to be very great, since its very merits have entitled it to several thrones." The volume is illustrated with many portraits.

#### DISCUSSIONS OF RELIGION.

Dr. Otto Pfeiderer's "Christian Origins," a series of public lectures delivered at the University of Berlin, has been translated by Dr. Daniel Huebsch and published in book form by B. W. Huebsch (New York). Dr. Pfeiderer is one of the most eminent Protestant theologians and philosophers, a publicist and editor of wide fame. In these lectures he has endeavored to point out to Christian believers how to distinguish between the ephemeral and the permanent truth in early Christianity.

A trenchant study of the modern conception of Christ ("The Twentieth Century Christ") comes from the press of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, ascribed to Paul Karishka, which the publishers admit is a pseudonym. The keynote, the author claims, is "religious justice, based on fair minded research."

#### OTHER NEW BOOKS.

A book of excellent counsel to mothers is Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's little volume entitled "Radiant Motherhood" (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill). No mother indoctrinated with the ideals set forth by Mrs. Sangster can go far astray in the rearing of a family. There are chapters on "The Maternal Attitude," "The Child and Religious Training," "Outdoor Life and Pets," "A Mother's Conversation," "When the Children Marry," and twenty other specific topics in which every mother of children is interested. The tone of the book is aggressively optimistic.

A scholarly and detailed presentation of German universities and university study, written three years ago by Professor (Philosophy, University of Berlin) Friedrich Paulsen, has been translated (Scribners) by Professor Frank Thilly, of Princeton, and Mr. William W. Elwang. Professor Paulsen aims to give a systematic account of the nature, functions, organization, and historical achievement of the German university. He defends the German system against the counterclaims of the

English and French systems, and elaborates his thesis with the thoroughness and detail characteristic of a German professor. The translated edition, including bibliography and index, fills 450 pages.

A charmingly written volume descriptive of some sports and adventures "in many seas with spear and rod," is Mr. Charles Frederick Holder's "The Log of a Sea Angler" (Houghton, Mifflin). Mr. Holder is perhaps the best-known living American writer on fishing.



CHARLES F. HOLDER.

Not only is he a master of his craft and of his art, but he can spin a good yarn. He vouches for the literal and artistic truth of these "fish stories," and hopes that they will be "suggestive of fair play to the sea fishers, . . . and in one sense a plea to the inexperienced angler never to kill a fish that he cannot use."

A third edition, revised and enlarged, of "The Young Folks'

Cyclopedia of Common Things," by John Denison Champlin, has just been issued by Henry Holt. Dr. Champlin's cyclopedias for young folks have achieved such a signal success and are so well known that further comment on this edition is unnecessary. It ought to be said, however, that this has been entirely recast and brought down to date. It is satisfactorily illustrated.

"Black's Medical Dictionary" (London: Adam and Charles Black; New York: Macmillan) has just been reissued in enlarged and revised form, under the editorship of Dr. John D. Comrie. There are over three hundred and fifty illustrations in the text.

Another of the excellent compilations by Esther Singleton is "Holland as Seen and Described by Great Writers" (Dodd, Mead). The volume is illustrated in half-tone.

It is almost half a century since Cyrus W. Field undertook the formation of the first Atlantic cable company. The record of the early experiments, repeated failures, and final triumph of that enterprise is already a half-forgotten tale. It is well that the present generation should be reminded of the difficult pioneer work that was done by Field in America and by Charles Tilson Bright in England. The whole story is told in the smallest possible compass in a little volume by Charles Bright (Appleton), which we commend as an authoritative account of the whole dramatic episode.

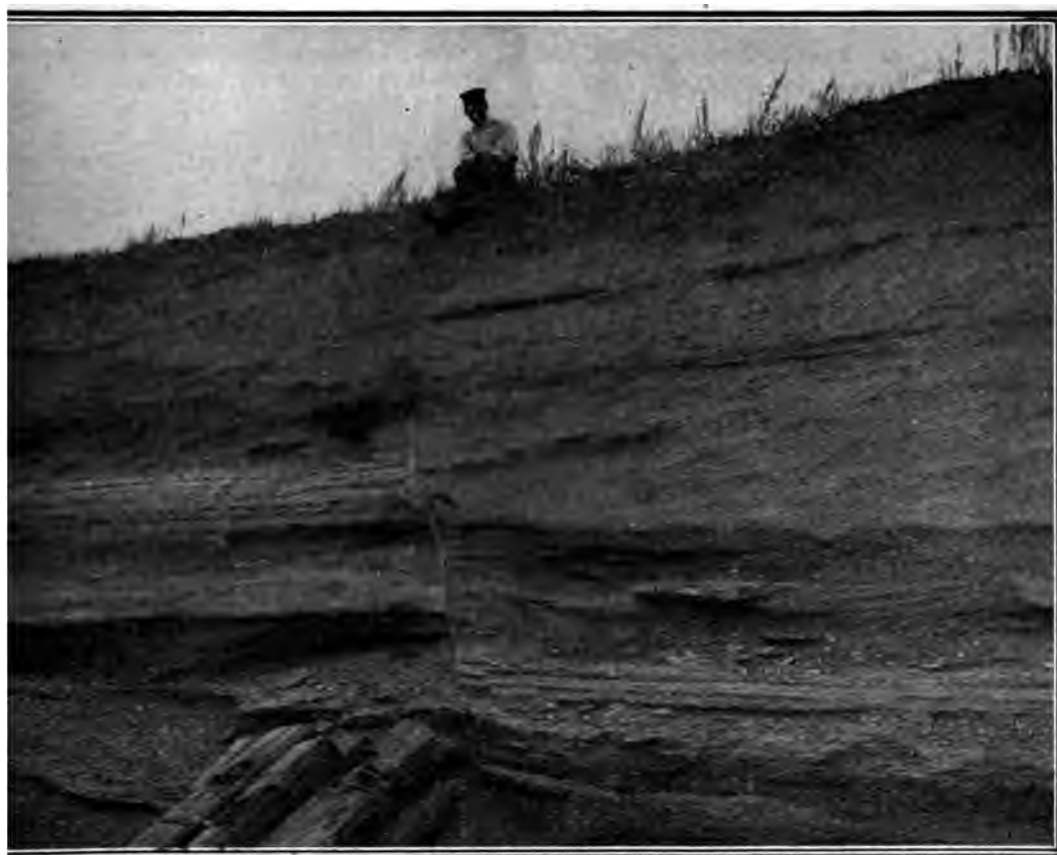
"How to Prepare for Europe" (Dodd, Mead) is a useful little manual intended as a "guide-book beforehand" in an historical, literary, and artistic way, prepared with maps, illustrations, and chronological tables, by H. A. Guerber. It is meant as an aid for preliminary studies and traveling arrangements even before the ticket is bought.

In Heath's "Modern Language Series" there has just been issued the "Méthode Hénin," a study in French for beginners in private or public schools, prepared by Dr. B. L. Hénin, of the University of Paris.



MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.





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WE speak confidently of *terra firma* and congratulate ourselves when we lay foot on "solid mother earth," but the disaster in Francisco has doubtless shaken the faith any in the stability of the terrestrial globe. Really, the belief in *terra firma* is a delusion. The earth's crust is not rigid, but flexible and vibrating with tremors, mostly so delicate, however, that only the most sensitive instruments detect them. There are larger movements, which are so slow in progress that the changes they make during a generation are hardly perceptible. These, however, are the ones which are the most widespread, and earthquakes, which are more conspicuous in action, are due to sudden movements generally having a local effect.

The earth has been cooling ever since the time of its original solidification, and in the resulting contraction the crust has been extensively bent and broken. Whenever the breaks have been sudden, earthquakes have resulted. At intervals there have been periods of cessation in these contractional movements, varying in time and duration from place to place, but usually attended by gradually increasing stress.

This apparent equilibrium, known as isostasy, may be disturbed by various agencies, one of the most important of which is the change of load on the earth's surface. For instance, where rivers are removing vast quantities of sediments from mountain regions and depositing them off the coast there is a great release of the load on the one hand and an increase of weight on the



DR. CHARLES A. EASTMAN.  
(The well-known Indian writer and lecturer.)

40,000 are members of some Christian denomination. In every one of these particulars, moreover, striking advances have been made in the past dozen years.

"I never saw a blanket Indian in Indian Territory," says Tams Bixby, the recent head of the Dawes Commission to the Five Tribes, who is now the entire commission, and who has visited all parts of the Territory in the performance of his duties in the past ten years. *The Republican*,

of Tulsa, in the Creek Nation, a few weeks ago mentioned that a blanket Indian had just been seen in that town, and John Cowart, a Cherokee pressman on the *Indian Republican*, another Tulsa paper, who had passed all his life in the Cherokee and Creek nations, and who had never seen such a sight until then, "was just as enthusiastic in telling about it as a boy in the States who had never seen an Indian of any sort would have been."

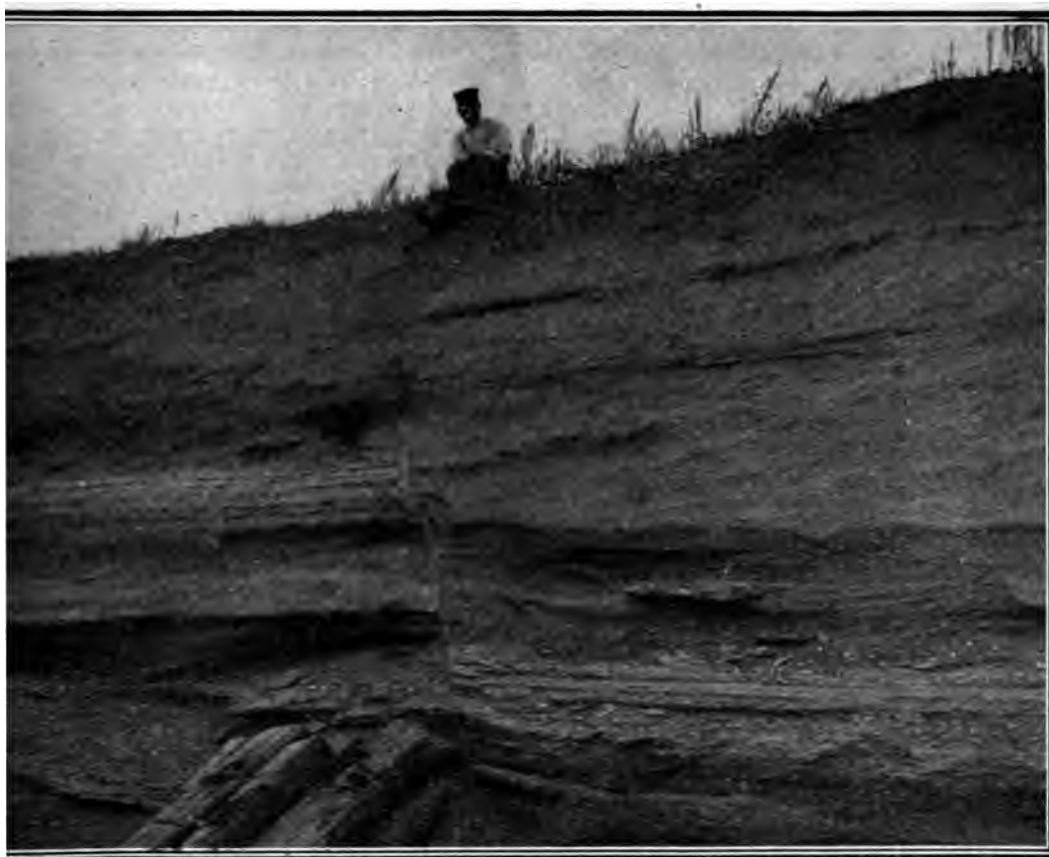
Even in the Quapaw agency, in the Indian Territory's northeast corner, outside of the Five Tribes' domain, a blanket Indian is a curiosity. Of course, there are none among the 5,000 Indians on the New York reservations. Out of the 284,000 Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, there are only 26,000 blanket Indians. Within a score of years the blanket Indian will have vanished, and those who want Metamoras or Spotted Tails for stage or "Wild West" purposes will have to invent them.

Boston has seen very few aborigines in their primeval stage since the days of King Philip and Canonchet, but a blanket Indian would not be much more of an anachronism in the Boston of to-day than he would be in Ardmore, Muskogee, South McAlester, Chickasha, Tahlequah, or any other of Indian Territory's modern cities in 1906. Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation, has what it says is the finest electric-light system in the Southwest outside of St. Louis and Kansas City, and is about to build an electric car line. Most of the Indian Territory's towns of fifteen hundred inhabitants or over have electric lights. Muskogee, in the Creek Nation, is well provided with electric traction. So is South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, which also is electrically connected with some of the surrounding towns. To Sulphur, in the Chickasaw Nation, by way of Paul's Valley, Wynnewood, and Davis, in the



A. P. McKellop (Creek). John M. Oskison (Cherokee). George W. Grayson (Creek). Joe M. La Hay (Cherokee).

FOUR SUCCESSFUL AMERICANS OF INDIAN DESCENT.



HOW EARTH MOVEMENTS ARE INDICATED—A "FAULT" IN TERTIARY SANDSTONE IN NORTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.  
(The drop was three feet on the left-hand side.)

## OUR UNSTABLE "TERRA FIRMA."

BY N. H. DARTON.

(Geologist, United States Geological Survey.)

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This apparent equilibrium, known as isostasy, may be disturbed by various agencies, one of the most important of which is the change of load on the earth's surface. For instance, where rivers are removing vast quantities of sediments from mountain regions and depositing them off the coast there is a great release of the load on the one hand and an increase of weight on the

other, which causes an equalizing tilting of the areas involved. Such, for example, we have in the Atlantic coastal plain, which in Cretaceous and later times has received two thousand feet or more of sediments. This has caused a subsidence as great as the amount of the material deposited, and this subsidence is still in progress, at the rate of a foot or more a century. In general, the downward movement is so gradual that there is no great disturbance; but the Charleston earthquake was probably the result of a slight but sudden break or local drop, and in geologic time there may have been many violent earthquakes at various stages in this subsidence.

Similar shifting of load upon the earth's surface occurs in many regions where erosion is in rapid progress, notably in the Sierra Nevada region on the Pacific coast, where the slopes are exceedingly steep and the streams carry heavy loads of sediment to the ocean. Probably this has been an important factor in the recent earthquake in California.

Doubtless to this readjustment of the earth's load in the past are due, in part, many of the breaks that occur in rocks of all geologic ages, although contraction has been the principal cause of the larger crustal disturbances. These breaks are termed "faults," and their widespread occurrence indicates the wide distribution of earth-movements. To what extent these were accompanied by earthquakes cannot, of course, be known, but it is reasonable to suppose that many of them were in part, at least, so sudden as to have occasioned severe shocks. In nearly every section of the country can be seen such displacements, which may have produced shocks far greater than that recently experienced in California. One is shown in the illustration on page 707.

Most fractures of the earth's crust which have caused earthquakes appear at the surface as more or less nearly vertical breaks with a drop of several inches or feet on one side. The earthquake in Owens Valley, California, in 1872, exhibited several breaks in which the land on one side sank twenty feet, leaving a vertical cliff that height on the other side of the fracture. In some of the older faults in the Appalachians and elsewhere portions of the earth's crust have been lifted and overthrust for a distance of several miles, but, while such occurrences doubtless caused great earthquakes, probably much of their movement was very gradual.

The great shattering effect of an earthquake is not due to the drop, but to the resistance along the plane of the fault or break, which develops a series of strong, rapid vibrations. In the case of the Charleston earthquake, these vibrations were found to have a speed of sixteen

thousand feet a second. While the amount of up-and-down motion in these vibrations is small, yet they are so intense that they are transmitted to great distances, though usually losing much of their severity in a few miles. The vibrations from the Charleston earthquake were strongly felt from Maine to Florida, and as far west as Iowa, and, as in the case of all great seismic disturbances, were perceptible all around the world.

Although the earthquake shocks are transmitted to a great distance along the surface of the earth's crust, they are not deep-seated, and ten or fifteen miles is believed to be the maximum average depth. This is owing to rigidity due to the rapid increase of pressure underground. The disruptive effects are not entirely superficial, as often the courses of underground waters are changed, as well as those of surface streams. The starting-point of the seismic vibration was determined with care in the case of the Charleston earthquake and found to be twelve miles deep. This calculation was made by studying the mechanical effects of the disturbance on a great variety of thrown, shattered, and twisted objects. By this means the line of movement in each case was retraced, and these, subject to certain modifications, converge to a point or plane regarded as the source.

There undoubtedly is some connection between earthquakes and volcanic disturbances, for when there are great explosions with large extrusions of lava and other matter there is often great disturbance in the vicinity, and very severe earthquakes result. In fact, the most frequent earthquakes to-day are in volcanic regions. As to the relation between volcanic disturbances in one part of the world and earthquakes in another, the evidence is somewhat conflicting. Yet it is a notable fact that the earthquake in the Mississippi Valley, in 1811-12, ceased when the volcano of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, broke out, and there is perhaps a suggestive coincidence between the eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquake in San Francisco.

The tidal disturbances that frequently accompany earthquakes may be due to distinct seismic outbreaks on the floor of the ocean, but often are simply the reaction against vibrations received from the shore. This rebounding energy frequently brings to the shore a tidal wave half a hundred feet high, which washes over the coast and adds to the damage of the shock. Such a catastrophe was popularly feared in connection with San Francisco, but with little reason, as the Golden Gate and the heights of Golden Gate Park would have diminished or repelled a large-sized tidal wave.

## WHAT HAPPENED TO STANFORD UNIVERSITY.



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

**P**ALO ALTO, the seat of Stanford University, about thirty miles south of San Francisco, is only five miles from the famous Portolá

“fault.” It is to frictions along the line of this old fault that President Jordan, of Stanford, ascribes the earthquake shock of April 18, from which Palo Alto and the university suffered far more seriously than did the great city on the bay to the northward. Several of the university buildings were completely wrecked. The library building, in course of construction, lost its stone and brick walls from the swaying of the great dome and its steel supports, which remained themselves unharmed. The memorial arch, which was of brick reinforced with steel and faced with stone, was split almost to the base. The spire of the memorial church fell, together with the front of the building, carrying the great Mosaic, “The Sermon on the Mount.” The new gymnasium, of brick faced with stone, was practically ruined, as were parts of the art museum, which were made of brick faced with cement. The buildings in both inner and outer quadrangles were only slightly injured. All told, the loss to the university is estimated by President Jordan at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The working buildings will be promptly restored to a condition of usefulness. After that the rebuilding of the other structures will proceed more slowly.



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY AS IT SURVIVED THE SHOCK.

# SAN FRANCISCO'S DISASTER,—A CHRONICLE.

BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT.

[So much has been written in the newspapers about the San Francisco disaster that many readers have become confused and do not know in any accurate or precise way what really happened. Mr. Moffett, at our request, has undertaken to give a clear narration of the disastrous earthquake that visited California on April 18, and of the far more disastrous fire that followed the earthquake at San Francisco.—THE EDITOR.]

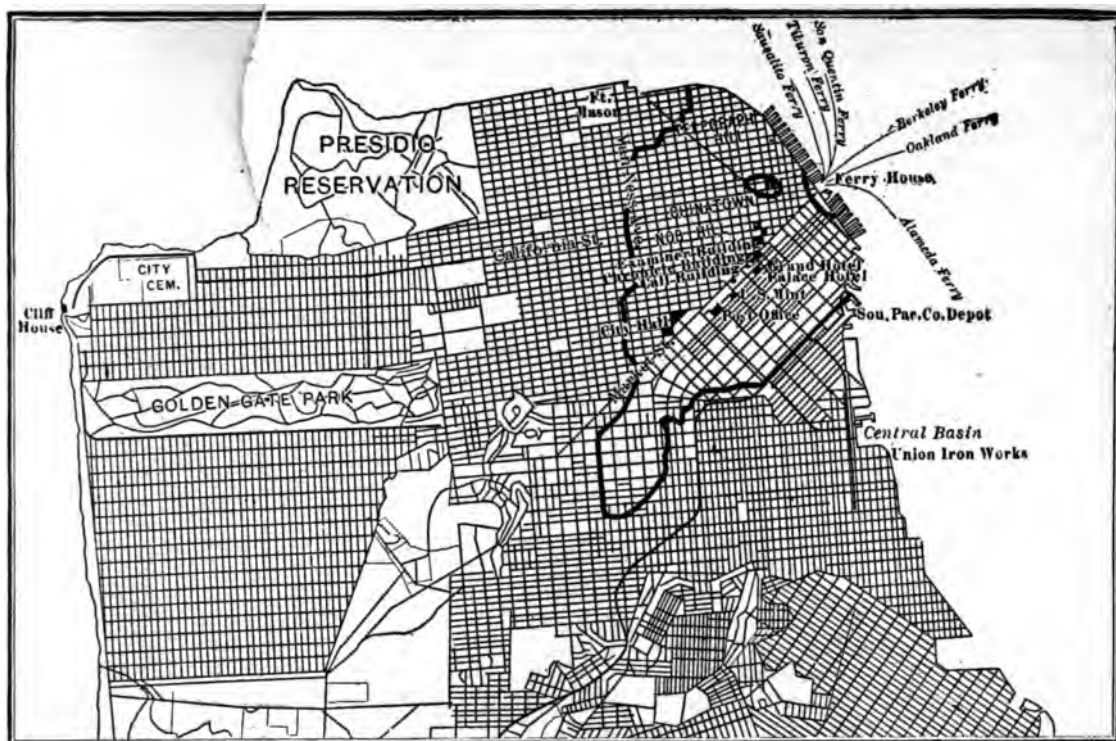
**A**T from thirteen to sixteen minutes past 5 in the morning of April 18 the central coast region of California was visited by a destructive earthquake, felt in its severity from the neighborhood of Eureka in the north to that of Salinas in the south, a distance of about four hundred miles, and perceptible to scientific instruments all over the world. The effects of the shock alone would have been enough to constitute a memorable disaster, but they were entirely overshadowed by the fire that followed in San Francisco and displaced that of Chicago from its rank as the greatest of modern conflagrations.

The earthquake in San Francisco brought down a number of flimsy wooden dwellings occupied by workmen in the poor quarter south of Market Street, wrecked old brick business buildings, shook the great, graft-built City Hall into ruins, rattled down chimneys in all parts of the city, and drove practically the entire population upon the streets and squares. In this first onset of the disaster some hundreds of persons were buried in the wreckage. Had the trouble stopped here the damage might have reached ten million dollars, but the progress of San Francisco would hardly have been checked. But the earthquake broke gas-pipes and short-circuited electric wires all through the lower part of the city. Immediately fires burst out in various directions. At first this caused little alarm. San Francisco had one of the most efficient fire departments in the world,—one that thought nothing of confining a blaze to the building in which it started in the very middle of a wooden block. The firemen were on hand at once, but when they attached their hose to the hydrants no water came. The water-mains, many of them old and imperfectly laid, had burst, and the fighters were without ammunition in the face of the enemy. To make its disadvantages complete, the fire brigade was without a head, for its chief had been mortally wounded in bed by a falling cupola in the first moment of the earthquake and died four days later without even having learned that there had been a fire.

Meanwhile, General Funston, in command of

the federal troops at the Presidio, had felt the shocks and seen the scattered bursts of smoke, and he knew that his forces would be needed. The telephone lines were broken, but he ordered out his men and sent them into the city on his own responsibility to help in fighting the fire and keeping order.

In the absence of water, the only weapon left was dynamite. The soldiers and firemen blew up building after building, but the flames seized upon the wreckage or leaped over and passed on. The scattered fires combined into a conflagration. At first the destruction had been confined principally to the low-lying region south of Market Street, but it soon spread north through the business section, out to the Mission, and into the Hayes Valley district, filled with dwellings of moderate cost. It enveloped the shopping, hotel, and amusement centers, compelling the evacuation of the Palace and St. Francis hotels and the newspaper offices, all of which were soon swept clean of everything combustible. The fire raged all that day and night and the next day, wiping out Chinatown,—the greatest Chinese settlement in America,—licking up the palaces of Nob Hill, destroying banks, mercantile establishments, theaters, schools, and churches, and making a desert of practically everything known to the world as San Francisco. There was still standing a residence section in the Western Addition, but its destruction seemed to be only a matter of a few hours. To save it, it was resolved to make a last stand at Van Ness Avenue, the widest street in the city. Here all the remaining resources were collected,—all the explosives, and even a battery of guns. It was found possible at this point to secure two streams of water. Between the avenue and the fire a line of mansions three-quarters of a mile long was raked with artillery and blown up with dynamite and barrels of powder. This served as a glacis in front of the street which was to be the final line of defense. The fight here was desperate. The fire flanked the line at both ends, leaping the cleared space on the north and burning the five blocks bordering the western side of Van Ness Avenue, from Sutter to Clay, and coming



From the *Independent*.

MAP OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(The portion within the heavy black line, with small and unimportant exceptions, was destroyed by the fire. Practically all of the plotted sections outside of this line are thinly populated or unbuilt.)

from the Mission and up Market at the other end as far as Octavia. But the center held for the seven blocks from Golden Gate Avenue to Sutter, and with the help of an opportune change of wind the tongues of flame at the ends were turned back. By the night of the 19th the fire was under control. It dealt one last blow, however, by turning with the change of wind and wiping out most of the poor homes on the slopes of Telegraph Hill, which it had missed on its first advance. The whole region destroyed extended about three miles in extreme length and two miles in extreme width, covering an area of four square miles. It included all the business and almost all the thickly settled residential portions of the city. Practically everything that was left was a region of large manufactories and sugar refineries in the south and a fringe of dwellings on the north and west.

In the very heart of the burned district the Mint stood unscathed, with its vast accumulations of treasure. Fifty-one employees and ten soldiers had stayed in it, fought the hurricane of flame that beat upon them for seven hours, and won, by grace of thick walls, an independent water-supply from an artesian well, and their own indomitable wills. The Government was unusually fortunate, for the Appraisers'

Building, solid as a sarcophagus, was also saved, and the fine new post-office was not hopelessly damaged.

A little island of immigrants' houses on the slope of Telegraph Hill was saved by a baptism of Italian wine, and a narrow strip along the waterfront, including the invaluable ferry building, was preserved by the exertions of the fireboats and of a gallant company of sailors and marines. Had the ferry building gone, the misery and loss of life following the disaster would have been multiplied beyond computation. Except for the crippled railroad running south to San José, this was the only entrance to and exit from San Francisco. Here all the ferries to Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sausalito, and Tiburon converged. Through this gigantic funnel poured the streams of fugitives escaping from the ruined city and of helpers and provisions coming in. Here was one of the busiest street-car junctions in the world. If the circulation at this point had been stopped humanity would have had to turn away its eyes from the scenes that would have followed in San Francisco. But it was not stopped. The great steel building stood, and even the matchless State collection of minerals stored in it was unharmed.

While the fire was advancing there went be-



fore it a city in flight—a city reduced to its primitive elements. First streaming from their houses into the nearer squares, with trunks, bird-cages, sewing-machines, or whatever other treasures they valued most, then driven on from these places and trudging westward, like a retreating army, leaving their incumbrances scattered along the roadside, the whole population,—cripples, invalids, children, and all,—flowed toward Golden Gate Park and the Presidio, except that portion which had been able to make its escape in the other direction by the ferries. At first there was acute distress for lack of water. People fought for a taste of a muddy jet from a broken pipe in the middle of a street. But the authorities got the situation in hand with wonderful celerity, and soon the absolute physical necessities of the population were provided for.

On the morning of the disaster, Mayor Schmitz issued a proclamation announcing that the federal troops and the regular and special police officers were authorized to kill all persons found engaged in looting or in the commission of any other crime. The ensuing month was the most peaceful and innocent San Francisco had ever known. The city was run on a strictly paternal basis. Everybody lived on free food, which was given out, one ration at a time, to the bread lines. The old American rule that everybody can do as he will with his own was abolished, and people had to do as the sentry told them. They had to cook in the streets; they were not allowed to have lights in their houses; they had to follow rigid sanitary regulations; they could not open their own safes until the authorities gave permission. The cheerfulness with which they submitted to these necessary restrictions was the wonder of the time.

San Francisco was not the only sufferer. Her experiences were repeated on a smaller scale in Santa Rosa, the pretty county seat of Sonoma County, where a district six blocks long and four blocks wide in the center of the business section was reduced to ruins, by earthquake and fire, and probably a hundred lives were lost. The business center of San José was wrecked, and much of the residence portion destroyed. At Stanford University, the higher buildings of the outer quadrangle were badly damaged, the beautiful memorial church was completely wrecked, the unfinished library was practically destroyed, the new gymnasium was ruined, and the memorial arch split apart. There was great destruction at Salinas, Napa, Hollister, Redwood City, Santa Cruz, Fort Bregg, and many other places. By a curious chance, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, just across the bay from San Francisco, were very little damaged.

The loss of life in San Francisco will never be exactly known, but it is estimated to have reached a thousand. At least a quarter of a million people were rendered homeless. The loss of property could hardly have been less than \$300,000,000, on which the insurance will not much exceed \$100,000,000. The Insurance Department of New York called upon all the companies doing business in that State to furnish a careful estimate of their losses in all the places in California affected by the disaster. These returns showed the following results:

	Surplus.	Estimated losses.
Thirty-six New York companies.....	\$99,691,946	\$18,944,000
Fifty-three other American companies.....	102,387,096	44,827,499
Thirty-one foreign companies in United States.....	36,125,436	49,670,096
Total.....	\$236,154,478	\$113,441,591

It was believed that the losses of companies not included in this list would not exceed \$5,000,000. Only three American companies had losses exceeding their surpluses, and only one, the 'Traders', of Chicago, had failed. The losses of twenty-one foreign companies exceeded their surpluses in the United States, but it was expected that the greater part of these would be paid by the home offices, leaving the American assets untouched.

Among the irreparable losses in San Francisco were those of several great libraries, the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, and many famous works of art. Fortunately, the unique and absolutely irreplaceable Bancroft library was saved, as were some one hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes of the Sutro library.

The first news of the disaster touched an unprecedented spring of sympathy throughout the world. Contributions flowed from everywhere in such unheard-of volume that the President announced that it would be unnecessary to accept the gifts pressed upon him by foreign countries. As the needs grew, however, the people of San Francisco decided that they would take offerings from any part of the world, and the President sanctioned this unofficially, Secretary Taft setting the example by accepting, as president of the American Red Cross, a contribution of \$50,000 from Japan. Twenty-two hundred carloads of provisions had reached Oakland by the 1st of May, and the proceeds of the various national subscriptions had exceeded twenty million dollars, including \$2,500,000 contributed by Congress in the form of army supplies.

# FIRE INSURANCE LESSONS FROM SAN FRANCISCO'S EXPERIENCE.

BY LOUIS WINDMÜLLER.

OF the calamities that recently befell and almost annihilated our Queen City on the Pacific coast, the circumstances of the earthquake have been fully discussed, but the consequences of the disastrous fire only begin to be realized.

Liberal donations from all quarters of the globe will alleviate, temporarily, the existing misery, but it may take years of toil to restore the three hundred millions of property annihilated in three days. About one-half of this sum being covered by insurance, the questions as to what extent the companies are responsible and how the losses will be adjusted are of momentous importance. The prevailing uncertainty does not add to the gayety of the situation.

A great part of the losses by the Chicago fire, in 1871, were not paid because some seventy fire companies were compelled to fail. The country is more prosperous now, but the obligations of the underwriters are larger, and the proportion of defaults can be no less. Five companies have reinsured their risks; it is believed that the liabilities of about thirty more exceed their assets.

The Traders' Company, established in Chicago in 1872 with \$500,000 capital, and having a threefold surplus, or two millions of assets, considered among Western insurers one of the strongest, has been forced into liquidation. Because an assessment was deemed necessary to secure owners of San Francisco policies for more than three millions, the stockholders abandoned their shares in this well-established business. They declined to run any more chances; through their assignees they hope to make a more favorable settlement with holders of their policies than they could have effected by direct negotiation. It was reported that the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of California, with one million capital and two millions surplus, had followed this example. Other companies whose pledges in San Francisco are larger than their combined capital and surplus may take the same course.

On the other hand, the stanch old Hartford Company, established in 1810 with a capital of one and a quarter millions, and a surplus of more than five millions, which enjoyed the reputation of being the best of all American companies, is collecting from its stockholders three and three-quarter millions to safeguard policies for about six millions written on the coast.

Stockholders in this and other corporations who emulate the Hartford example will be rewarded for their pluck if the directors succeed, by subsequent gains, in recovering their present losses. But if they should fail, both stock and policy holders have a right to inquire to what extent the company was liable for the damage which may now be paid with the consent of the directors.

The policies are all written to secure the holders against loss by fire only. When a building had suffered by the earthquake before it was burned it will be difficult, under the terms of such policies, to determine their liability. A year ago, the New York Court of Appeals decided that underwriters were not liable for loss by fire caused by the fall of a burning range in a collapsing structure. Almost all the houses



From the Indianapolis News.

AMERICA'S GREAT FIRES COMPARED.

fore it a city in flight—a city reduced to its primitive elements. First streaming from their houses into the nearer squares, with trunks, bird-cages, sewing-machines, or whatever other treasures they valued most, then driven on from these places and trudging westward, like a retreating army, leaving their incumbrances scattered along the roadside, the whole population,—cripples, invalids, children, and all,—flowed toward Golden Gate Park and the Presidio, except that portion which had been able to make its escape in the other direction by the ferries. At first there was acute distress for lack of water. People fought for a taste of a muddy jet from a broken pipe in the middle of a street. But the authorities got the situation in hand with wonderful celerity, and soon the absolute physical necessities of the population were provided for.

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**THE LIBRARY OF THE LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY AS IT SURVIVED THE SHOCK.**

fore it a city in flight—a city reduced to its primitive elements. First streaming from their houses into the nearer squares, with trunks, bird-cages, sewing-machines, or whatever other treasures they valued most, then driven on from these places and trudging westward, like a retreating army, leaving their incumbrances scattered along the roadside, the whole population,—cripples, invalids, children, and all,—flowed toward Golden Gate Park and the Presidio, except that portion which had been able to make its escape in the other direction by the ferries. At first there was acute distress for lack of water. People fought for a taste of a muddy jet from a broken pipe in the middle of a street. But the authorities got the situation in hand with wonderful celerity, and soon the absolute physical necessities of the population were provided for.

On the morning of the disaster, Mayor Schmitz issued a proclamation announcing that the federal troops and the regular and special police officers were authorized to kill all persons found engaged in looting or in the commission of any other crime. The ensuing month was the most peaceful and innocent San Francisco had ever known. The city was run on a strictly paternal basis. Everybody lived on free food, which was given out, one ration at a time, to the bread lines. The old American rule that everybody can do as he will with his own was abolished, and people had to do as the sentry told them. They had to cook in the streets; they were not allowed to have lights in their houses; they had to follow rigid sanitary regulations; they could not open their own safes until the authorities gave permission. The cheerfulness with which they submitted to these necessary restrictions was the wonder of the time.

San Francisco was not the only sufferer. Her experiences were repeated on a smaller scale in Santa Rosa, the pretty county seat of Sonoma County, where a district six blocks long and four blocks wide in the center of the business section was reduced to ruins, by earthquake and fire, and probably a hundred lives were lost. The business center of San José was wrecked, and much of the residence portion destroyed. At Stanford University, the higher buildings of the outer quadrangle were badly damaged, the beautiful memorial church was completely wrecked, the unfinished library was practically destroyed, the new gymnasium was ruined, and the memorial arch split apart. There was great destruction at Salinas, Napa, Hollister, Redwood City, Santa Cruz, Fort Bregg, and many other places. By a curious chance, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, just across the bay from San Francisco, were very little damaged.

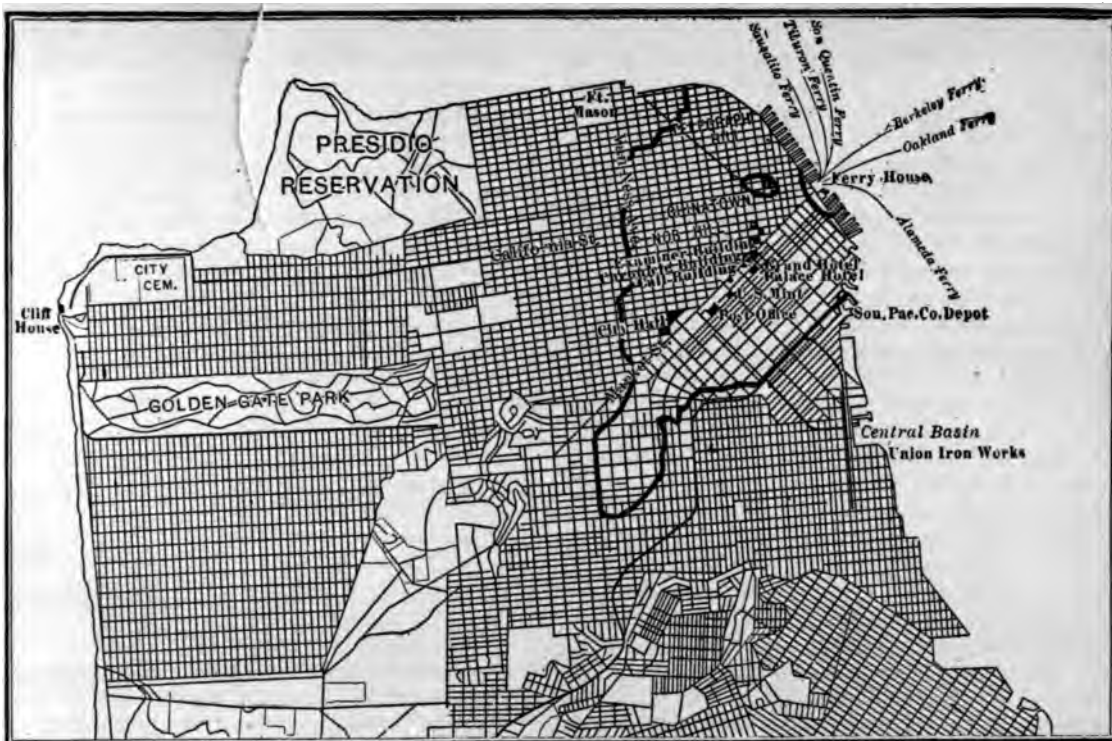
The loss of life in San Francisco will never be exactly known, but it is estimated to have reached a thousand. At least a quarter of a million people were rendered homeless. The loss of property could hardly have been less than \$300,000,000, on which the insurance will not much exceed \$100,000,000. The Insurance Department of New York called upon all the companies doing business in that State to furnish a careful estimate of their losses in all the places in California affected by the disaster. These returns showed the following results:

	Surplus.	Estimated losses.
Thirty-six New York companies.....	\$69,691,946	\$18,944,000
Fifty-three other American companies.....	102,337,086	44,827,490
Thirty-one foreign companies in United States.....	36,125,436	49,670,096
Total.....	\$208,154,478	\$112,441,586

It was believed that the losses of companies not included in this list would not exceed \$5,000,000. Only three American companies had losses exceeding their surpluses, and only one, the 'Traders', of Chicago, had failed. The losses of twenty-one foreign companies exceeded their surpluses in the United States, but it was expected that the greater part of these would be paid by the home offices, leaving the American assets untouched.

Among the irreparable losses in San Francisco were those of several great libraries, the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, and many famous works of art. Fortunately, the unique and absolutely irreplaceable Bancroft library was saved, as were some one hundred and twenty-five thousand volumes of the Sutro library.

The first news of the disaster touched an unprecedented spring of sympathy throughout the world. Contributions flowed from everywhere in such unheard-of volume that the President announced that it would be unnecessary to accept the gifts pressed upon him by foreign countries. As the needs grew, however, the people of San Francisco decided that they would take offerings from any part of the world, and the President sanctioned this unofficially, Secretary Taft setting the example by accepting, as president of the American Red Cross, a contribution of \$50,000 from Japan. Twenty-two hundred carloads of provisions had reached Oakland by the 1st of May, and the proceeds of the various national subscriptions had exceeded twenty million dollars, including \$2,500,000 contributed by Congress in the form of army supplies.



From the *Independent*.

#### MAP OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(The portion within the heavy black line, with small and unimportant exceptions, was destroyed by the fire. Practically all of the plotted sections outside of this line are thinly populated or unbuilt.)

from the Mission and up Market at the other end as far as Octavia. But the center held for the seven blocks from Golden Gate Avenue to Sutter, and with the help of an opportune change of wind the tongues of flame at the ends were turned back. By the night of the 19th the fire was under control. It dealt one last blow, however, by turning with the change of wind and wiping out most of the poor homes on the slopes of Telegraph Hill, which it had missed on its first advance. The whole region destroyed extended about three miles in extreme length and two miles in extreme width, covering an area of four square miles. It included all the business and almost all the thickly settled residential portions of the city. Practically everything that was left was a region of large manufactories and sugar refineries in the south and a fringe of dwellings on the north and west.

In the very heart of the burned district the Mint stood unscathed, with its vast accumulations of treasure. Fifty-one employees and ten soldiers had stayed in it, fought the hurricane of flame that beat upon them for seven hours, and won, by grace of thick walls, an independent water-supply from an artesian well, and their own indomitable wills. The Government was unusually fortunate, for the Appraisers'

Building, solid as a sarcophagus, was also saved, and the fine new post-office was not hopelessly damaged.

A little island of immigrants' houses on the slope of Telegraph Hill was saved by a baptism of Italian wine, and a narrow strip along the waterfront, including the invaluable ferry building, was preserved by the exertions of the fireboats and of a gallant company of sailors and marines. Had the ferry building gone, the misery and loss of life following the disaster would have been multiplied beyond computation. Except for the crippled railroad running south to San José, this was the only entrance to and exit from San Francisco. Here all the ferries to Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sausalito, and Tiburon converged. Through this gigantic funnel poured the streams of fugitives escaping from the ruined city and of helpers and provisions coming in. Here was one of the busiest street-car junctions in the world. If the circulation at this point had been stopped humanity would have had to turn away its eyes from the scenes that would have followed in San Francisco. But it was not stopped. The great steel building stood, and even the matchless State collection of minerals stored in it was unharmed.

While the fire was advancing there went be-

built of stone, iron, and steel which formed the business district and represent in value nine-tenths of the entire loss in San Francisco suffered by the earthquake before they were burned. The problem on whom to fasten the responsibility for these losses is most difficult.

English companies deny their liability for the loss of buildings which the authorities demolished to prevent the flames from spreading. The validity of such claims will be disputed where necessity for the destruction cannot be demonstrated, especially where owners had entered a protest against the demolition of their property.

Many dwellings were robbed of household goods, and many stores of merchandise, after they had been abandoned. It will be as difficult to hold the underwriters liable for these as it is to hold them for some other losses that present equally knotty questions.

Probably the best policy to pursue will be for the underwriters to offer and for the losers to accept such fair compromises as the circumstances in each case seem to justify. Prompt settlements will give to both parties an early opportunity to consider means to recoup their losses, without being hampered by the consideration of annoying controversies.

No water was available to quench the flames; the earthquake had destroyed the pipes in which a private corporation brought it from the Pillarcitos Creek and Crystal Springs Lake, thirty miles distant. If underground, flexible conduits had carried salt water across the city from the bay to the ocean, a distance of only six miles, and if high-pressure pumps at all congested street-corners had furnished the firemen with enough salt water running through such canals, the fire could have been promptly subdued.

Underwriters appear to have a prejudice against briny water on account of the greater damage it would do to merchandise. While such water need not be resorted to until urgent necessity compels, it should be readily available in emergency cases to save property from ruin.

The Continental Asphalt Paving Company has recently concluded a contract with the city of New York to build a new system of water-pipes, with a pressure of three hundred pounds per inch, for the exclusive use of firemen. It will have two stations which, in cases of need, will admit salt water into these pipes at the foot of West Eleventh Street and at James Slip. If the experiment is successful, the expense is justified by the value of merchandise, amounting to many millions, which is stored within the limits

of this territory.\* Every city with the advantage of an extended water-front could diminish the existing danger of conflagrations by providing a similar improvement.

Fire policies for an aggregate sum of almost forty billions were in force in this country last year. The recent experience will lead to increased caution; underwriters will discriminate with more severity between the risks they take, and make more serious efforts to protect those they have taken against loss. Insurers will naturally prefer policies of the companies which have large capital and an ample surplus; from their number they will select the most conservative, which avoid taking risks beyond reasonable limits in any one locality.

The profits made by the underwriters on their fire risks are small when compared with the profits which the solvent companies have made by their investments. Unless premiums be increased, the next conflagration may lead to a curtailment of the capital which is now available for this business. The entire assets of all underwriters who are engaged in it do not amount to 2 per cent. of the risk they assume. It is already difficult to effect reliable insurance which borrowers and lenders need, and which those who belong to neither class require, so that they may enjoy the possession of their little property; it will be next to impossible to get it when the capital impaired by this catastrophe shall be further encroached upon.

The *Spectator* reports these results of the largest conflagrations within forty years:

1866, in Portland, with a property loss of 10 millions.  
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1904, in Baltimore, with a property loss of 50 millions.

With Baltimore alone excepted, a majority of the destroyed buildings in these places were constructed of timber, which, when the cities were first established, was cheap and readily obtainable.

San Francisco contained some fifty thousand frame structures, comprising 90 per cent. of its buildings all told. The underwriters were aware of this fact, but they relied on vigilant fire-fighters and labored under the delusion that California cedarwood, so largely used in construction, was indestructible. When the earth-

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San Francisco will rise, like Chicago, from its ashes, a city more prosperous, more beautiful, than ever. Palaces on Nob Hill may be abandoned by their millionaire tenants; the Chinese have been compelled to quit their slope of Telegraph Hill; but the true descendants of the sturdy colonists of 1849 will remain. They are

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Whenever cities of the old world, like London in 1666, Hamburg in 1842, have been destroyed, the calamity has proved a blessing in disguise. In better houses, built on wider streets, their merchants soon began to prosper. Like the cities of our own country which met with a similar fate, those older cities grew in wealth and importance far beyond their former flourishing condition.

A builder in Chicago whom the writer knew saved from the fire of 1871, when it began, his horse and buggy. After first using it to bring wife and child into safety, he turned his back on the blazing town and drove all night over the prairie to the place in Michigan where he had been in the habit of getting his supplies, and to which news of the conflagration had not spread. Contracting for all the brick he could get, he not only recouped his losses, but much more.

The Californian unites with the energy characteristic of all Americans the venturesome courage that enabled the sturdy pathfinders to reclaim from the ancient wilderness his present paradise. It was this spirit that dictated the following dispatch from the coast by one of the largest sufferers: "All is gone but courage."



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A ROW OF THE HARVESTERS THAT HAVE HELPED TO REVOLUTIONIZE AMERICAN RICE-GROWING.

(Photograph taken in Louisiana for the Department of Agriculture.)

## THE REVOLUTION IN RICE FARMING.

BY ROBERT S. LANIER.

SOON the last of the great cereals may be struck off Uncle Sam's import list and writ large on the export side. This statement is well pointed by the recent agricultural *coup* of A. P. Borden, a resident of Pierce, in the southern Texas prairie.

Mr. Borden was a good cattle man, had been a ranch foreman, and in 1900 was manager of the extensive Pierce Estate. There were thousands and thousands of acres of it, along where the lower Colorado River debouches into its great Gulf-lagoon; and as pasture land it was worth as much as two dollars an acre.

But Mr. Borden had heard that over in Louisiana, on just such low-lying coastal plains, with no better fresh-water irrigation facilities than his, they were making money by raising *rice* with up-to-date implements. The soil, too, was similar,—a clay loam, or a sand loam underlaid with clay. One day he journeyed to see Dr. S. A. Knapp, president of the Rice Association, at Lake Charles, La., and came away with a government bulletin on rice-culture, together with some sacks of short, fat-kerneled seed that Dr. Knapp had just brought back from the island of Kiushiu, in Japan. He also ordered a lot of machinery looking pretty much like wheat machinery. That spring he put 160 acres into rice in Matagorda County, which borders on the Gulf.

Nobody that far west in Texas knew anything about rice—nobody west of the counties bordering on Louisiana, 150 miles away, where some 8,000 acres had already received the new gospel. With no trained labor, the amateur's cultivating and irrigating proved full of mishaps. To crown all, the Galveston storm blew along and flattened out his crop just as it was ripening.

The "Kiushiu" seed, however, had been born and bred in storms, out on the tempest-ridden little Japanese island, and the grain mostly righted. So when the harvest was over, in October, Borden found that the quarter-section had cost him, after all, only about \$15 an acre to work; and his crop averaged 17 barrels of rice an acre, which he sold for \$5 a barrel,—\$85 an acre!

Mr. Borden was soon a rich man. The next fall he sold 100,000 acres of land to embryo rice planters at from \$5 to \$20 an acre, and rented a lot more. By 1904, 230,500 acres along the coast rivers of Texas had been planted to rice. The boom was on.

### ENORMOUS ACREAGE SUITABLE FOR RICE.

The moral here is not merely sectional. West of Texas, it is true, the air is too arid for such a moisture-loving crop; north of the Ohio River, too cold. But in level river lowlands from Illinois to Louisiana, from New York State to Flor-

ida, there are 21,000,000 acres possessing clay-bottomed soil and fresh-water flooding facilities which make them better suited to rice than to any other crop. The Gulf coast prairie strip alone, running about 540 miles from St. Mary's Parish, in Louisiana, to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and about 60 miles wide, offers 3,000,000 available acres,—enough to grow six times our national consumption.

During the ten years ending with 1902 we produced less than half enough rice for our own use, and had to import about one hundred and seventy million pounds a year, worth about three million dollars, with a duty of two cents a pound. All the other great cereals—wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley—we export to the tune of about twenty-five billion pounds a year. And now the way is clear to complete the list by adding the most widely distributed of all cereals, largely purchased by every European country but Italy,—the principal food of half the world.

Rice is more than a vegetable,—it is a staple. The South has known this for a couple of hundred years, and the United States at large is beginning to appreciate its value. It is wonderfully nourishing, when eaten in combinations which supply its deficiency in nitrogen and fat. Peas, beans, any leguminous plants, are excellent for this purpose. In China, where rice is the main staple, it is thus supplemented by products of the soy bean—sauce, cheese, etc. This forms a much cheaper complete ration than wheat and meat. The Japanese "army biscuit" (the sole ration, with dried fish) contains one-fourth rice and three-fourths wheat. Indeed, 100 pounds of cleaned rice contains 87.7 pounds of nourishment, half a pound more than the same quantity of wheat. Boiled rice is said to be digestible in one hour.

Several by-products are valuable,—the hulls make good fertilizer, increasing the porosity of the soil, and the flour resulting from the polishing process is excellent stock food, containing 11.95 per cent. of protein.

#### THE RICE PIONEERS OF LOUISIANA.

The key to our changed situation as producers of this world-food lies in the mechanizing of American rice-culture. It has been developed during the past twenty-odd years, down in the swampy land of Evangeline's exile, where agricultural sweat and science have taught the peaceful Acadians some new tricks.

In 1884, a small band of farmers from the wheat fields of the Northwest emigrated to the Louisiana Gulf coast prairie. They found the pastoral Cajuns growing some rice for family use by leisurely Oriental hand methods, in low

spots where standing water reduced irrigation to its simplest terms.

But the prairie, although sometimes swampy, averaged from five to fifty feet above sea-level, and could quickly be drained dry enough to hold up teams. Also, the rich drift soil lay level,—so level that single fields ran up to eighty acres as flat as your hand. If these could be planted to rice, figured the Northerners, they could be flooded evenly to bring about a uniformly ripening crop, and would also afford a wide sweep for gang plows, harvesters, and the like.

Now, the settlers had seen labor-saving implements make wheat fortunes in the Dakotas and California. Why could not they themselves make these Gulf prairies blossom with rice at a profit? Accordingly, they brought on the wheat machinery they were used to, they adapted it to the new crop, they worked out irrigation methods, and with government help found the best seed varieties.

Here is one result of their labors: Before the Civil War, South Carolina produced about three-fourths of our home rice; North Carolina and Georgia most of the rest. To-day, it is Louisiana and Texas that produce three-fourths of the whole.

However, the greatest result is that, for the first time in history, a labor-saving method of rice-production has been demonstrated. The American farmer, although he pays a higher price for labor than any rice-grower in the world, may eventually find himself in control of the world's markets. The patient Chinaman with his mud rake and his twenty-five-dollars-a-year profit, the Punjab ryot's women wielding their slow hand-sickles, the toiling fellah of the Nile Delta, the Japanese mattocking his plot, too tiny for a plow to turn,—all will be undersold by the progressive American driving his four-mule twine-binder to his power-cultivated fields, past the steam plant where a battery of clanking pumps, impelled by eight hundred horse-power, has sucked up to his growing crop its seventy-day bath of vital, fresh river water.

#### TROUBLE WITH THE BINDER.

Troubles a-plenty beset the adopted Louisiana farmers while they worked out the salvation of their new crop. They readily adapted most of the wheat power machinery,—gang plow, disk harrow, horse-drill, broadcast seeder, steam-thresher. But the unwieldy twine-binder balked. Its smooth wheels wouldn't grip the slippery soil, and even after they perfected a system of cleats to hold it firmer more serious obstacles delayed the binder for a couple of years.

At last a crop was successfully handled by the machines. A carload of machinery was or-

dered, and a campaign for colonists begun. Demonstrations and speeches were made at every little stopping-place of the new railroad. But here tremendous ridicule and alarm arose. The best people of Louisiana had always considered these out-of-the-way swamps and pastures as absolutely worthless. A State Senator denounced the agricultural scientist in charge for enticing farmers to a wilderness where they would certainly starve to death!

Persistence developed the country, however. Land previously valued at 12½ to 50 cents an acre rose to from \$30 to \$50 an acre. In 1885 there were no rice mills west of New Orleans; to-day there are sixty, nearly sufficient for the entire local crop. The prairie village at Crowley, La., headquarters of the Rice Association, grew to be a town of seven thousand population, containing ten rice mills.

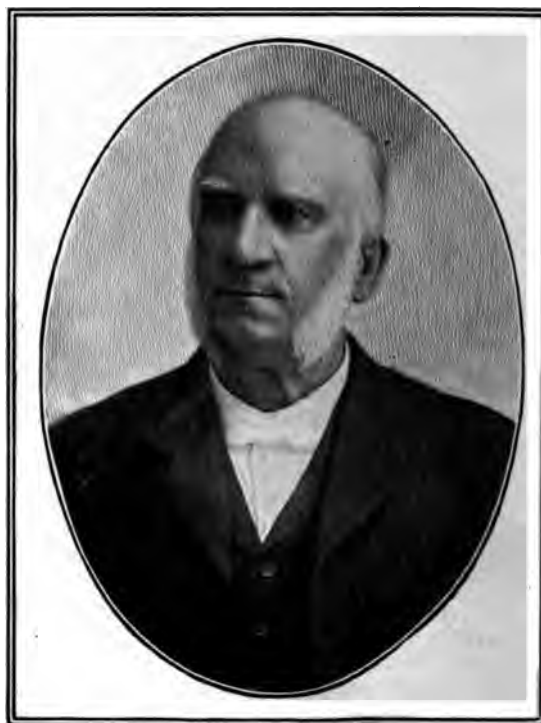
Too much haste accompanied the early successes, and drought brought disaster. For the first eight years "natural" irrigation was relied on, from the water of streams intersecting fields around which rough levees had been thrown up. Drainage and shocking, also, were carelessly watched. When dry years came, the creeks sank, the open storage reservoirs emptied by evaporation, and many of the fortunes so quickly made received a hard setback.

Out of their failures, however, the rice-growers wrought success by developing a model system of canal irrigation. With plows and graders they diked up walls for broad canals along the low ridges of the prairie country. These were fed by steam pumping stations on the banks of the large, steady-flowing rivers. From each canal, side gates let down the water upon the fields at will, and "laterals" are run to distant farms. The Crowley canal, built about 1894, is thirty-five feet wide and eight miles long. By 1899, there were four hundred miles of these canals in the four southwest parishes of Louisiana. (Natural flowing wells also helped to solve the water problem.) By these means water can be kept on the rice about seventy days,—from the time the plants are from six to ten inches high until the grain is "in the milk."

#### HOW FASHION RULES THE PRICE OF RICE.

Next the rice pioneers stumbled up on *fashion*. Perfect "head rice" (consisting wholly of unbroken kernels) sells for about six cents a pound. If it breaks in milling, it loses nothing in food value, but it sinks in price about two cents a pound, being less esteemed for table use. But Honduras rice, the variety which had yielded best under the machine methods, could not be shocked and stacked as carefully by machine as by

the old hand curing, and it did not "mill" more than 40 per cent.,—that is to say, it was seldom possible to secure more than two-fifths of perfect grains from a bushel of the "paddy" (rough rice from the harvester) after it had been hulled



DR. S. A. KNAPP, THE GOVERNMENT RICE EXPERT.

by the swiftly turning millstones, skinned by the pounding of four-hundredweight pestles, fanned free from chaff and screened free from breakings, and finally polished in a double revolving cylinder lined with soft moosehide or sheepskin. If the Louisiana planters could only get a variety that would mill about 80 per cent. of head rice, they could eliminate breakage costing them a couple of million dollars every year.

Realizing what the success of this experiment meant to American farming, the Secretary of Agriculture took a hand. In September, 1898, Dr. Knapp, the rice expert previously mentioned, was commissioned an "agricultural explorer" to visit the Far East and get just the rice that was needed. He returned in the spring of 1899 with ten tons of the Kiushiu seed that figured in Borden's achievement.

This Kiushiu proved admirable for the Louisiana soil. It required less water than the Honduras, and produced about 25 per cent. more per acre. Best news of all, it milled from 75 to 95 per cent. of head rice, and so aided materially

in the rapid development of the industry. In 1899, the rice acreage of Louisiana and Texas was 290,000; in 1904, it was 610,000.

Credit for constructing the first large canal plant must be given to the Abbott brothers, at whose farm near the Bayou Plaquemine the original experiments were made.

#### LESSONS TO BE LEARNED.

So ends for the present an inspiring epic of the soil. The rice planters of the Gulf coast are now well on their feet. Of course, lessons have still to be learned. The farmers do not in general appreciate the importance of properly preparing the seed-bed, of exact irrigation, and of seed-selection for purity (keeping out the pernicious "red rice") and for vitality (fifty heads to a "shoot" could be obtained, whereas there are now only from five to seven). "Riparian rights" become complicated in a dry season, when everybody wants water at once; in fact, the future of this or any rice land is measured not so much by acreage as by fresh-water supply. Present also are the usual single-crop dangers; for diversification, truck and sugar corn ought to be planted on the unirrigable uplands.

Along such intensive lines, Dr. Knapp is prominent in a vigorous crusade. Besides his twenty-odd years of familiarity with the local problem, following his presidency of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, he has aided the Department of Agriculture in many experiments, and is now in charge of the government rice correspondence from all over the world. At his instance, the Bureau of Plant Industry is working at the rice disease, a cause of some trouble. Irrigation has been exhaustively studied by the irrigation experts, Frank Bond and George H. Keeney. With the continued light of science bearing on the work, there is good prospect for further solution of the problems discussed in the excellent government bulletins.\*

What a handicap hand methods for rice are, as compared with machine, appears from the diminished industry in South Carolina. The tidal deltas of the Palmetto State, although they raise the finest rice in America (the "gold seed," which sells as high as any in the world), are yet too yielding of soil to support the heavier machinery, such as the binder. And so the South Carolinian finds himself obliged to hire several hundred field hands with sickles to do the work

which his Louisiana rival accomplishes with a few big buzzing harvesters, each accompanied only by two men and a four-mule team. Negro labor, too, is often unreliable. When the South Carolina planter sees his rice barely commencing to yellow, and therefore ready to cut, he may find that the supremely irresponsible darkies of the neighborhood have worked all they want to work for that week and are profoundly uninterested in his offer of two dollars a "task" (half-acre) for harvesters. When he finally gets his crop in, the entire head may be ripe; this means thousands of dollars lost by the shelling-out in handling, and the depreciation of both straw and grain.

Down on the Gulf coast, one farmer, one helper, and good teams can prepare and plant to rice two hundred or three hundred acres!

In general, rice can be profitably grown by the new methods wherever there is land so level that large single fields can be uniformly flooded by fresh water, and possessing enough clay, either in soil or subsoil, to hold water and quickly to drain the fields dry enough for the support of heavy teams.

Brackish water will do, but salt is destructive; on such slow-flowing rivers as those tributary to Chesapeake Bay heavy embankments would be necessary to keep out the salt tides. (During the dry season of 1901 so much water was pumped out of the Louisiana bayous that they fell below Gulf-level; the salt water rushed inland, was pumped upon the fields, and ruined thousands of dollars' worth of rice.) Medium loams, with about 50 per cent. of clay, are best. Peat, sand, and decayed vegetation have proved failures. Inland marshes have been put into rice, although cold freshet water injures the growing grain.

Good rice districts are abundant along the coast rivers of eastern Louisiana, Florida, and the Atlantic coast lowlands up to New York State; in Arkansas; in favored portions of Illinois; and, in short, wherever rich wheat land can be properly flooded and drained.

By very conservative estimates, a \$400,000,000 crop could be raised on the 21,000,000 acres estimated to be available for rice. This would make it our fifth crop in value.

The 1905 corn crop was.....	\$1,200,000,000
The 1905 hay crop was.....	600,000,000
The 1905 cotton crop was.....	575,000,000
The 1905 wheat crop was.....	525,000,000

Since most of this \$400,000,000 crop would be sent abroad, it would add nearly one-half to the value of our exported domestic farm products, which amounted to \$827,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1905.

\* "Rice Culture in the United States," Farmer's Bulletin No. 110; "The Present Status of Rice Culture in the United States," Bulletin No. 22, Division of Botany; "Recent Foreign Explorations," Bulletin No. 35, Bureau of Plant Industry; "Irrigation of Rice in the United States," Experiment Station Bulletin No. 113. These will be sent on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.





SOME OF THE PROMINENT PERIODICALS OF CANADA.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN CANADA.

IT is the bitter and unceasing complaint of Canadian publishers that the people of the Dominion will persist in reading American newspapers and periodicals, the latter especially, to the disregard of the local publications. The Canadian Press Association, which speaks for fifteen hundred papers issued throughout the federation, has been actively agitating for amendments to the postal schedule which will render more difficult the entry of American and more easy the disposal of local and British weeklies and monthlies. At present, Canada and the United States enjoy a reciprocal interchange of mail matter on "domestic-rate" basis, and this permits American popular publications to "flood" the country, as the critics assert, since the enormous sales these magazines achieve at home enable them to produce their issues at rates which

the Canadian and British rival publications cannot approach, the spread of British imperialistic and Canadian national spirit being thereby greatly retarded.

The printing-press was introduced into Canada more than one hundred years ago, and Governor Simcoe established a *Gazette* at Newark (now Niagara) in 1794. In the early days, the growth of the press was slow, and up to 1824 there were but nineteen papers in the region. The first daily was established in Montreal in 1833, and in York (now Toronto) in 1835. Great difficulties were experienced in those days in obtaining news and distributing papers by mail coaches, for there were no telegraphs or railways, and editors frequently traveled hundreds of miles by stages to deal with important matters. Gradually, however, as the country became settled,

rints appeared, and especially in Ontario, towns near the American border, many able and enterprising publications have been light, and play a large part in molding lifting public sentiment.

Canadian journalism is progressing rapidly successfully along eminently desirable lines, the serious limitations under which it

These are, first, that as the six millions who inhabit the Dominion are scattered over an area as extensive as that occupied by eighty millions in the American republic, and, with their possibilities for metropolitan journalism and magazine publication, are that "country" papers are the rule; second, that geographical and racial diversities militate against uniformity and the greatest of these, Quebec, with its French-speaking multiplicity separating the maritime provinces from the polyglot population now pouring into the Northwest modifies the intellectual tendency of the Anglo-Saxon, which is essentially the best development of a territory mainly in colonization, government, and speech.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC.

First of the areas into which the Dominion naturally divides itself in considering subject is composed of the maritime provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—and Newfoundland, the latter geographically, if not politically, part of North America. Journalism in Newfoundland is conducted under great difficulties; it condemns the papers to local topics and to politics almost entirely, and until this year foreign news was compressed into a daily of one hundred words, which has now been increased into one of one thousand words. The few dailies are issued in St. John's, the

The island also boasts of six weeklies. Under identical conditions prevail in Prince Edward Island, and in its capital, Charlottetown, it publishes two dailies and weeklies. Nova Scotia, the most populous and wealthy of these provinces, supplies three dailies and several weeklies. Halifax, its capital, and some of the lesser towns also maintain dailies, while the same state of affairs exists in New Brunswick, in whose chief metropolis—St. John—are centered the leading dailies and attendant weeklies, or towns possessing local issues. The newspapers, in each instance, circulate extensively throughout the province, and serve all the needs of disseminators of general information. The Maritime Province exhibits the unique spectacle of a people alien in race and tongue, possessing no common language, laws, and literature, and

served by an influential press in their vernacular, while their English-speaking neighbors possess equally capable journals. In Montreal are seven excellent daily prints—the *Gazette*, *Herald*, *Witness*, and *Star* in English, and *La Presse*, *La Patrie*, and *Le Canada* in French. The *Gazette* is a staid, conservative sheet, noted for its illuminating articles on foreign subjects and its literary reviews by specialists. The *Herald* is lighter, brighter, and more modern in tone and spirit. The *Witness* speaks for the temperance and moral-reform elements. The *Star* is the most American of all Canadian dailies, affecting the energetic feats common to present-day journalism. *La Presse* is a vigorous and progressive French-Canadian print. *La Patrie* sways opinion in the province powerfully through the personal impress of the editor, Hon. J. Israel Tarte. *Le Canada* is a more recent addition, but it has a recognized standing, and all three are well edited and adequately proportioned. They, even more than their English-speaking rivals, possess large constituencies in the rural districts of the province, besides the local papers, and outdo the former in the artistic features of their Saturday issues. But excellent as these rival groups of journals are, they suffer somewhat from the bilingual peculiarities of the province in which they exist, their circulation and influence being confined to one section of the population.

#### ONTARIO JOURNALISM.

In Ontario, Canadian journalism is seen at its best, the one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, nearly all of British extraction, providing a *clientèle* which in enlightenment and discrimination compares favorably with any in the world. In this province, the press has more than kept pace with political and national sentiment, and in the moderately populous towns which have sprung up throughout the country are journals which in their literary style and cleanly pages leave little to be desired. The people of the province, one of whose chief diversions is politics, demand reports of the sessions of the provincial and federal parliaments of a fullness and fairness creditable alike to the purveyors of news and to those for whom it is provided, and the general character of their editorial utterances is praiseworthy.

As examples of Canadian journalism the Toronto dailies are conspicuous. Its premier paper is the *Globe*, the organ of the Liberal party, converted into a weapon powerful enough to dominate ministries by its founder, George Brown; elevated into a scholarly and progressive sheet by its ex-editor, Mr. Willison, and more than maintained at this high level of liter-



MR. J. S. WILLISON.  
(Editor of the *News*, Toronto.)

ary and news-gathering excellence by its present director, Rev. J. A. McDonald. Its political antagonist, the *Mail-Empire*, the mouthpiece of the Conservative party, is a sheet edited with ability and marked by a first-class news service and by special articles of no mean merit. The *Toronto News* enjoys the distinction of being one of the few really independent journals of Canada. It is edited by Mr. J. S. Willison, the best-known of Canadian press men, who for many years edited the *Globe*, but resigned from that position to secure the greater freedom which directing a non-partisan paper assured, and who has made the *News* a force that counts for much for Canada's future good. He is the author of the "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," which is the standard work on the subject, and also a contributor to magazines and periodicals.

#### THE NEWER PROVINCES.

The Northwest provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—being in the formative process yet, their journalism partakes largely of the breeziness and piquancy peculiar to new communities; but a really creditable specimen of a general newspaper is the *Winnipeg Free Press*, which is one of the best-edited in the Dominion. The printing-press is, however, penetrating into these regions with the train-loads

of navvies and immigrants, and as the settlers of many nationalities become assimilated the journalism of the prairie districts promises to assume a more sober and elevating aspect.

British Columbia, separated by a sea of mountains from her sister provinces till the Canadian Pacific Railroad penetrated the fastnesses of the Rockies, two decades ago, is naturally more self-contained in her publications than others of the territories, and the papers of the principal cities, Victoria and Vancouver—the *Colonist* and the *World*—are influential and popular organs, marked by a breadth of view surprising in face of the conditions which militate against success in centers so remote from the more populous regions.

#### WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES.

Canada's need in dailies is adequately and efficiently met. Her weak point is her lack of weeklies or monthlies of the class so familiar in England and the United States. There are, it is true, weekly publications by different religious bodies, admirable in their way, but necessarily restricted in their circulation and influence, but of literary weeklies there are none. The nearest approach to them is the double number issued on Saturdays by the leading papers in the principal cities.

As to monthlies, Canada possesses very few. The *Canadian Magazine*, of Toronto, which is the first of its kind that has lived beyond the embryo stage, is a good example of the provincial class of this form of literature. The *Westminster*, also published in Toronto, makes a specialty of Canadian topics, and is achieving no small measure of success thereby. Lesser publications of the illustrated character are doing much to correctly inform the world as to Canada's resources and possibilities; and the cartoonist is not unknown in the Dominion, his frequently clever characterizations of domestic or foreign problems attracting notice.

Politics offers many rewards to the Canadian writer. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, a former Dominion Prime Minister, edited the *Belleville Intelligencer*. Hon. W. S. Fielding, now Finance Minister and the logical successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the premiership, was editor of the *Halifax Chronicle*, and left it to head the government of Nova Scotia. Hon. J. T. Tarte, who edits *La Patrie*, in Montreal, was for years Minister of Public Works in the Laurier cabinet. Hon. Frank Oliver, now Minister of the Interior in the same cabinet, is also a journalist, and in the provincial legislatures are many of the same profession.

P. T. McGRATH.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### MAKING THE CORPORATIONS SERVE THE PEOPLE.

A FEW individuals, while not actually owning the property of the country, are yet able, to an increasing extent, to control it. How shall this control be diffused? This is the essence of the trust problem. In the June number of the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*), Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, undertakes to show how public control can be secured without abandoning the principle of individual ownership.

The economic argument, in Judge Grosscup's opinion, is all against public ownership. He believes that government can never succeed as well as private enterprise in putting the right men in the right places. Hence, it can never administer any kind of service as efficiently as private enterprise. The government employee, he maintains, is always ill-paid. But his fundamental objection to general public ownership is that to transpose from the individual to government the direction, the creation, and the development of those things which constitute industrial progress would be to reverse the whole order of nature on which the past has been built up.

In other words, socialism, in Judge Grosscup's view, is distinctly a step backward; but to restore to the American people the feeling that the opportunities here are for all alike there must be, he admits, a reconstruction of our corporation policy. The Sherman Act does not reach the real trouble. At best it is merely a palliative.

#### THE PEOPLEIZED TRUST.

Judge Grosscup cites several examples of corporations that have already succeeded under a wide diffusion of ownership. These examples fall under three heads,—(a) corporate property successfully and safely owned by large numbers of people who have put their individual resources into their proprietorship; (b) corporate property interesting as owners, or copartners in its profits, its wage-earners; and (c) corporate property which in addition to serving the best interests of its shareholders fulfills the further purpose of serving the best interests of the community in which it operates, thus illustrating the prospective economic side of the corporate domain peopleized.

Of the first type, several railroads are in-

stanced, and also one or two manufacturing corporations. A good example of the second type is the United States Steel Corporation. The third type is represented in Judge Grosscup's article by a gas company in a city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants in the Middle West. The method followed was this:

Several of the leading citizens of the city incorporated the company. No bonds were issued. Stock was issued only for cash, each dollar of stock bringing into the treasury a dollar of cash. The total capital, issued in shares of small denominations, was offered in the first instance, not to capitalists, but to the citizens of the city who were to become the patrons of the company—the voting power of the stock being vested in trustees named in the organization agreement, the directors and trustees to be elected from time to time by the trustees. Dividends on the stock were fixed at 8 per cent., and a price was put upon the gas distributed that, after the deduction of operating expenses, maintenance, and depreciation, would pay this dividend and apply something each year upon the repayment of the money paid in upon the stock certificates; it being provided that when the stock was thus repaid in full the price of gas should be placed at a figure just sufficient to meet operating expenses, extensions, maintenance, depreciation, and the like.

The corporation was in a sense a benevolent corporation—a corporation for the public good. Though it took too little into account, perhaps, the dangers of such a venture, and the personal losses incident thereto, the experiment was successful. Success was due in large measure to the personal pride in the enterprise taken by the trustees, who, together with the directors, gave to the affairs of the corporation careful personal attention and supervision. The several officers proved themselves capable managers. The trustees were business men; the enterprise received a business supervision and management. The trustees were not affiliated with politics; the enterprise was burdened with no political pulls. In seventeen years, besides furnishing the people of the city with gas at a reasonable rate and paying the stipulated dividends upon the stock, the corporation had repaid 95 per cent. upon the principal of the stock; and nothing but the laws of the State,—statutes that in their enactment had no such corporation as this in mind,—prevented this corporation from going on indefinitely in furnishing to the people of the city, at nearly cost, a service under private management—a service that at once gave to the people all the calculated advantages of municipal ownership, along with the incalculable advantage of private management.

Judge Grosscup reiterates the conviction that the bulk of the wealth of this country is still in the hands of its people.

## AN ARGUMENT FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

MUNICIPAL ownership of several of the public-service industries is now advocated in not a few political platforms in this country, notably in those framed by "radical" Democrats. A representative of this school of politics, Mr. George Stewart Brown, of Baltimore, gives in the *North American Review* for May a succinct statement of the argument for municipal ownership of public utilities. Mr. Brown maintains that competition in public-service industries is impracticable, that municipal ownership of such industries will pay, and that municipal ownership will remove the most threatening source of political corruption.

Under the first head of his argument, Mr. Brown has little difficulty in showing that so-called competition in public-service industries almost invariably ends in consolidation. He cites the experience of Baltimore (frequently duplicated in other cities), in which competition was succeeded by consolidation, with a capitalization bearing interest on two franchises instead of one, and a plea on the part of the combined company to the effect that "You, the people, have forced us to this condition of overcapitalization, and must help us bear the burden."

As a matter of fact, with the exception of the telephone service, industrial public-service war has had but one universal result,—consolidation. Not a single instance to the contrary can be cited. The tendency to consolidation has become so strong that lighting companies furnishing different kinds of lights, like gas and electricity, are now combining, although they largely supply a different field and class of customers. No ingenuity of the most skilled lawyers can prevent consolidation. On the other hand, when a few consolidations here and there have been found illegal a new method has always been invented to keep the separate interests together, or to reunite them in fact if not in name.

Granted that a public service must be a monopoly, the people will not long tolerate a monopoly in private hands. They will perhaps try regulation first; they will sooner or later insist that, if a monopoly, it must be a government monopoly, operated solely for the public benefit, instead of a private monopoly, operated primarily for the purpose of private gain, and only incidentally for the service of the people.

## THE APPEAL TO THE TAXPAYER.

Mr. Brown emphasizes one phase of the question that does not commonly receive much consideration from either the friends or the opponents of municipal ownership.

One item is almost universally neglected in considering the financial success or failure of city ownership, and that is the capitalized value of the right to do the particular service through the use of the public property in the streets. Let us assume, for illustration, two

companies in cities of the same size with their two tramway services, or electric-lighting services, costing the same sum for installment and with the same rates and an equally efficient management,—two business enterprises, that is to say, earning exactly the same amount of money, and identical in their conditions, except that one is public and the other private.

Let us suppose that the value of the actual material property of each, bought and constructed, is \$50,000,000, and that the private concern pays interest and dividends on a capitalization of \$100,000,000, the other \$50,000,000 being the intangible value created by the permit held by the private concern from government to use its combined material properties in connection with the public streets for the required public service.

Thus, we have the interest on \$50,000,000 saved for our equally efficient city service. That is the saving to the city, or the margin of efficiency, which our supposed public concern effects as compared with the equally well-managed private company. Now, in Baltimore, for instance, the attempted easement assessments, under a plan similar to the New York franchise-tax law, amounted to \$23,000,000, and they were moderate, because they did not attempt to reach all the intangible value, but only so much of it as came directly from the use of the city streets. Yet this is half the city debt; and if the same ideal condition had existed in Baltimore as is supposed in our illustration the effect of public management would have been like cutting the debt in two.

To return to our illustration. Fifty million dollars is paid by the first city to the private company for rendering a governmental function, whereas the other city saved that amount by performing that function itself; or, to state it in a different way, the public concern would have to be only half as efficient as the private company to produce the same result to the city.

The writer believes it is a recognition of the value of the capitalized franchise that makes us hold on to the one public service that is generally municipalized,—namely, our water-supplies. Logically, our reactionaries should advocate the turning over of our water-supplies to private enterprise. Why not, if municipal ownership is so bad?

## "A POLITICAL NECESSITY."

The third and last proposition advanced by Mr. Brown relates to the corruption of our city governments.

Public-utility corporations are the chief bulwark and support of the machine, and interest in the questions affecting vested privilege means, for the individual, showing such interest that he puts himself outside the party pale. Give the "boss" his franchises and the vested interests behind them, and you have the immense modern campaign fund which alone makes the machine possible.

What is the testimony of those who have had practical experience in this matter? Ask La Follette, ask Mark Fagan, ask Tom Johnson, ask Folk, ask Weaver, and they will answer, with one accord, that their breach with their party organizations came when they attempted to remedy some abuse which the masters of vested privilege, the franchise-holders, were commit-

ting, or to punish the perpetrators thereof. They will testify that it was not the free choice of subordinates, or the suppression of petty and minor graft, that aligned the party "boss" against them. These were sins, but forgivable sins. The one unpardonable sin was to touch with a fearless hand the public-service monopoly question, or to punish those who assist the machine in carrying out its alliance with business privilege.

#### WHERE "REGULATION" FALLS SHORT.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's article is devoted to a discussion of the alternative method of dealing with the public-service monopolies,—namely, regulation by the municipal government.

No one now, conservative or radical, stands for unregulated monopoly, while all thinkers and writers on the subject recognize public services as necessary and natural monopolies; and it is generally admitted that existing political evils are primarily caused by the presence in politics of the public-service corporations, and this admission involves the recognition of the necessity for some remedy. Certain opponents of municipal ownership propose "regulation" and "punishment for the wrongdoer." Now, in the first place, "regulation" means what looks very like a political impossibility. It means that the servant must regulate his master; that the party man, who has been elected as such, must put himself outside the breastworks of the organization by regulating the party's best and ever-faithful friend, the campaign contributor. This is not in human nature. This is why you will so often find the business man in office honest as the day is long in his private business, but

in office particularly careful to carry out his reforms in places where they do not conflict with big business privilege.

As to the feasibility and efficacy of the policy of regulation, Mr. Brown says:

In every case where "regulation" has seriously been attempted, long and tedious litigation has been the result. Witness Roosevelt's Ford law, which, though passed in 1899, has never yet been enforced. Witness La Follette's rate legislation and Johnson's efforts for three-cent fares. If the litigation is successful, it involves the election of successive administrations, who are firm believers in the same policy, to keep the "regulation" going; and this, in turn, means a continuous political warfare, fraught with all these necessary antagonisms, and involving a steady incentive to political corruption, without the definite results municipal ownership would secure.

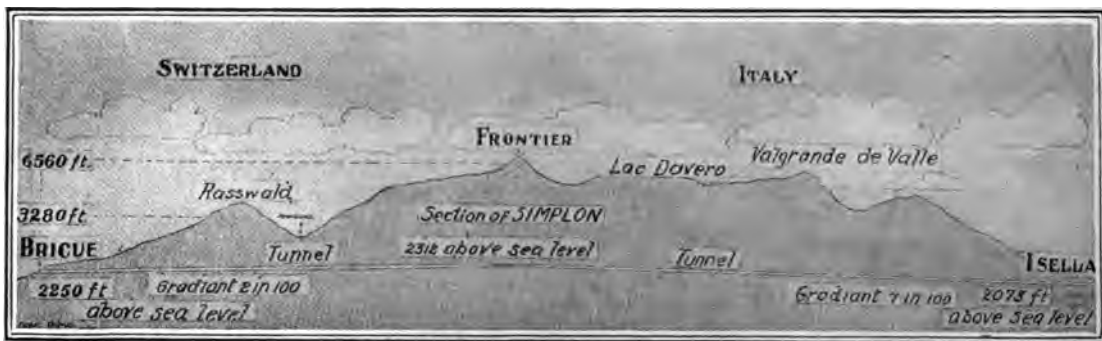
Municipal ownership is only beginning to be tried in this country, although a start is being made in the electric-lighting service, some eight hundred plants, large and small, having been established, according to Mr. McCarthy, the legislative statistician of Wisconsin. But time enough has not rolled by to make history and show success or failure. Private ownership, on the other hand, has existed for a long time, and yet no important instance can be cited of successful "regulation" in any city. In the cities where it has been attempted, like Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Detroit, the sentiment for municipal ownership is strongest. It is not too much to say that, for political reasons, "regulation" either has not been attempted, or where attempted has failed.

## THE GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL.

APPROPOS of the formal opening to traffic of the Simplon tunnel, under the Alps, announced for June 1, an account of some of the engineering difficulties encountered in the prosecution of this work is contributed to *Cornhill* for May by Francis Fox. One of the greatest of these obstructions was caused by a subterranean river which was met with in September,

1901, at a distance of two and one-half miles from Isella.

The difficulties at this point were such as in the hands of men of less determination might have resulted in the abandonment of the undertaking. Not only was it necessary to close-timber the gallery on both sides and also at the top and floor with the heaviest balks of square pitch pine twenty inches thick, but when these



A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE REGION, SHOWING WHERE THE SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCES THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

were crushed into splinters and the gallery completely blocked with their wreckage steel girders were adopted, only in their turn to be distorted and bent out of shape. It seemed as if no available material could be found which would stand the enormous pressure of the rocks, until steel girders, forming a square placed side by side (the interstices being filled with cement concrete), resisted the load. Fortunately, this "bad ground" only extended for a distance of about fifty yards, but it cost nearly one thousand pounds per yard to overcome this difficulty, and required the incasement of the tunnel at this point on sides, floor, and arch with granite masonry eight feet six inches in thickness.

Meanwhile, the progress at the Brigue side was good, and the miners reached the half-way boundary and then began to encounter great heat from both rock and springs. It was a curious experience to insert one's arm into a bore-hole in the rock and to find it so hot as to be unbearable; the maximum heat then encountered was 131 degrees Fahrenheit. But now a fresh difficulty presented itself, as in order to save time it was desirable to commence driving downhill to meet the miners coming uphill from Italy, and thus the very problem which the ascending gradients had been provided to avoid had to be faced. As the gallery descended the hot springs followed, and the boring-machines and the miners were standing in a sea of hot water; this for a time was pumped out by centrifugal pumps over the apex of the tunnel, but at last, and while there still remained some 300 or 400 yards to be penetrated, it was found impossible to continue going downhill.

Nevertheless, time had to be saved, and as the height of the heading was only some 7 feet, while that of the finished tunnel was 21 feet, it was decided to continue to drive the gallery forward, on a slightly rising gradient, until it reached the top of the future tunnel. After 702 feet had thus been driven the hot springs proved so copious that work had to cease, and an iron door which had been fixed in the heading some 200 or

300 yards back was finally closed, and the gallery filled with hot water. Advance now could only be made from the Italian "face," but even there the difficulties from hot water were very great, so much so that for a time one of the galleries had to be abandoned and access obtained to it by driving the parallel gallery ahead and then returning and taking the hot springs in the rear. The only way in which these hot springs, sometimes as high as 125 degrees Fahrenheit, could be grappled with was by throwing jets of cold water under high pressure into the fissures, and thus diluting them down to a temperature which the miners could stand.

At the right moment, at 7 A. M. on February 24, 1905, a heavy charge was exploded in the roof of the Italian heading, which blew a hole into the floor of the Swiss gallery and released the impounded hot water. It was here that a truly sad incident occurred,—two visitors to the tunnel who, it appears, had entered the gallery with a desire to witness the actual junction were overcome by the heat and probably the carbonic-acid gas from the pent-up hot water, and died.

On April 2, 1905, the visitors and officials from the Italian side, traveling in a miners' train, arrived within 250 yards of the "Porte de Fer," in the middle of the mountain, six miles or more from either entrance, and completed their journey on foot up to that point. Meanwhile, the officials and visitors from the Swiss entrance had traveled up to the other side of the door. At the right moment this was opened and the two parties formally met. A religious dedication service was then held. The public opening of the tunnel was postponed in order to enable electric traction to be installed. On February 25, last, a train of fourteen cars traversed the tunnel several times.

## THE NATIONAL CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.

THE present federal laws regulating the importation of noxious animals and providing for the stamping out of disease have suggested a similar control of imported insect pests dangerous to plants. This subject is ably presented by Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May.

Referring to the resolutions of a recent convention of Southern States, praying Congress that the national government not only take charge of all quarantines, but also proceed to the extermination of the yellow-fever mosquito, Professor Sanderson calls attention to the anomalous condition that the government at Washington can control the introduction and spread of insects which affect the health of man and the domestic animals, but that it has no laws against those affecting crops or plant life. He then introduces a comparison between the values of plant and animal products.

According to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1905, the domestic animals of the United States are worth \$2,995,370,277 in 1904. There are no figures as to the exact value of animal products, but estimating a similar increase from 1900, they would be worth approximately \$2,000,000,000. The total value of farm products is estimated by the Secretary for 1905 at \$6,415,000,000. Plant products would therefore be worth approximately \$4,415,000,000, the ten staples alone being worth \$3,515,000,000, while the value of all domestic animals and their products would be \$4,835,572,894. In brief, the plant products are more than twice the value of the animal products and nearly equal in value both the live animals and the products they produced. These estimates include the value of the products of so-called "farm forests," but do not include the value of lumber or the virgin forests not on farms, conservatively estimated to be worth from three to four billion dollars, nor is the inestimable value of city shade trees and parks considered.

The losses occasioned by insects, exclusive of those to animals and stored products, have recently been estimated by Mr. C. L. Marlatt at \$630,000,000.



would venture the assertion, therefore, that the losses occasioned by imported insect pests far all losses of animals from disease and of those diseases which are subjects of national quarantine. Of course, we can place no money value upon life, but were that possible we have no doubt the loss of plant products from a half-dozen insect pests imported during the last quarter-century would exceed all losses from animal and human diseases within that time have been the subjects of national quarantine.

#### INADEQUACY OF STATE LAWS.

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ful whether a suit could be entered against her on that ground, even theoretically, while actually it is, of course, entirely improbable. New Hampshire and other States cannot make appropriations to aid Massachusetts. Why, then, is it not the duty of the federal government to protect the interests of the neighboring States by checking the spread of the gypsy moth and aiding in its control? The same reasoning will apply to all other introduced insect pests of serious importance. We should all admit that the federal government may prevent their importation, but some of us would claim that as soon as a pest had come upon the territory of any State, that the national government was then powerless to prevent its spread to other States. This same argument has been fully thrashed over in Congress concerning human disease, and the present laws, as above outlined and administered, seem to the writer to have fully demonstrated that the federal government has such a right and may make and execute such regulations as seem necessary.

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## AN ARGUMENT FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

MUNICIPAL ownership of several of the public-service industries is now advocated in not a few political platforms in this country, notably in those framed by "radical" Democrats. A representative of this school of politics, Mr. George Stewart Brown, of Baltimore, gives in the *North American Review* for May a succinct statement of the argument for municipal ownership of public utilities. Mr. Brown maintains that competition in public-service industries is impracticable, that municipal ownership of such industries will pay, and that municipal ownership will remove the most threatening source of political corruption.

Under the first head of his argument, Mr. Brown has little difficulty in showing that so-called competition in public-service industries almost invariably ends in consolidation. He cites the experience of Baltimore (frequently duplicated in other cities), in which competition was succeeded by consolidation, with a capitalization bearing interest on two franchises instead of one, and a plea on the part of the combined company to the effect that "You, the people, have forced us to this condition of overcapitalization, and must help us bear the burden."

As a matter of fact, with the exception of the telephone service, industrial public-service war has had but one universal result,—consolidation. Not a single instance to the contrary can be cited. The tendency to consolidation has become so strong that lighting companies furnishing different kinds of lights, like gas and electricity, are now combining, although they largely supply a different field and class of customers. No ingenuity of the most skilled lawyers can prevent consolidation. On the other hand, when a few consolidations here and there have been found illegal a new method has always been invented to keep the separate interests together, or to reunite them in fact if not in name.

Granted that a public service must be a monopoly, the people will not long tolerate a monopoly in private hands. They will perhaps try regulation first; they will sooner or later insist that, if a monopoly, it must be a government monopoly, operated solely for the public benefit, instead of a private monopoly, operated primarily for the purpose of private gain, and only incidentally for the service of the people.

## THE APPEAL TO THE TAXPAYER.

Mr. Brown emphasizes one phase of the question that does not commonly receive much consideration from either the friends or the opponents of municipal ownership.

One item is almost universally neglected in considering the financial success or failure of city ownership, and that is the capitalized value of the right to do the particular service through the use of the public property in the streets. Let us assume, for illustration, two

companies in cities of the same size with their two tramway services, or electric-lighting services, costing the same sum for installment and with the same rates and an equally efficient management,—two business enterprises, that is to say, earning exactly the same amount of money, and identical in their conditions, except that one is public and the other private.

Let us suppose that the value of the actual material property of each, bought and constructed, is \$50,000,000, and that the private concern pays interest and dividends on a capitalization of \$100,000,000, the other \$50,000,000 being the intangible value created by the permit held by the private concern from government to use its combined material properties in connection with the public streets for the required public service.

Thus, we have the interest on \$50,000,000 saved for our equally efficient city service. That is the saving to the city, or the margin of efficiency, which our supposed public concern effects as compared with the equally well-managed private company. Now, in Baltimore, for instance, the attempted easement assessments, under a plan similar to the New York franchise-tax law, amounted to \$23,000,000, and they were moderate, because they did not attempt to reach all the intangible value, but only so much of it as came directly from the use of the city streets. Yet this is half the city debt; and if the same ideal condition had existed in Baltimore as is supposed in our illustration the effect of public management would have been like cutting the debt in two.

To return to our illustration. Fifty million dollars is paid by the first city to the private company for rendering a governmental function, whereas the other city saved that amount by performing that function itself; or, to state it in a different way, the public concern would have to be only half as efficient as the private company to produce the same result to the city.

The writer believes it is a recognition of the value of the capitalized franchise that makes us hold on to the one public service that is generally municipalized,—namely, our water-supplies. Logically, our reactionaries should advocate the turning over of our water-supplies to private enterprise. Why not, if municipal ownership is so bad?

## "A POLITICAL NECESSITY."

The third and last proposition advanced by Mr. Brown relates to the corruption of our city governments.

Public-utility corporations are the chief bulwark and support of the machine, and interest in the questions affecting vested privilege means, for the individual, showing such interest that he puts himself outside the party pale. Give the "boss" his franchises and the vested interests behind them, and you have the immense modern campaign fund which alone makes the machine possible.

What is the testimony of those who have had practical experience in this matter? Ask La Follette, ask Mark Fagan, ask Tom Johnson, ask Folk, ask Weaver, and they will answer, with one accord, that their breach with their party organizations came when they attempted to remedy some abuse which the masters of vested privilege, the franchise-holders, were commit-

ting, or to punish the perpetrators thereof. They will testify that it was not the free choice of subordinates, or the suppression of petty and minor graft, that aligned the party "boss" against them. These were sins, but forgivable sins. The one unpardonable sin was to touch with a fearless hand the public-service monopoly question, or to punish those who assist the machine in carrying out its alliance with business privilege.

#### WHERE "REGULATION" FALLS SHORT.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's article is devoted to a discussion of the alternative method of dealing with the public-service monopolies,—namely, regulation by the municipal government.

No one now, conservative or radical, stands for unregulated monopoly, while all thinkers and writers on the subject recognize public services as necessary and natural monopolies; and it is generally admitted that existing political evils are primarily caused by the presence in politics of the public-service corporations, and this admission involves the recognition of the necessity for some remedy. Certain opponents of municipal ownership propose "regulation" and "punishment for the wrongdoer." Now, in the first place, "regulation" means what looks very like a political impossibility. It means that the servant must regulate his master; that the party man, who has been elected as such, must put himself outside the breastworks of the organization by regulating the party's best and ever-faithful friend, the campaign contributor. This is not in human nature. This is why you will so often find the business man in office honest as the day is long in his private business, but

in office particularly careful to carry out his reforms in places where they do not conflict with big business privilege.

As to the feasibility and efficacy of the policy of regulation, Mr. Brown says:

In every case where "regulation" has seriously been attempted, long and tedious litigation has been the result. Witness Roosevelt's Ford law, which, though passed in 1899, has never yet been enforced. Witness La Follette's rate legislation and Johnson's efforts for three-cent fares. If the litigation is successful, it involves the election of successive administrations, who are firm believers in the same policy, to keep the "regulation" going; and this, in turn, means a continuous political warfare, fraught with all these necessary antagonisms, and involving a steady incentive to political corruption, without the definite results municipal ownership would secure.

Municipal ownership is only beginning to be tried in this country, although a start is being made in the electric-lighting service, some eight hundred plants, large and small, having been established, according to Mr. McCarthy, the legislative statistician of Wisconsin. But time enough has not rolled by to make history and show success or failure. Private ownership, on the other hand, has existed for a long time, and yet no important instance can be cited of successful "regulation" in any city. In the cities where it has been attempted, like Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Detroit, the sentiment for municipal ownership is strongest. It is not too much to say that, for political reasons, "regulation" either has not been attempted, or where attempted has failed.

## THE GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL.

PROPOS of the formal opening to traffic of the Simplon tunnel, under the Alps, announced for June 1, an account of some of the engineering difficulties encountered in the prosecution of this work is contributed to *Cornhill* for May by Francis Fox. One of the greatest of these obstructions was caused by a subterranean river which was met with in September,

1901, at a distance of two and one-half miles from Isella.

The difficulties at this point were such as in the hands of men of less determination might have resulted in the abandonment of the undertaking. Not only was it necessary to close-timber the gallery on both sides and also at the top and floor with the heaviest balks of square pitch pine twenty inches thick, but when these



A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE REGION, SHOWING WHERE THE SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCES THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

were crushed into splinters and the gallery completely blocked with their wreckage steel girders were adopted, only in their turn to be distorted and bent out of shape. It seemed as if no available material could be found which would stand the enormous pressure of the rocks, until steel girders, forming a square placed side by side (the interstices being filled with cement concrete), resisted the load. Fortunately, this "bad ground" only extended for a distance of about fifty yards, but it cost nearly one thousand pounds per yard to overcome this difficulty, and required the incasement of the tunnel at this point on sides, floor, and arch with granite masonry eight feet six inches in thickness.

Meanwhile, the progress at the Brigue side was good, and the miners reached the half-way boundary and then began to encounter great heat from both rock and springs. It was a curious experience to insert one's arm into a bore-hole in the rock and to find it so hot as to be unbearable; the maximum heat then encountered was 131 degrees Fahrenheit. But now a fresh difficulty presented itself, as in order to save time it was desirable to commence driving downhill to meet the miners coming uphill from Italy, and thus the very problem which the ascending gradients had been provided to avoid had to be faced. As the gallery descended the hot springs followed, and the boring-machines and the miners were standing in a sea of hot water; this for a time was pumped out by centrifugal pumps over the apex of the tunnel, but at last, and while there still remained some 300 or 400 yards to be penetrated, it was found impossible to continue going downhill.

Nevertheless, time had to be saved, and as the height of the heading was only some 7 feet, while that of the finished tunnel was 21 feet, it was decided to continue to drive the gallery forward, on a slightly rising gradient, until it reached the top of the future tunnel. After 702 feet had thus been driven the hot springs proved so copious that work had to cease, and an iron door which had been fixed in the heading some 200 or

300 yards back was finally closed, and the gallery filled with hot water. Advance now could only be made from the Italian "face," but even there the difficulties from hot water were very great, so much so that for a time one of the galleries had to be abandoned and access obtained to it by driving the parallel gallery ahead and then returning and taking the hot springs in the rear. The only way in which these hot springs, sometimes as high as 125 degrees Fahrenheit, could be grappled with was by throwing jets of cold water under high pressure into the fissures, and thus diluting them down to a temperature which the miners could stand.

At the right moment, at 7 A. M. on February 24, 1905, a heavy charge was exploded in the roof of the Italian heading, which blew a hole into the floor of the Swiss gallery and released the impounded hot water. It was here that a truly sad incident occurred,—two visitors to the tunnel who, it appears, had entered the gallery with a desire to witness the actual junction were overcome by the heat and probably the carbonic-acid gas from the pent-up hot water, and died.

On April 2, 1905, the visitors and officials from the Italian side, traveling in a miners' train, arrived within 250 yards of the "Porte de Fer," in the middle of the mountain, six miles or more from either entrance, and completed their journey on foot up to that point. Meanwhile, the officials and visitors from the Swiss entrance had traveled up to the other side of the door. At the right moment this was opened and the two parties formally met. A religious dedication service was then held. The public opening of the tunnel was postponed in order to enable electric traction to be installed. On February 25, last, a train of fourteen cars traversed the tunnel several times.

## THE NATIONAL CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS.

THE present federal laws regulating the importation of noxious animals and providing for the stamping out of disease have suggested a similar control of imported insect pests dangerous to plants. This subject is ably presented by Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May.

Referring to the resolutions of a recent convention of Southern States, praying Congress that the national government not only take charge of all quarantines, but also proceed to the extermination of the yellow-fever mosquito, Professor Sanderson calls attention to the anomalous condition that the government at Washington can control the introduction and spread of insects which affect the health of man and the domestic animals, but that it has no laws against those affecting crops or plant life. He then introduces a comparison between the values of plant and animal products.

According to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1905, the domestic animals of the United States are worth \$2,995,370,277 in 1904. There are no figures as to the exact value of animal products, but estimating a similar increase from 1900, they would be worth approximately \$2,000,000,000. The total value of farm products is estimated by the Secretary for 1905 at \$6,415,000,000. Plant products would therefore be worth approximately \$4,415,000,000, the ten staples alone being worth \$3,515,000,000, while the value of all domestic animals and their products would be \$4,885,572,594. In brief, the plant products are more than twice the value of the animal products and nearly equal in value both the live animals and the products they produced. These estimates include the value of the products of so-called "farm forests," but do not include the value of lumber or the virgin forests not on farms, conservatively estimated to be worth from three to four billion dollars, nor is the inestimable value of city shade trees and parks considered.

The losses occasioned by insects, exclusive of those to animals and stored products, have recently been estimated by Mr. C. L. Marlatt at \$520,000,000.

ould venture the assertion, therefore, that the losses occasioned by imported insect pests far exceed the losses of animals from disease and of those diseases which are subjects of national quarantine. Of course, we can place no money value upon life, but were that possible we have no doubt that the loss of plant products from a half-dozen insect pests imported during the last quarter-century would exceed all losses from animal and human diseases within that time have been the subjects of quarantine.

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the whole community bears the burden. Again, the suggested limitation would be artificial. Doubtless; but all conventions are simply artificial methods of solving difficulties which in the nature of things cannot otherwise be overcome; the remedies of the physician are artificial means for combating a disorder of nature; and the nature of things has constituted now a set of conditions in the obviating of which all naval nations are interested, though not all equally.

Finally, it may be added that professional tone will benefit immensely when dependence ceases to be placed mainly on increase of bulk to insure national predominance; when, limited as to size, regard must be paid chiefly to the proportion and distribution of powers in the ship to insure its best efficiency, and to professional comprehension of the conduct of war to insure meeting

the enemy under the circumstances and with the combinations which command victory in the campaign, or on the field of battle. In short, from such limitation of size would result a clearer comprehension that the men are greater than the ships. This is not forgotten, indeed, and receives recognition in the ever-increasing attention bestowed upon training; but it is overshadowed by the excessive care concerning implements induced by present conditions.

The race for great size, says Captain Mahan, causes unending increase of expense in two ways. First, it adds greatly to the cost of the individual ship; and, second, it "prematurely and wantonly relegates to the junk-heap vessels only because outdone by the new construction."

## VOLCANOES: WHAT CAUSES THEM, AND WHAT REGULATES THEIR ACTIVITY?

IN theory, it is easy to say that volcanoes are formed in the same way as other mountains, and that their activity is the result of the "boiling over" of the internal gases and liquids of the earth. Actually, however, when scientific writers attempt to explain the formation and activity of "burning mountains" in detail they find difficulty in agreeing. A long analytical study of the origin and periodicity of volcanoes is contributed to the French scientific, literary, and political review *Les Annales* (Paris), by Henri de Parville.

In the first place, says this writer, scientists are not agreed as to the consistency of the earth's central mass,—some believing it to be absolutely solid from center to surface, others contending that several miles below the surface there are central fires which have made the interior mass of the globe liquid and gaseous. These latter contend that the earth's mass is localized in layers, that some ill-regulated internal action causes gas and steam to force the burning mass upward, and that where the crust of the earth is weak it breaks. Out of the break lava, rocks, and steam pour, and we have a volcano in eruption. Other scientists contend that there are no central fires, but that the slow solidification of the earth's mass produces locally, by friction and compression, the heat which results in volcanic outbursts at the surface. The French writer points out that "artificial volcanoes" are a matter of historic verity. In the beginning of the last century, he reminds us, a French investigator created a certain amount of scientific enthusiasm by placing large quantities of sulphur mixed with iron filings some feet below the surface of the ground, covering it with

damp earth. After several days there was an outburst; the earth opened, and gravel was thrown into the air. Thus was an "upheaval of nature" made to order.

Professor Stanislaus Meunier (of the Paris Museum of Natural History) has advanced, in his lectures before the students of that institution, another theory. He compares a volcano to a gigantic bottle of gaseous water. As long as the bottle is corked, he says, we are not aware of its dangerous contents. But when there is a crevice in the ground, communication with the internal depths is established, and the bottle blows up. He believes that the surface water, percolating to the unseen fiery depths below, causes steam, which brings about the eruption.

It is generally believed that the entire globe is bound together by internal "liens," which hold it so that the influences of the sun and the moon are the determining factors in volcanic activity. This theory would account for the fact that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions take place in certain portions of the world at the same time, since the theory presupposes these belts of seismic susceptibility. The theory which, perhaps, has the best authority to-day is that the rock (lava) surrounding the center of the globe is held in fusion by the high temperature, that it is charged with gas and steam, and that a mighty pressure forced upon the rock causes it to break with a result as though a powder magazine had gone off at the exploding-point.

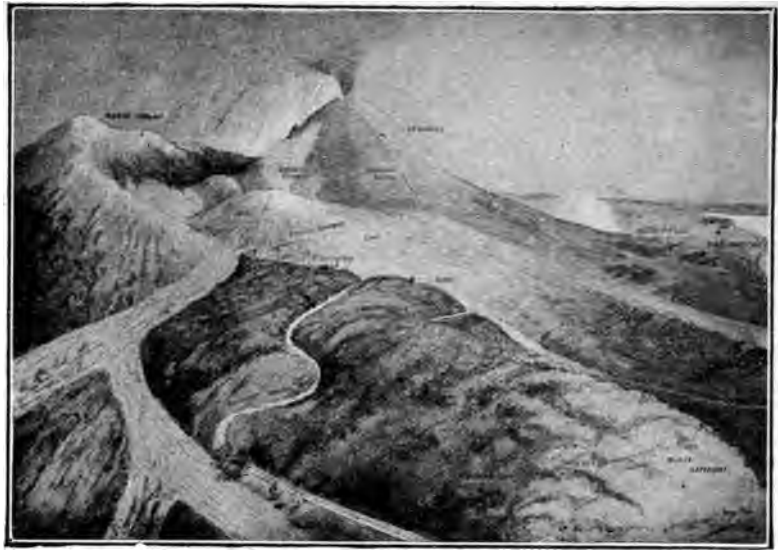
What causes the equilibrium to be destroyed in the one spot, however? In other words, why does the eruption occur at a particular spot and at a particular time? As far back as 1865 the French scientist Dr. Daguin answered:

The internal fluid mass of the earth tends to obey the attraction of the sun and the moon, and to feel that attraction even to the extent of changing its form. The solid crust is subjected to internal efforts which de-form it, and that accounts for earthquakes and periodical volcanic eruptions.

M. de Parville describes the amount and kinds of gases and solid material that are ejected from the craters of active volcanoes. The solid matter he puts under the heads of lava, incandescent matter, scoriæ, and pumiceous matter. The gases are sulphuric, sulphydric, carbonic, and hydrogen, the sulphuric-acid gas being the one chiefly liberated from the craters.

There are no dead volcanoes, according to this writer.

Vesuvius was thought to be dead for many centuries before its eruption of 79 A.D. It had not given any sign of life since the first colonization of Italy by the Greeks, and when Pliny made out his list of volcanoes he did not even mention it. The sides of the mountain were covered with vineyards, and at its base were the populous cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The warnings of the coming storm were first received in the year 63, when a disastrous earthquake was experienced, and the shocks were repeated at longer and shorter intervals until 79. Pliny's description of the destruction



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VESUVIUS.

(This sketch shows the area affected by the recent violent eruption. On the extreme right are the stricken districts of Bosco Trecase and Torre Annunziata, quite close to the site of Pompeii.)

of these two cities is the best and most accurate we have of any volcanic eruption. The two cities were really, modern investigation has shown, buried by ashes and pumice, not by lava, and comparatively few lives were lost. Herculaneum was buried the deeper. In some places the deposit was thirty-four meters deep, and never less than twenty.

There are at least two hundred and twenty-five of the "sleeping mountains" in different parts of the globe, and probably a thousand more which "would like nothing better than to go to work."

## THE ARGUMENT AGAINST THE METRIC SYSTEM.

UNEXPECTED opposition to the proposed adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the United States and Great Britain has been developed recently. The spirit of this opposition is voiced in an article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for May by H. H. Suplee, who asserts that the proposed legislation looking to the adoption of the metric system by the United States Government "has not been demanded by any one who has anything to lose."

This writer reduces the argument for the metric system to these three counts,—the greater simplicity of the tables of weights and measures; the precise interrelation of the units of length,

dry and liquid measure, and weights; and the convenience of the decimal system of notation. His comment on these arguments follows:

The last is already practically secured in the English-speaking countries, by the general use in all engineering work of the decimal divisions of the inch or the foot; these units of themselves are even more convenient than the meter or the centimeter. The second supposed advantage exists only in the case of one medium—distilled water at 4 degrees centigrade—a substance with which no one, except possibly the laboratory experimenter, ever has to do. The third may be admitted, though with the qualification that much of the intricacy and multiplicity of the old English system of weights and measures has already disappeared, and a further wholly practical simplification might be



made without uprooting the standards upon which our gigantic industries have been built.

It must be remembered that when France and Germany adopted the metric system this vast growth of machinery and tool-building industries, of structural-material manufactures, and of metal trades generally, had not come into being. Standardization was as yet an unknown idea. There was practically nothing to undo, except some simple habits of barter and trade, before the new standards were taken into use.

The situation in the United States and Great Britain to-day is absolutely different. Industries such as the world has never before seen have been built up, and have sent their products all over the world. And every steel section rolled, every plate turned out, and every wire drawn, every engine and dynamo and machine tool, every pipe and shaft and bolt and nut, is based upon the inch and the foot,—units wholly incommensurable with the metric ones. The screw-threads of England and America are standard all over the world—and they are wholly inconvertible into any metric expression which could be used as a guide or practically reproduced by a workman. If all these measurements must be changed into metric equivalents, the *things* themselves must be changed; to believe that we could go on making them as they are now, and gauging them

by the new system of measurement, is to cherish a mischievous delusion.

It is not conceivable, for example, that any shop should continue, as a regular daily routine, to turn or bore work accurately to such a dimension as "25.40001 millimeters" (the metric equivalent of one inch), or to cut bolt-threads on a pitch of "8.466 threads to 25.40001 millimeters" (the metric equivalent of the Whitworth standard for one-inch bolts); it is not conceivable that such standards could continue in use in specifications. We should inevitably be forced to change to integral measurements,—25 millimeters, perhaps, and 8 or 8½ threads. And a similar condition would arise throughout almost the entire range of mechanical construction. Every part now standardized to decimals of an inch would have to be redesigned to commensurable decimals of a centimeter. Then the new and old would not interchange. . . . The years of earnest and costly effort, and the millions of dollars spent to secure interchangeability and standardization, would be wrecked and marked for the scrap-heap by the first compulsory legislation enforcing the use of the metric system upon our manufacturers. And it would take more than fifty years of endless confusion and double-standard working to clear the deplorable and expensive wreckage out of our shops.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR THE BLIND.

A GREAT public meeting in New York City recently directed attention to the pitiable condition of thousands of blind persons in this country who are asking only the opportunity to work with their hands. In the *Outlook* (New York) for May, Miss Helen Keller sets forth some of the reasons why special efforts should

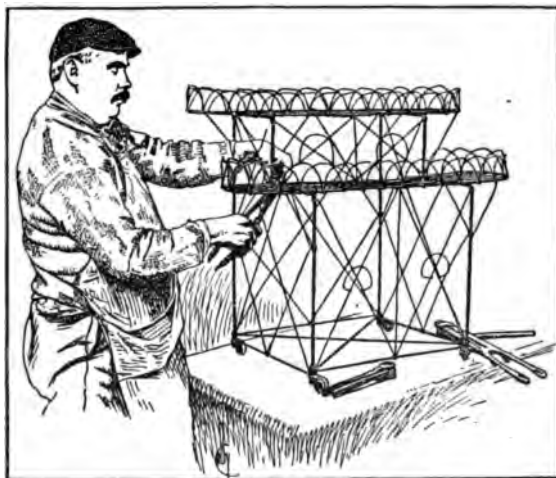
be made to train the blind in useful occupations and to direct them in obtaining employment.

Miss Keller points to the important work along this line already done in several European countries:

The "Saxon system" in Germany aids blind men and women in their homes, secures raw material at favorable rates, and markets their wares. The Valentine Hally Association in France, and the associations connected with the institutions for the blind in Great Britain, find positions for capable blind persons and hold up their hands until their employers approve and accept their work. The schools coöperate. They strive to give their pupils a good industrial training, and then pass them on to an agency that will turn that training to practical account by finding employment for it.

In London, which is declared behind the times but is far ahead of us, 6 per cent. of the blind are in workshops. In other English cities, 18 per cent. of the blind are employed. The chief industries open to them are many kinds of mat-weaving, a few kinds of carpentry, cordage, massage, brush-making, mattress-making, and the manufacture of all kinds of baskets, from ornamental ones to heavy baskets used for bales, coal, and food. There is, moreover, a tea agency in London the managers of which are wholly or partially blind. Hundreds of blind agents sell its teas, coffees, and cocoas all over England. Finally, 85 per cent. of the graduates of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind in London are self-supporting.

What shall we say when we contrast with this the report of the New York Commission for the Blind, which finds that only 1 per cent. of our sightless countrymen are in workshops? We have delayed all too



A BLIND WIREWORKER.

(This man, who was skilled at his trade before blindness overtook him, is quite as efficient now as when he had his sight. He has had the advantage of thorough training.)

## FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The question of providing meals for children at public schools, which is now a matter of investigation in New York City, has passed from the academic stage in England and is under debate in Parliament. Sir C. A. May, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* (London), on the "Cantines Scolaires" of France, challenges the statement that the French system had been adopted for many years and worked exceedingly well. This writer says:

To be able to show that though the "cantine" has been effective in supplying good and cheap food to children in a rather indiscriminate way, it has not in its train the grave evils of extravagant expenditure of public money and a lowering of the standard of parental responsibility, and that the adoption of a similar system in London would be a serious mistake.

The system began as a purely voluntary arrangement in 1849, was recognized by law in

1867, but did not receive the municipal subvention until 1879. The writer shows how the municipal subvention grew:

In 1880 the ratio was 33 per cent.; in 1886 it was 37 per cent.; in 1888 it was 43 per cent. In 1902 it had grown to 56 per cent., and in 1898 to 63 per cent., thus exactly reversing the proportion at starting, when free meals were one-third of the whole, whereas now they were two-thirds. Meanwhile, the total number of meals was growing with alarming rapidity. In 1886 they had been, in round numbers, 4,660,000, and in 1888 5,640,000. In 1892 the total had risen to 6,970,000, and in 1898 to 9,230,000; that is, they had doubled in twelve years. The municipal subvention rose at a corresponding rate from 480,000 francs in 1880 to 600,000 in 1890, and to 1,017,000 in 1899.

To sum up the financial position in a few round figures: The "cantines" cost, on an average during the last five years, a little under 1,400,000 francs, and they distributed rather over 10,000,000 meals, costing, on an average, 13 centimes each. Of these, two-thirds were free and one-third paid for. To meet this expenditure of nearly 1,400,000 francs, they received 1,000,000 (or



THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND ITS EDUCATION POLICY.—FEEDING THE CHILDREN.

The picture shows how the question of feeding school children, which has just been raised in Parliament, has been tackled at Cable Street School, Whitechapel. The London County Council has utilized fifteen of its two hundred key centers for the preparation and distribution of meals to children. At Cable Street School only one penny (two cents) a head is charged.)

£40,000) from the Municipal Council, 360,000 from payments for meals, and about 25,000 (or £1,000) from the voluntary funds held by the Caisses.

The increase is almost entirely in the free meals. Taking Mr. Blair's estimate that 150,000 children need to-day, in London, to be fed on every school day throughout the year at a cost of 2½d. (5 cents) per meal, involving an expenditure of over £3,000 (\$15,000), the writer asks, Will it stop there?

The knowledge that the cost comes out of the rates will enormously increase the number of applicants, hundreds of thousands of whom will claim that as they contribute to the rates they have a right to share in any expenditure which is derived therefrom. Inquiry into the reality of distress, being made in secret, will necessarily be superficial and inefficient. To save parents from the shame of confessing poverty, the check of shame at being convicted of making fraudulent claims for relief will be abandoned. A prospect of ever-increasing expenditure, pauperization, and destruction of parental responsibility lies before us.

## THE MUCH-DISCUSSED BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

ALL Great Britain, it may be safely said, has been stirred to its innermost being by the discussion over the new national education bill of the Liberal government, offered by Mr. Birrell, Minister of Education. Elsewhere this month we consider the provisions of this measure. The English magazines and reviews are full of argumentative articles on the subject.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a symposium for and against the bill. The Archbishop of Westminster pronounces it to be no solution of the educational difficulty. Even if passed, it will give rise to fierce local contests all over the country, leading eventually to a fresh appeal to Parliament. He says that Mr. Birrell is evidently most anxious to maintain religious influence in public elementary schools. He has, however, made the teaching of fundamental Protestantism

a permanent public charge. But to this many object, because

in their eyes this "simple Bible teaching" of the kind proposed errs, not merely by defect, but because it is in direct opposition to what they regard as the fundamental principle of Christianity,—namely, the existence in the world of an authority appointed by Christ himself to teach in his name. While the Protestant conscience is to be satisfied at the public expense, the non-Protestant conscience is to receive no such satisfaction unless its possessors are willing to pay for it. This is the essential injustice of the bill, in that it sets up two standards of appreciation, and makes men suffer—in their purse, at least—for their conscientious religious convictions.

Dr. Bourne next asks how far the bill will meet the needs of the Established Church. He says it is very difficult for an outsider, in the presence of opposite opinions expressed by English churchmen, to judge the real position. The position of the Catholic Church, he says, is clear, whether Catholics be Tory, Liberal, or Nationalist.

Although we desire no quarrel with any one, we are prepared to resist in every legitimate way all attempts to deprive us of the right of our Catholic parents to have their children educated in the elementary schools of the country in accordance with their conscientious religious convictions. We give Mr. Birrell credit for the best possible intentions, and we readily believe that he has endeavored to give consideration to our claims, but he would surely admit that the facilities which he proposes are hopelessly inadequate, and that if he can find justification for them, it is on grounds, not of justice, but solely of political expediency.

Lord Halifax is more vigorous in his language. He says:

The bill is in fact a measure for the establishment on the ruins of all the schools belonging to the Church of England and to the Roman Catholic body, and on those of many of the schools built by the Wesleyans, of undenominational religion to the exclusion of any other. . . . To insist on undenominational Christianity, or fundamental Christianity, which is another name for the same thing, as a substitute for the Christianity of the creeds is all the same as if a man were trying to establish a zoölogical garden, and at the same time to lay down the principle that no particular animal, such as a tiger



OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

Once upon a time an Episcopal sole, finding itself in a frying-pan, objected to the heat. "You had better stay quietly where you are," said the cook; "you might go farther and fare worse." But the sole still objected, and, jumping from the frying-pan, fell into the fire and was no use for anything ever after.

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

or an elephant, was to be accepted, but only a fundamental mammal. Fundamental Christianity has as little existence as a fundamental mammal, and we refuse to be deceived by it. We are not prepared to see the definite Christianity of the creeds banished from the land. We are not prepared to see our trust deeds torn up, the property we have devoted to the spread of Christ's religion confiscated. We do not intend to allow the decisions of the law courts to be overridden by the commission to be appointed under the bill, to investigate into and to override the trusts upon which our schools are held. We shall not surrender our schools, nor shall we be deterred from resisting the Board of Education, armed though it be, under the bill, with the power of procuring the imprisonment of those who disregard its orders.

#### "BILL OR PURE SECULARISM."

Mr. Herbert Paul believes that there are now only two alternatives for England,—the bill or secularism pure and simple. He says:

The old denominational system is dead and buried. It committed suicide when it laid hands on the rates in 1902. For the sake of a little money, the bishops, who are now grumbling, sold the pass, and let the enemy in. It is too late for them to complain now.

He affirms his strong belief that there is no danger from purely secular teaching in English schools.

Some High Church men would prefer it to what they sneeringly call "undenominationalism." But the good sense of the English people will not have it. Churchmen and Nonconformists would unite to turn out any government that proposed the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Mr. Forster felt that in 1870, and Mr. Birrell, I doubt not, feels it now. Angry disputants on both sides prophesy that if the opposite policy to their own be adopted secularism must ensue. I do not believe them. The obstacle to secularism is the impregnable obstacle of the English people.

*Blackwood's Magazine* is not pleased with the bill or with Mr. Birrell. The country, it thinks, will speak its mind pretty freely on the corrupt and unprincipled bargain between the government and the Nonconformists, to which this measure is due. "It is the most nefarious political transaction since the reign of Queen Anne." Mr. Philip Morell, M.P., in the *Twentieth Century Quarterly*, appeals to laymen to recognize accomplished facts. The general election has indisputably decided that denominational control of elementary schools, and with it religious tests for teachers, will have to go. Mr. Morell says, in effect, there are only three alternatives,—(1) "right of entry," (2) simple biblical teaching by the teacher, (3) a secular system. He pleads for the second. If it is rejected, he says, "the demand for a complete secularization of the schools will become irresistible." He says that almost all the Labor members favor this solution. Mr. Morell seems to forget that the so-

called secular policy of the Labor members does not exclude the Bible from the schools.

#### THE SECULAR SOLUTION.

The *Independent Review* thinks that Mr. Birrell's education bill will come to be regarded as "a courageous and fair-minded attempt to settle the difficult problem of religious education." Mr. J. M. Robertson advises "the secular solution." He believes that Nonconformists would be in a stronger position as against Anglican encroachment if they consented "to the just course of making the ordinary schools entirely secular." If the bill is passed as it stands,

the Church, with its foot inside the door, will go on pushing, and all the while the Nonconformists stand committed to the principle which concedes the essentials of the sacerdotalist claim. There is, in short, no prospect of educational peace until all forms of ecclesiastical claim are excluded from the State schools. . . . Cannot thoughtful religious people see that the one solution is the leaving of religious teaching to religious agencies, and the elimination of the problem from the work of the state school?

#### CHILDREN FREE TO DROP RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The clause in the bill which expressly states that "the parent of a child attending a public elementary school shall not be under any obligation to cause the child to attend at the school-house except during the times allotted in the time-table exclusively to secular instruction" is exciting a very great deal of attention. Dr. Macnamara says (in the *Nineteenth Century*):

I have not the slightest doubt that within ten years it will be found that this clause has worked a greater revolution in our common-school system than all the rest of the educational legislation of the last thirty-six years put together.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury, in the same magazine, says:

I once asked an eminent Liberal educationalist what proportion of the children he thought would be found at the denominational lesson after the parents had come to understand that attendance at it was purely voluntary. It would have suited his purpose better to say that the numbers would not be appreciably reduced, but his love of truth would not permit this, and he replied, "Perhaps 5 per cent." In the country, this estimate would, I think, be below the mark, and everywhere the personal popularity of individual teachers, and the extent to which the children liked the lesson, would count for a good deal. But in towns, an additional half-hour's wage would be an object to careful parents, and the preference of the children for playing in the streets would certainly weigh with careless ones. The change, says Mr. Birrell, is only one in name. Attendance when the school is opened has never been compulsory. The clause only puts the existing law into words. But to put a law into words may be much more than half the battle.

## THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND TOWARD A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

IN England the reform of the present tax system in the direction of lightening the relative burden on small incomes has become a definite subject for debate through Mr. Keir Hardie's proposals on behalf of the Labor party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Ernest E. Williams contributes to the *Financial Review of Reviews* (London) a paper on Mr. Hardie's "Labor Budget," under the misleading title "An Impossible Budget." For though he objects to certain conjectures which Mr. Hardie has temerity enough to express in figures, Mr. Williams is in hearty accord with Mr. Hardie's chief proposal—a graduated income tax. It is a proposal Mr. Williams says he has been urging for years past, and he rejoices to see it taken up by the leader of the new party.

This proposal is a vast improvement upon the present single-tax method. However one may respect the rights of capital, one cannot resist the argument that it is unfair that a man who has to do actual work for every penny of income he receives should be obliged to hand over to the state the same proportion of income as does the man whose income is derived from the work of others and accumulates while he sleeps or takes his pleasure.

### A NEW KIND OF IMPERIAL "PREFERENCE."

He would add two improvements. One is home and colonial preference in a new form. He says:

There are, however, two directions (in addition to the unduly burdensome rate of one shilling on personal-exertion incomes) in which Mr. Hardie's scheme, in my humble view, falls short of perfection, and of a perfection which may easily be reached. In the first place, why not protect national and imperial industry by establishing three rates of income tax,—the first and lowest upon personal-exertion incomes, the second on incomes from home and colonial investments, the third and highest upon incomes from foreign investments? We are all anxious nowadays to stimulate home and imperial industry in its fight with foreign competition. Many of us see the best stimulation in the tariff; but whether as additional to a tariff or alternative to it, surely it would be well to encourage industrial development within our own country and our own empire by making the income-tax burden lighter upon home and colonial than upon foreign investments. Even Mr. Hardie and his friends must have sufficient patriotism to desire the development of industry at home in preference to foreign countries, and this proposal of a lower income tax upon home and colonial investments will do somewhat toward the attainment of that end without casting any burden upon the working classes or incurring the slightest risk of increased cost of food or the other necessities of life. Mr. Hardie commends to us the example of the colonies in differentiating between personal-exertion and invest-



MR. KEIR HARDIE.

ment incomes, and at the end of his article he quotes the distinction made in Queensland between home and foreign incomes. Will he not add to his proposed division that which I have suggested?

### ANOTHER PREFERENCE—FOR MARRIED MEN!

Mr. Williams goes on to advance a suggestion which every paterfamilias will assuredly welcome.

The other direction in which I submit Mr. Hardie's scheme of income-tax reform needs extension, and more badly than that I have just mentioned, is in the granting of exemptions to married and family men. At present, if a man's income is no more than £160 a year he pays no income tax; and if his income does not exceed £400 a year he is allowed an exemption of £160. The object of this exemption is to enable a man to have untaxed such an income as is deemed necessary for his support. But how foolish to allow this £160 worth of support to a single man and no more to a man with a wife and half-a-dozen children! Obviously, if it costs £160 to keep one man, it must cost more than £160 to keep one man plus one woman and several children. A married man has, therefore, a claim in simple arithmetical justice for an exemption in respect to the members of his family whom he supports. And it is a claim which the state should gladly recognize. A state consists not in tracts of earth but in human flesh and blood. The strength of a state is measured by the numbers of men and women composing it.

It is therefore the vital interest of the state to en-

courage matrimony and the generation of children. The present practice of the English state in regard to the income tax is a deliberate discouragement. Though a man take upon himself the state's burden, and contribute to the state's strength and existence by maintaining out of his own labor a wife and children—housing, feeding, clothing, educating them without cost to the state—the fruit of his labor is relentlessly taxed,

even that part of it which is necessary for the provision of the necessities and modest decencies of his family's life. I propose that in any scheme of income-tax reform every citizen shall be allowed the existing £160 of exemption as representing his own necessities, £100 for his wife, and £50 for each of his children. Surely Mr. Hardie will see the wisdom of incorporating this reform in his income-tax proposals?

## POLITICAL NEURASTHENIA IN RUSSIA.

A KEEN analysis of the present situation of Russia, during the first days of the Duma, is contributed to the *National Review* by its special commissioner in the Czar's empire. Russia, says this writer, is a neurasthenic nation.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Russian people is no longer physically normal. No sane person can peruse the daily papers without seeing that those Russian specialists are right who diagnose the Russian nation's disease as political neurasthenia. The symptoms are the mania of persecution, hallucinations, illusions, abnormal acts, including crimes against the person and property, and suicide.

Daring crime has a fascination for Russian society, such as the story of buccaneers' gory deeds has for boys. When the Moscow Mutual Credit Bank was pillaged and nearly a million rubles taken out in broad daylight, educated people expressed sympathy or approval. Crime against property and person is rife. Revolutionary housebreaking and assassination are spreading throughout the land, and the principal criminals are members of the rising generation, who have boycotted schools, technical institutions, and universities.

### THE MADNESS OF A PEOPLE.

(Oppression drives even wise men mad, and the Russians are not all wise. The *National's* special correspondent says :

The Liberals, while burning with zeal to save Russia, put super-Slavonic energy into their endeavors to beat the government politically by ruining the nation financially. They would baffle Shipov's efforts to get money to pay off old debts even though the nation's credit and industry should suffer, the Russian workman famish, the peasant starve, and sorely needed reforms become impracticable. They are sadly wanting in political common sense. The first consequence of the Liberals' success in hindering the loan would have been to deprive the wretched letter-carriers, country schoolmasters, and other zemsky servants of their wages, which are already overdue. Then would have come the turn of that numerous section which depends for its livelihood upon the briskness of industry, whereas the government would not suffer at all.

Imprisonment has lost its terrors, for the prisons have become centers of revolutionary propaganda.

Men go there with the eagerness of early martyrs and without apprehension. They can often carry on their old business there. The jail of Sevastopol is an

apt illustration. It was crowded with prisoners, many of whom were "politicals." Some of these were charged with distributing revolutionary pamphlets, others with possessing secret printing-presses, a third lot with conspiring to overthrow the monarchy, and several were not accused of anything at all, but were there because the authorities thought it good for somebody that they should be nowhere else. These men, then, by way of continuing in confinement the business at which they had been working outside, issued a revolutionary newspaper, *The Bomb*, which was written, set up, printed, and published in the prison by the inmates.

### THE PROSPECTS OF THE DUMA.

This writer thinks that whatever power the Czar may delegate to his people will be wielded by the Constitutional Democratic party, which will be in a majority in the Duma.

The first duty of the first Duma—as it appears to outsiders—is to strengthen the hold of parliamentary institutions on the country, and that can be accomplished only by the exercise of moderation bordering upon sacrifice and wisdom.

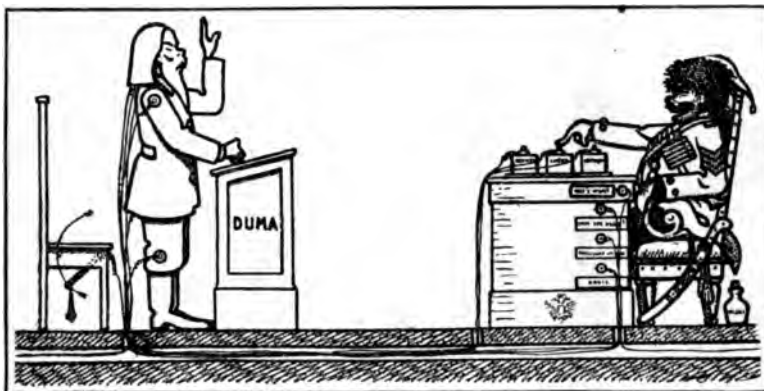
But the Constitutional Democrats are pledged to extreme forms which the government cannot possibly accept.

The heavy bills which the Democratic party gave will fall due and must be honored. On the other hand, the party of the Czar will have freed itself from the



THE WORK OF THE DUMA.

They are so anxious to begin the dance that they are coming in from everywhere, although the house is still being moved.—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Patented in Russia, 1906.—From the *Lustige Blätter* (Stuttgart).

embarrassing presence of Count Witte, whom it regards as the criminal creator of the Duma. Some of the new ministers may then be taken from the moderate Liberal party,—no Constitutional Democrat is likely to be chosen,—but unless the Czar changes his mind between this and then he will not part with Durnovo, in whom he places implicit confidence. Ministers will probably not even make long speeches in the Duma, although

there will be no government party in the chamber to relieve them of the duty. They will set on the Council of the Empire to do it, and while upper and lower chambers are thus waging a bitter conflict with each other the cabinet will look on pleasantly as the *tertium gaudens*. What will happen after that no one can guess. But I venture to doubt whether the first Duma will do any serious legislative work. We may expect beautiful phrases and expressive humanitarian principles, but few business-like proposals. In the most favorable supposition, then, I venture to think that the coming Duma will meet and separate without having added many beneficent laws to the Russian statute book or having materially helped to tranquillize public excitement. It will be an apt illustration of the national proverb: "The first pancake is a failure."

All of these strictures may be justified, but the opening sessions of the Duma have certainly not confirmed them.

## HOW THE RUSSIAN LABOR UNIONS PUT DOWN CIVIL WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

THE bloody conflicts between Tatars and Armenians throughout the entire region of the Caucasus have formed, perhaps, the most terrible destructive chapter in the present Russian revolutionary period. This chapter would have been even more sanguinary and destructive had it not been for the labor organizations, which stood for law and order against the warring races and the local representatives from St. Petersburg as well. This new phase of the political activity of the Russian proletariat is discussed by the editor of the *Obrazovanie*. Through all the terrible riots, during last winter, in Tiflis and Baku, says the writer, while the police and governing officials encouraged the growth of racial hatred, the workingmen's societies did their best to quiet these fierce passions, and they succeeded.

The troubles really began in the town of Yelisavetpol (Elizabetopol). The Social Democratic propaganda among the Mohammedan laborers in this town became prominent early in October, even before the famous manifesto of the 30th of that month. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the efforts made by the local authorities to set Tatars and Armenians at each other's throats. With the exposure of the bodies of two Tatars murdered by unknown peasants,

on November 18, in the public squares of the city, and the riots of Mohammedans against the Armenians, a reign of murder began and continued for several days, claiming more than one hundred victims. The workingmen's associations, however, at once organized a corps of defenders, which guarded the railroad stations and the entrance to the Armenian sections of the town. This action is estimated to have saved nearly a thousand lives. The news from Yelisavetpol aroused the fanatical population of Tiflis.

Having learned from the bitter experience of other cities that no reliance whatsoever could be placed on the police or the military for the preservation of life or public order, the inhabitants of Tiflis, in several mass-meetings, emphatically declared in favor of intrusting the care and administration of the city to the people themselves. Representations to this effect were made at once to the viceroy of the Caucasus, Prince Vorontzov-Dashkov.

The viceroy was fearful. He himself was actually in favor of organizing a citizens' defense committee. He did order the distribution of one thousand rifles among the members of the Social Democratic organizations; and five hundred of these were actually distributed. The police and military, however, assumed a



threatening attitude and demanded the disarming of the Social Democrats. The vicegerent then ordered that no more rifles be distributed. The firm, courageous attitude of the labor organization, however, had already had its influence on the Tatars. Late in November, the various Armenian and Mohammedan political organizations formally decided to patrol the agitated districts and to suppress rigorously all robbery and outrage. This decision was immediately carried into effect,—not, however, without most determined opposition on the part of the police and the military. This incident, in which the proletariat and the revolutionary organizations acted as guardians of the public peace, is highly significant of Russian social and political conditions, especially in view of the fact that even with the higher authorities in sympathy with the workingmen's organizations the local police and military were in bitter and constant opposition to the enforcement of order by the people themselves.

In Baku, the triumph of the labor organizations was even more conclusive and dramatic. On November 26, two drunken Tatars raised a riot by shooting in the streets. Within twenty-four hours, however, all the law-abiding men of the town, under the guidance of the labor organization, started a procession, including twelve thousand workingmen, carrying white flags. The labor leaders marched through the affected districts, and addressed the workingmen, urging them back to law and order in vigorous speeches, in the course of which one orator said: "This is our business and your business. Only we, men of labor and struggle, can bring an end to the fratricidal conflict which has abased us all to the rank of wild beasts and has dragged us back-

ward two thousand years." After the procession, a great mass-meeting was held, in which the municipal authorities participated, and the "sense of the meeting" was unanimously that the preservation of public peace should be entrusted to the workingmen organized by the Social Democrats.

All this time the Russian administration, with unusual wisdom and discretion, refrained from interfering, and the public life of the community was guided by the council of labor delegates and the committee of the Social Democratic organizations.

Both in Tiflis and Baku, the labor organizations impressed the Tatars and Armenians,—and, indeed, all the working classes,—by their tact and impartiality in the adjustment of differences between employers and workingmen. When a general political strike had been declared, the council of labor delegates displayed remarkable tact in avoiding increased tension in the Tatar-Armenian relations, and, moreover, compelled both these factions to recognize such strikes as legitimate political weapons. The council of labor delegates was requested by the Armenians to permit the transportation, by railroad, of flour to the starving Armenians in Yelisavetpol. This permission was granted. The council, moreover, was asked by the merchants to permit the delivery of perishable products at once. This request was also granted. The proletariat of Baku not merely directed the social and economic life of the city and the region round about for a month and a half, but it also carried on negotiations with representatives of foreign powers. Its administration of public affairs became brilliantly effective. It had established perfect peace between two warring races. It had accomplished by pacific means what the cannon and rifles of the military commanders had utterly failed to accomplish in a twelvemonth. During this rule of labor organizations, Baku was actually a republic, the Russian government officials displaying no activity, and remaining passive spectators of what was happening.

## WHAT SCIENCE LOSES IN THE DEATH OF PIERRE CURIE.

IN recording and commenting upon the death of Pierre Curie, the French scientist,—who was run over, on April 19, by a wagon on one of the streets of Paris,—all the scientific and general reviews accord equal honor to his brilliant, self-sacrificing wife for her share in the discovery of radium. In the middle of last month, Mme. Curie was appointed to succeed her husband as lecturer on physical science at the Sorbonne, this being the first instance of a woman ever being appointed to such a post in France.

Professor Curie's work in electricity and on the magnetic properties of iron and oxygen at different temperatures revealed his powers to

scientists a good many years ago. He came into world-wide prominence, however, when, in 1898, a few months after his marriage with Mlle. Sklodowska, of Warsaw, it was announced that the Curies had discovered radium. It was after studying the discovery, two years before, of Dr. Becquerel regarding the spontaneous radiations from uranium that Professor and Mme. Curie hit upon the idea that such minerals might contain minute quantities of some substance more strongly radio-active than anything so far known. Investigation proved their supposition to be correct, and, after many experiments on pitchblende, they announced their discovery of radio-activity. An article describing fully the principles and

less lost no time in taking up the problems of reconstruction. The Mayor's Committee of Fifty, appointed to deal with the emergency caused by the disaster, had sub-committees on food-supply, housing the homeless, transportation, restoration of retail trade, and such other matters as have to do with instant relief and restoration of orderly government. Within seventeen days, however, this committee had given place to a new Committee of Forty, composed largely of the same men, but having no sub-committees to deal with such subjects as have been named. It is worth while to emphasize this by calling the roll of the new sub-committees: Finance; Assessment, Municipal Revenue, and Taxation; Municipal Departments, including Police; Special Session of Legislature and State Legislation; Charter Amendments; Judiciary; Building, Laws and General Architectural and Engineering Plans; Securing Structural Material; Public Buildings (Municipal); Public Buildings (Federal); Extending, Widening, and Grading Streets and Restoring Pavements; Parks; Reservoirs, Boulevards, and General Beautification; Sewers, Hospitals, and Health; Water-Supply and Fire Department; Harbor-Front, Walls, Docks, and Shipping; Lighting and Electricity; Transportation; Permanent Location of Chinatown; Outside Policing; Library and Restoration Thereof; Newspaper and Press; Condemnation of Old

Buildings; Burnham Plans; Statistics; Insurance.

In a few instances the names of committees remain the same, but with an entirely new meaning. Transportation, for example, was, in the Committee of Fifty, a committee to send destitute persons out of the city. In the new Committee of Forty it is a committee to deal with the steam and electric railways. The original Finance Committee, of which Mr. James D. Phelan is chairman, known officially as the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, alone remains of the original committees, or rather is adopted by the Committee of Forty, to which it becomes responsible, while a new Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of E. H. Harriman, is appointed to take up the gigantic tasks of financing the work of reconstruction.

Continuity has been given to the work which has been done and that which is now in progress by the uninterrupted activities of the municipal departments, and on the side of voluntary effort by the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, which is responsible for the safeguarding and the disbursement of the large relief fund which has been created by voluntary contributions. This committee, originally appointed by Mayor Schmitz in consultation with Mr. Phelan, whom he had selected for chairman, was enlarged by the addition of three members selected by the California branch of the National Red Cross, and was made officially the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, as well as of the Committee of Fifty, with the understanding that it would eventually submit its report to both of the bodies which it represents, and that its accounts would be so kept that they could be audited by the War Department, as is contemplated by the act of Congress under which the Red Cross is incorporated.

No reference has yet been made to the agency which in the work of relief and sanitation has been in the most conspicuous place during the first few weeks,—viz., the United States army. In the temporary absence of Gen. A. W. Greely, the commanding general of the Division of the Pacific, the responsibility for prompt action fell upon Gen. Frederick Funston, who is in command of the Department of California, one of the departments comprising the division. He promptly placed the invaluable services of his officers and soldiers at the disposal of the civil authorities, accepting directions from the mayor, but fighting fire and famine with characteristic energy at every point. It is unnecessary to tell again the story of the losing fight. When ammunition was exhausted, even Bunker Hill was



Photograph by C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles.

BUSH STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM KEARNEY STREET.

## THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

THAT perennial theme of engineers, the tunneling of the British Channel, has been revived as a subject of discussion. The opening article in the *English World's Work* for May is devoted to a discussion of this project, Sir William Holland, M.P., introducing the subject. His sole objection to the tunnel is of a strategic nature. This, however, he considers very slight, and the benefits of a Channel tunnel very substantial.

## FROM THE ENGLISH SIDE.

Mr. George Turnbull discusses the tunnel from the English side. The project stands an infinitely better chance, he thinks, than in 1883, when, however, the select committee of ten Lords and Commons, with Lord Lansdowne at their head, only decided against it by a majority of two. The political situation is quite different, and in every way much more favorable than in 1883. Even if there were to be an invasion, it has not been shown that the tunnel would make matters worse for England. Both the French and the English governments are sympathetic to the proposal, especially the easily seasick French. Engineers are convinced that the gray chalk in the Channel can be bored successfully. The plans drawn up in the seventies will be little changed; and Mr. Francis Brady, the South-eastern & Chatham Company's engineer of 1883, is the engineer to-day.

On Mr. Brady's representations, experimental works were started to the west instead of to the east of Dover, at a point where the gray chalk comes to the surface and it is possible to pierce a tunnel without risk from sea water. The fact that the experimental works, carried for more than a mile under sea, proved that the gray chalk was impermeable where solid established the future route, although the alignment in following the course of the stratum across Channel has to diverge slightly from a straight course.

This tunnel, which is proposed afresh to-day, then, will be thirty miles in length, measuring from the international station at Dover to the corresponding terminus on the opposite shore at Sangatte, near Calais.

As in the case of the Simplon, there would be two independent tunnels. These would be twenty feet apart, with cross-galleries at intervals of a quarter of a mile, giving communication between them. The tunnels would run at a parallel

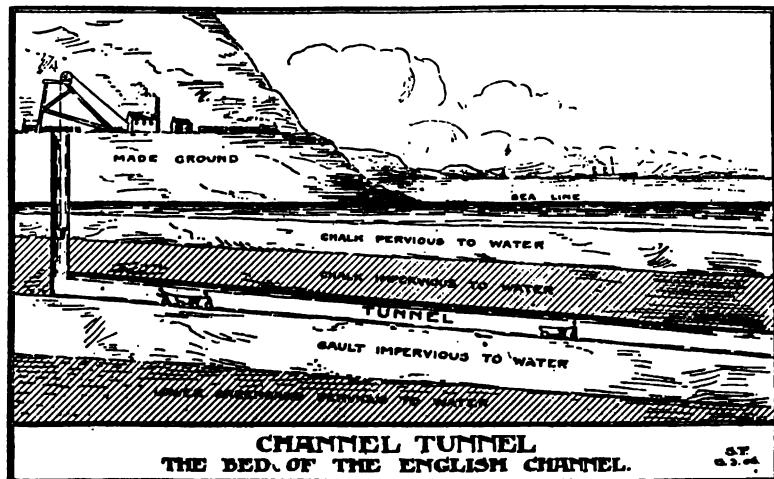
level through the gray formation, which, itself impermeable where solid to water, constitutes a continuous bed below the porous chalk and above the gault. Each tunnel would be 18 feet in diameter, and the extreme depth below the bottom of the sea would be 150 feet.

Of course, the difference the tunnel would make to Dover is incalculable. She would then be a formidable rival of Antwerp and Hamburg, and the advantage to railways would not be much less.

The international convenience of having British and foreign railway stock of the standard gauge running over the submarine lines would give a great impetus to traffic. From London the Southeastern coaches could run to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Brussels, Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Constantinople, Athens, St. Petersburg, and wagons from these and the other capitals of Europe could come to London and radiate in all directions throughout the lines of this country.

## FROM THE FRENCH SIDE.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn, dealing with this aspect of the question, says that since the formation, thirty years ago, of the French and the English tunnel companies much progress has been made in tunneling. Much was learned in making the Simplon tunnel, and though the length of the Channel tunnel would be much greater (he puts it at perhaps thirty-five miles), the difficulties are much less. Never has the time been more favorable to the consideration of the scheme so far as France is concerned. In fact, the French bogey is practically laid; but there remains the German bogey,—the possibility that Germany might war against the republic, and compel her to give up the strip of land containing the French end of the tunnel. And then French people



consider that there is another aspect of the case, often forgotten by England,—the blow that might be inflicted on English shipping interests. They think shipping would be diverted from London and Liverpool to the advantage of Marseilles and Genoa. The Lyons silk manufacturers, who now run a special train to convey their silk merchandise to London, would no longer be disturbed by fear of the boat being delayed. And it means a great deal to them to have their silk on the market exactly on time. Normandy

and Brittany produce would probably all go by the tunnel. But, says Mr. Dawbarn, this only means more into the pockets of the railway companies and less into those of the shipowners. Once build your Channel tunnel and the Londoner will reckon Paris nearer than Dublin, and the Parisian and provincial Frenchman will have the one great obstacle removed to his visiting England,—his dread of the sea. The writer forgets the rooted conviction of the exorbitant charges of English hotels.

## THE FOLLY AND DOOM OF GAMBLING.

THE *Quarterly Review* has an interesting discussion of the art of gambling as developed in connection with Monte Carlo, horse-racing, and the Stock Exchange. The writer describes what goes on at Monaco thus :

The roulette is a wheel which lies on its face with its center on a fixed pivot. The croupier causes the wheel to revolve rapidly about its center, and then

jerks a small ivory ball in the opposite direction around the rim. When the ball loses its momentum it falls into one of thirty-seven stalls cut into the surface of the wheel. These stalls are marked in irregular order with the numbers from zero to thirty-six, inclusive; and they are colored alternately red and black, except zero, which has no color. The even chances, so called because a successful bet upon one of them earns the value of the stake, are red against black, odd against

even, first eighteen against second eighteen. Zero does not belong to any of these groups. When zero appears, the bank takes half the stakes, and thus gains, on the average,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in 37, or 1.35 per cent. on the even chances. If the gambler bets on a number and wins, the bank pays him thirty-five times his stake instead of thirty-six times, and thus wins, on the average, one stake in thirty-seven, or 2.7 per cent. from the numbers. "Trente-et-quarante," a game of cards, is also played at Monte Carlo. There are only even chances. The advantage of the bank, called *refait*, can be insured against for 1 per cent.

These small percentages of from 1 to 2.7 suffice to bring in an annual profit of about £1,250,000. This, then, must be nearly the whole of the amount taken into the gambling-rooms in the course of the year for the purpose of being staked. . . . most of the gamblers do habitually stake their winnings until they are lost; and the bank wins a sum nearly equal to what the public provides for the purpose of gambling.

### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE GAMBLER.

The writer next considers the psychology of the gambler. He says :



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THE CASINO AT MONTE CARLO MONACO.

Few would admit that they have been lucky in life generally. Most men believe that they have deserved greater rewards than they have received. It is precisely this feeling of being misunderstood, of having virtues which human beings are too dull to recognize, that gives rise to the idea that when omniscient Fortune is consulted inherent merit will at last be appreciated. The pangs of despised worth are then exchanged for the crown of divine recognition.

The winning of a stake produces a sense of elation far out of proportion to its value. The winner is one marked out from his fellows by the approval of a non-human power called chance. Moreover, he has evidently a peculiar faculty for perceiving the drift of things. Those who win are very clever; those who lose exceptionally stupid.

The amateur who uses a roulette system, or backs a horse, or speculates on the Stock Exchange is, in fact, assuming powers of prophecy which are not natural to human beings; for he is asserting that he can, without special training, see more clearly than those whose business it is to understand these subjects, and that his divining power will enable him to beat the professional, even when weighted with that functionary's fee for introduction to the gambling arena. He is claiming superhuman qualities.

Passing to forms of vice practised at home, the writer remarks by the way that if there were no betting there would be no horse-racing. The gambler is to horse-racing what roulette is to Monte Carlo—he keeps it alive.

#### THE REMEDY.

While admitting that many harmful forms of gambling could be lessened by legislation, the writer maintains that the only logical cure for reckless gambling is to be found at last in the cultivation of the human brain.

No individual having a true conception of the principles that govern roulette would risk any serious sum of money at Monte Carlo. Now there is a steady growth in the understanding of roulette. Modern mathematicians know more of the laws of probability than did Pascal or d'Alembert. Modern system-mongers, great as is their folly, have at least got beyond some of the puerile superstitions of their predecessors. Few now believe in an infallible system. Thus, the gambling at Monte Carlo becomes, by slow degrees, less irrational.

It is not suggested that wagering on games of chance, on horse-races, on the rise and fall of stocks, will come to an end; but when the individual understands what he is about he will have less confidence. He will stop sooner; and the average wager will be reduced to a comparatively harmless amount. The spirit of gambling is nearly allied to, and may easily be transformed into, the spirit of rational enterprise. The man who, for a worthy object, risks a carefully prepared amalgam of money and knowledge may sometimes be a loser; but such losses can be utilized as steps toward future gain. The gambler may never be abolished; but we may hope that in time, with the growth of intelligence, he will be domesticated and harnessed for the use of mankind.

## WILL ENGLAND AND GERMANY CLASH IN THE FAR EAST?

GERMAN activities in China are provoking many comments in the columns of Japanese journals, among which Dr. S. Nakamura's contribution in the current issue of the *Gaiko-jihō* (Diplomatic Review), of Tokio, is worthy of special attention. According to this scholar of international law, the political situation in Europe does not permit Germany to expand her territory on the Continent. On the one hand, Switzerland, Luxemburg, and Belgium are declared permanent neutral states; on the other, France and Russia are in alliance, to counteract which Germany herself was forced to organize the Dreibund, thus leaving no room for her territorial aspiration in the direction of Austria and Italy. Impelled by this peculiar relationship existing between the Continental powers, Dr. Nakamura believes, Germany has expanded her navy on no small scale and bent her efforts for establishing a foothold in the Far East, an enterprise of which the occupation of Kiao-Chau is the most remarkable outcome.

But as soon as the Kaiser laid his hands upon the territory of the Celestial Empire a severe blow was dealt by England and Japan to his policy in the Far Orient.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 was partly due to Germany's fault. When the British Government, in pursuance of the Anglo-German agreement of 1901, made an overture to Berlin that the two nations protest against the Russian encroachment upon Manchuria the latter avoided joining hands with the former on the plea that the agreement in question did not concern Manchuria, which is outside of China proper. The result could not have been otherwise than it was. England sought Japan's coöperation in the undertaking of staying the Russian advance in the Far East.

Germany, continues Dr. Nakamura, has never been friendly to Japan. Ever since the Kaiser raised the cry of the "yellow peril," the ascendancy of Japan in the Far East has been his nightmare. He has never lost an opportunity of misjudging and slighting the Island Empire.

It was but natural that during the late war Germany should have prayed for Japan's defeat. Should the war end, as it actually did, in the victory of England's Far-Eastern ally, German influence in China must indirectly suffer, while Kiao-Chau, with Port Arthur taken from the hands of the Russians, will no longer have the power to intimidate Japan. But, all her expectations having been blighted, Germany has been forced to abandon her cherished ambition to over-

By having the conference meet in the capital of a republic whose territorial area is equal to that of the United States of America, in the splendid city which possesses the most magnificent harbor in the world, and which in its recent physical transformation has shown the possibilities of great centers of population under tropical skies, the sentiment of fraternity will be strengthened, while the presence of the delegates from fifteen or sixteen other American republics will serve to make the government and the people of Brazil feel that their place in the progress of the western world is realized. The environment will be sympathetic, and the associations will be beneficial. In international diplomacy further force will be given the deliberations of the Rio conference, since the most eminent of Brazilian diplomats, Baron Rio Branco, the John Hay of Brazil, is now the minister of foreign relations.

The work of the conference, as it has been laid out in the very complete programme adopted, while covering a variety of topics, may be brought within two general heads. These relate to abstract principles toward the realization of which, at the most, all that can be expected is some approach, and to questions of a practical and material character, such as relate to trade, industry, and commercial intercourse.

#### ARMED ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTS.

Emphasis will be laid on the proposition to discuss the doctrine formulated by the celebrated authority on international law whom Latin America has given to the world,—Carlos Calvo, of Argentina. This in its naked form is the denial of the right of creditor nations to enforce, by war on the debtor nations, contractual obligations. It has appeared in the undertone of debates in previous conferences, but this is the first time that it has been accepted as a specific subject of discussion. There is additional significance in the terms in which the subject is to be discussed,—that is, as a preliminary to submitting it to the Hague conference with a view to having that body also consider to what extent, if any, such collection is permissible. Disguised under conventional forms, the bald question will be approached whether European nations propose to hold distinctly to the doctrine of gunboats as collection agents. Without anticipating the action at The Hague, it may be presumed that an international conference composed principally of creditor nations will not be disposed to accept unqualifiedly the dictum of an international body the majority of whose members are debtor nations, and no direct answer may be given to this query, yet the mere fact of a pan-American conference

bringing it to the notice of the Hague conference may have a substantial outcome in preventing overt acts and in lessening the excuses for war.

The proposition will be useful in another sense. It will serve to bring home to the various Latin-American governments their own sense of responsibility, and on such of them as are not ready to accept President Roosevelt's assertion that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be used as a shield for defaulting debtors it will enforce the necessity of calling a halt in reckless and sometimes corrupt debt-plunging, with the corruption equally divided between groups of European financiers backed by their governments and officials of the contracting republics who for their own aggrandizement are willing to involve their countries in contracts impossible of fulfillment. The discussion undoubtedly will be valuable in the spirit of emulation which it will develop on the part of the Latin-American republics to show that in the fidelity with which they have fulfilled their obligations they cannot be considered within the scope of the present European practice as to debt-collection, assuming that it is to prevail over the Calvo contention. When the Argentine Republic, in 1902, paid the last installment of a debt due English bondholders, which had been contracted in 1824, it gave a very practical proof of the caution which should



RUA DO OUVIDOR, THE FAMED RETAIL-BUSINESS STREET OF RIO JANEIRO.

## SOME OF THE BARBARITIES OF MODERN WARFARE.

A STUDY of the barbarous methods of fighting which still obtain when nations go to war is contributed to the *Deutsche Revue* by General von Lignitz. He records the advance made in "civilized warfare" since the St. Petersburg convention of 1868, called by the Czar Alexander II. to abolish the use of explosive arms. By universal international agreement, at this conference, the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than four hundred grams has been prohibited. General von Lignitz, however, finds many other apparatus and methods now actually in use equally barbarous. He discusses the cruelty and ineffectiveness of the hand-grenade or hand-torpedo, which maims when it does not kill, and the application of which is quite as dangerous to the projector as to the person at whom it is aimed. The use of floating submarine mines ought also to be regulated internationally, and detached mines—those that are now chained—ought to be absolutely abolished. General von Lignitz also contends that the power of submarine mines in general should be regulated. He points out that the mines which destroyed the battleships *Petropavlovsk* and *Hatsuse* in the late Russo-Japanese War might have disabled the vessels without sinking them and destroying all their crew. This Ger-

man military writer strongly condemns the use of tread-mines, which did such powerful execution at Port Arthur. He condemns the destruction by torpedoes of transports laden with land forces. The destruction of such transports is not gallant, nor, he says, is it necessary. "A captured vessel can always be turned to account, and a captured company can always be subsequently exchanged." The same applies to coal-vessels and supply-ships. Of course, these may be captured, but it is barbarous to destroy them and sink their crews. "Destruction of a ship with its crew of non-combatants is never necessary, and is just as unchivalrous as it would be on land to massacre the drivers of a provision convoy." The range of modern naval artillery (nine to twelve miles) is so great that cities and towns back of the coast may be reached and destroyed. General von Lignitz would prohibit bombardment of these places, since their destruction would in nowise influence the issue of the conflict and could only result in the killing of innocent people and the destruction of property. "What the Japanese attained in their knightly Samurai, who counted many peasants and plain soldiers in their ranks," says this German writer, in conclusion, "ought to be possible also for the so-called Christian nations."

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE OPIUM TRADE IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.

THE question of government ownership of public utilities and certain branches of commerce seems to have spread even to the Malay Archipelago, as appears from an article in the *Hollandsche Revue*, of Haarlem, which we here reproduce in part.

From the time of the establishment of Dutch authority in the East Indies, the monopoly of opium has been a profitable source of income to the Dutch Government. Up to 1894, the preparation and sale of the drug was farmed out by the government to individuals or firms, but as this had grown to be very unsatisfactory, both from a financial and a moral point of view, the government determined to gradually abolish the system and to take the opium industry entirely into its own hands. It began by abolishing the farming, or contract, system in 1894 on the island of Madura, northeast of Java, which was followed, in 1896, by the three eastern "residences" of Java, till, in 1898, the government

ownership in this trade throughout the entire archipelago was definitely proclaimed. But the principle was not applied to the whole of Java till 1904, while Sumatra and the other outlying possessions were not included in the change until 1905 and the present year.

There is a prospect that the revenues from this source will be considerably greater under government ownership and management than ever was or could have been the case under the contract system, notwithstanding the large rents and premiums that were paid by the contractors and the high prices formerly demanded by the government for the crude opium.

The question has arisen whether the state will be able, in the long run, to depend upon the opium trade as a source of satisfactory revenue, since the indications already point to a constant lowering of the demand, corresponding with the increase in price which has come since government control was entered upon, as it certainly



would be impolitic to make up for the difference in revenue occurring at any time by an additional increase in the cost to the consumer. The average price per gram under the contract system was sixteen to seventeen florins. The raising of this already high price must naturally be followed by a falling off in the demand. Prepared opium in Java, as compared with other countries, is already extremely high, even from five to ten times as high as elsewhere.

One of the results of this, among others, will be the emigration from Java of those for whom this price is almost prohibitive to sections where the opium tax will not press so heavily upon them. And these will not be among the least energetic or the poorest of the population. A fact tending greatly to check the rejoicing of any anti-opium propagandist who might have got the notion that a decrease in demand necessarily indicates an increase in the number of total abstainers from the drug, since this increase in price does not lead the opium-smoker

to break off his inveterate habit, but only drives him to where he can indulge his appetite at less cost in cash.

It has been found, also, that since the establishment of government ownership the smuggling of opium has rather increased than diminished, since with the increase in the price of legally sold opium the profits offered by the contraband trade in this article have naturally become very tempting; and the higher the price rises the greater the premium on smuggling will become. With this also goes, as a natural consequence, the necessity of a stricter and more extensive, and therefore more costly, police surveillance, both by land and by sea.

There is danger, therefore, this writer thinks, if the government continues to follow the course upon which it has entered on the same footing, that when a certain price-limit has been reached government ownership will suddenly find itself completely checkmated, and that without having attained any moral end.

## THE BUDGET OF AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY.

A PLEA for Cambridge University, England, appears in the *Quarterly Review*, pressing for an additional endowment of £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000), the sum estimated in 1904 by the heads of departments in the university as necessary to place their several provinces in a state of efficiency. In order to show that "her reputed wealth is a fiction, while her poverty is a grim fact," the writers give an interesting account of the annual income and expenditure of the university.

The figures given in this statement may be interesting, for purposes of comparison, to the administrative heads of some of our American universities.

### COLLEGES.

Of the seventeen colleges, the income is :

From endowments, per year.....	£220,000
From fees, rent of rooms, etc., per year.....	90,000
Annual total.....	£310,000
Expenditure:	
Management, repairs, improvements, rates and taxes, interest on loans, maintenance of buildings.....	£130,000
Fellowship and stipends.....	78,000
Scholarships.....	32,000
Contribution to university.....	32,000
Toward tuition fund.....	4,000
Payment of college officers' servants, college libraries, printing, etc., at about £2,000 per college....	34,000
	£310,000

Of the £78,000 spent in fellowships and stipends, seventeen heads of houses receive £15,000. The 315 ordinary fellows average about £200 a year. Prize fellowships are few.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

Income:	
Matriculation, degree, examination, and other fees.....	£20,000
Contribution from colleges.....	32,000
Income from endowments.....	2,000
Total.....	£54,000

In 1904 the university, in the course of its ordinary work, expended £65,300, distributed, roughly, as follows:

Officers, secretaries, and servants.....	£4,100
Maintenance of business offices, registry, senate house, and schools.....	1,300
Rates and taxes.....	3,400
Obligatory payments from income.....	1,300
Stipends of professors.....	12,400
Stipends of readers, university lecturers, demonstrators, and other teachers.....	9,100
Maintenance and subordinate staff of scientific departments (including the botanic garden and observatory).....	9,600
University library, staff, and up-keep.....	6,300
Examiners' fees, etc.....	5,900
Debt on buildings, sites, sinking-fund, and interest on building loans.....	8,800
Printing and stationery.....	2,600
Pension funds (professors, £200; servants, £150).....	300
Miscellaneous expenses.....	400
	£65,300

The forty-four professors average £550 (\$2,750) a year. Fifty-three lecturers receive from £200 (\$1,000) a year to £500 (\$2,500). There is much

aid service cheerfully rendered. The writer warmly protest against the idea that the university teaches and cares for nothing but the ancient languages, theology, and mathematics. An era of the developments in the teach-

ing of modern science and languages is given. The newly established school of economics and politics is in urgent need of three or four lectureships, to which definite duties in research should be attached.

## HOW PLANTS AND ANIMALS, IN THEIR BEGINNINGS, ARE SIMILAR.

BELIEVERS in the "true faith" of evolution will read with pleasure an article which Camille Saint-Saens, the biologist, has contributed to the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), and in which he demonstrates the close germinal relationship that subsists between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. His views, it may be said, can only meet with acceptance by those who acquiesce in the doctrine of evolution in its entirety. M. Saint-Saens does not claim that his theories are supported by his ideas irrefragable evidence. He holds, however, and an impartial examination of his theory must allow, that his theses are sufficiently plausible to be considered justifiable. One of the most researchful modern French workers, both in the field of biology and that of practical science, M. Saint-Saens has recently been subjecting the spermatozoon of the mammal and the germ of the plant to microscopic examination. He has found that a similarity exists between them more than a simple analogy. Both, after impregnation, develop along similar lines,—that is to say, by the multiplication of cells obtained by segmentation. In the animal embryo, for example, before the development of the members, as well as in the seed of the grain, one notes the same curvilinear form, with distinct evidence of the umbilical cord in the center. Though all seeds do not show so distinct a resemblance to the mammalian egg, there still remains so palpable an analogy between them that the membrane in which the foetal life is nourished is in both instances termed the placenta. To quote this French scientist:

Through the embryo, in each case, runs an axis of which one extremity ends in a point, while the other extremity assumes a rounded or poll-shape form. From one side of the axis, in course of time, appendices begin to develop. These invariably take the direction of the extremity to which they are nearest. In the vertebrate, for example, two appendices take one direction—towards the head; two take the contrary direction, the phenomenon occurring in plants. In the animal, the embryo succeeds to the ramiform excrescence, to be followed by a second excrescence producing two bones. At the third articulation the subdivisions increase, we get the five fingers and toes of the hands and

feet. . . . The hand exists only among the superior animals and among the latest-comers in the chronology of living beings; yet it is found among the remotest animals of prehistoric times, such as the ichthyosaurus and the giant turtles. The advantages of this articular subdivision are extremely problematical, and the utility of so complex an instrument among animals is open to question. Even in man, the utility of five toes is questionable. How much more so, then, in the elephant! We are led, therefore, to the conclusion that organs were formed, not by necessity, but as the result of some general law of *ramification*, which reaches its full organic development only in vegetables. This law we find, moreover, in the crystallization of minerals, and is, in my view, equivalent to the law of segmentation, in virtue of which procreation takes place in the development of the human body.

M. Saint-Saens proceeds then to point out the salient analogies, the result of his studies being most illuminating. He says:

The upper part of the axis in both species is called the head, expressing itself, in plants, as the flower; in vertebrates, as the brain. These apparently irreconcilable conditions are not so irreconcilable when one reflects that in both cases this place is occupied by the organ which is most effective in preserving the species. Fecundity is the main factor for preserving its kind in the plant, and it is, consequently, in efflorescence that the plant displays its greatest vigor and vitality. Among animals, once the development of the nervous system has brought about intelligence and conscious will, everything changes—the future being then, not to the most prolific, but to the most intelligent. Thenceforth the organs of fecundity are relegated, comparatively speaking, to a secondary place; are sacrificed, in a great measure, to the improvement of the brain and the senses, on the development of which the intelligence depends.

Then comes the inferior extremity of the animal,—namely, the tail, which has played such an important part in the doctrine of evolution. To quote M. Saint-Saens further:

Though most animals possess a tail, either in the full or the incipient stage of growth, few of them use it to the same extent as the kangaroo, the scorpion, the horse, and the giraffe. What was its destined use? That it was not destined for ornament is shown by the fact that in certain vertebrates it is proved to be an extension of the vertebral column. A satisfactory solution is to be found, I think, in the hypothesis that the tail, in animals, is nothing else than the tap-root of

vegetables, which has become obsolete, or useless, owing to the fact that the living being has long since adopted another method of struggling for existence.

How has such a radical change in the condition of life come about? The solution of the mystery, M. Saint-Saens believes, may be found in the study of carnivorous plants. Darwin, who gave them deep study, found many of them provided with digestive organs of a very active kind, such as the *Dionæa Muscipula*. That these plants are rare renders plausible the hypothesis that they are the last survivors of their species and that they mark what remains of the transitional stage between the plant and the zoöphyte, which is still strikingly like a plant in external

form. It is known, moreover, that the zoöphyte has neither mouth nor stomach, in the properly accepted meaning of the term, but simply a digestive cavity.

The foregoing hypothesis, concludes M. Saint-Saens, would enable us to account for the antlers in forest animals, for the presence of generative organs on the heads of spiders, and for the beautiful colors which certain birds assume in the flowering season. Finally, it is pointed out, zoölogists have already compared the skeletons of vertebræ with those of plants, and have found between the articulatory process of the vegetable and that of the animal a resemblance of the most striking kind.

## CULTIVATING THE HUMAN PLANT.

**M**R. LUTHER BURBANK, already well known for his wonderful experiments with plants, contributes to the May number of the *Century* a suggestive article on the training of the human plant, in which he advocates the adaptation of the principles of plant cultivation in a more or less modified form to the human being.

In the course of his investigations connected with plants Mr. Burbank has frequently been struck by the similarity between the organization and development of plants and human beings. In both, the crossing of species is paramount, but, he says, it must be accompanied by rigid selection of the best, together with wise supervision, intelligent care, and the utmost patience.

### CROSSING AND SELECTIVE ENVIRONMENT.

The American race, he continues, is more crossed than any other, and in it we may see all the best and all the worst qualities of each race. After the necessary crossing should come elimination and refining, till the finished product has been produced, and it is to selective environment and training that he devotes his article.

First, Mr. Burbank would not allow any child to go to school before he is ten years old; that is to say, the first ten years of the child's life should be considered necessary to the preparation for the work before him. The child must be healthy, and should be brought up in the country, if possible. The first ten years of his life should be spent in the open in close touch with nature, and surrounded with all the influences of love.

We must be absolutely honest with the child;

we must teach him self-respect, keep out fear, keep him happy, give him plenty of sunlight and fresh air, and nourishing food. In the child, as in the plant, heredity will make itself felt, but by patient cultivation and persistence you may fix a desirable trait in a human being as you may breed a desirable attribute into a plant. The work may take years, and even centuries, but Mr. Burbank does not doubt but that repeated application of the same modifying forces for several generations will bring about the desired result.

Thus, he would transform abnormal children into normal ones, and build up the physically weak into the best that they are capable of becoming. The most difficult problem to solve is the treatment of the mentally defective. When the tendencies in a plant are vicious, the plant must be destroyed, and though it might be a boon to the human race if imbecile children could be eliminated, he thinks that here the analogy between plant cultivation and the cultivation of the human being must cease. The only hope is that constant cultivation and selection will ultimately do away with such defectives.

### PATIENT CULTIVATION.

In plants, from six to ten generations are sufficient to fix them in their new ways, and it is suggested that ten generations of human life would be ample to fix any desired attribute. Yet a plant is said to be the most stubborn living thing in the world, and the will of a human being weak in comparison, so that with the sensitive, pliable nature of the child the problem should be infinitely easier.

## WHAT CHARACTERISTICS ARE INHERITED?

Can it be proved by experiment that acquired characteristics are inherited?

A statement, made by an eminent biologist, that they were not inherited became the subject of much heated discussion in the scientific world, and many experiments were undertaken, in the hope of getting some tangible evidence that it might be used as proof for either one side of the argument or the other, for the subject of heredity is of great importance for the explanation of evolution, and of the actual condition of the organic world, with all the differences that we see when we compare animals and plants at the present time with those of geological antiquity.

J. de Meyer sums up the results of his investigations on the subject in the last number of the *Archives de Biologie* (Paris).

To establish the principle of non-inheritance of acquired characteristics, instances have been given of wounds and mutilations, which, as is well known, are never transmitted from one generation to the next; the loss of an eye or an arm would not reappear as a deformity in the progeny of any individual. On the other hand, the development of an extra number of digits in a person is likely to reappear for generations afterward.

But the majority of wounds that are known to be not inherited affect only a minor part of the body, while if they affected a greater part of the body, there is a possibility that they might be transmitted. A variation is transmitted only when it originates from an influence that has acted upon the entire organism in order to produce deep-seated effects leading to changes of which any particular variation might be merely a local manifestation.

It would naturally be of advantage to individuals to inherit useful characteristics acquired by their parents, but if this were the case undesirable traits would be transmitted just as easily, and, on the whole, transmission of acquired characteristics would be disastrous. If animals are conserved in themselves even during the course of all the accidents and wounds sustained by their ancestors, teratology would become a subject of great importance.

The body of any plant or animal is composed of cells which seem to be divided into two distinct sets presenting a deep-seated and radical dissimilarity. The first set includes the great mass of cells that form the *soma*, or body in the strict sense of the word, and the other set

includes the germ cells which are undifferentiated and protomorphic in character but have all the elements of the complete organism in *potentia*.

Germ cells transmit only their own individual variations, and are not in any way affected by the modifications of their neighbors, the somatic, or body, cells, however much they may change.

It seems, then, that acquired characteristics are inherited only when they are of a general nature and affect the whole organism.

As an instance of this sort the author cites experiments made upon a variety of barley, cultivated in the southern part of Norway, which grew and ripened in about one hundred and seventeen days. The barley was planted in localities farther and farther north, where the summers were shorter, with the result that it came to ripen in seventy-six days. When the seed of this was taken back to Christiania, where it had a long summer again, it continued to ripen in seventy-six days for several seasons, showing that the variation produced in response to the short season of the north had affected the whole plant organization, until it had become a stable characteristic.

It is a well-known fact that all kinds of plants growing near the poles run through their annual cycle of development in much shorter time than the same plants in temperate regions, an experiment by nature on a large scale that seems to confirm the results shown in this instance.

A somewhat similar case of heredity in the animal kingdom was shown by a flock of sheep raised in the Vosges which contracted a disease of the joints under the influence of the damp climate. The sheep were taken to a distant locality where there was a drier climate, but the lambs, born some time afterward, suffered from the same disease.

Was the disease hereditary, and could it be taken as a proof of transmission of acquired characteristics? The author thinks not, but explains it as being due to the effect of the climate upon the whole constitution of the animals, which became specially sensitive at the joints, where they were least resistant to any changes in nutrition brought about by the influence of the climate, so that the change must be considered as modifying the whole animal and not merely one group of the cells of the body. The effect was so general that it had in some way modified the nature of the germ cells.

## BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

### SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

**Descriptions of Places and People.**—The June numbers of the illustrated monthlies are rich in descriptive articles. As many as half-a-dozen appear in the *Century* alone. Prominent in this list is a two-page essay on "Sunset Near Jerusalem," by Corwin Knapp Linson, with two striking colored drawings by the author. Following this is an article, with pictures, by W. T. Benda, on "Tatra, a Mountain Region Between Galicia and Hungary." The Marne River of France is the subject of one of Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell's characteristic articles, accompanied by Mr. Pennell's drawings. A series of pictures of the London "bus, with its accompanying human types, is contributed by Thornton Oakley. The wonderful Alpine trolley line to the Jungfrau peak is described by Ernst von Hesse Wartegg. In the series of "Historic Palaces of Paris," Camille Groukowski gives an interesting account of the Élysée Palace, the present residence of the French President.—In *Scribner's*, the ancient Norman town of Valognes is the subject of a delightful article by Mary King Waddington.—Mr. William Dean Howells writes entertainingly in *Harper's* concerning Chester, which he characterizes as "the handiest piece of English antiquity for new Americans to try their infant teeth on."—In the same magazine, Charles Henry White offers a series of his remarkably clever etchings of characteristic buildings and groups of buildings in Philadelphia, together with several pages of letter-press description.—Apropos of the approaching change in the status of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, discussed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. Harvey, there is an article in the *World's Work* for June by M. G. Cuniff on the new State of Oklahoma. Another article dealing with the American Indian is that by E. S. Curtis in *Scribner's*, which is accompanied by a series of striking photographs of Indian types of the Northwest plains recently taken by Mr. Curtis himself. Louis Akin writes in the *Craftsman* for June of the Hopi Indians.—The wonderful Snake River of Idaho, a thousand-mile stream which flows over a precipice fifty feet higher than Niagara, is described by William Howard Kirkbride in the *World's Work*.—"Old-Time Southern Life in the Hidden Courtyards of New Orleans" is the title of an article by Campbell Macleod in the *Craftsman*.

**Studies of Bird Life.**—The American naturalist, Frank M. Chapman, gives in *Scribner's* his impressions of English bird life,—an article which will doubtless prove suggestive to many American tourists in England during the coming summer.—In the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*), Mr. William L. Finley gives an account of "Home Life in a Gull Colony" in the lake region of southern Oregon. Some unusual photographs of gulls, by Herman T. Buhlman, accompany Mr. Finley's text.—"A Bird-Gazer at the Grand Cañon" is the title of an essay by Bradford Torrey in the June *Atlantic*. This brief paper, packed as it is with bird-

lore, demonstrates once again how much more can be seen and learned in a short time by the trained naturalist than by the inexperienced novice.

**Notes on Art and Architecture.**—"Recent Mural Decorations in Some State Capitols" are described by Hamilton Bell in *Appleton's Booklovers*. The works of La Farge, Blashfield, and F. D. Millet in the Minnesota Capitol, Kenyon Cox in the Iowa Capitol at Des Moines, and Simmons and Reid in the Boston State House are especially noted.—The *Craftsman* has an article on "Christ as Modern American Artists See Him," by William Griffith.—In the same magazine the Second New Jerusalem Church in California,—"A Departure in Church Building,"—is described by "A Stranger," while Louis H. Sullivan discusses the question "What Is Architecture?"—"The Trend of American Art" is the subject of an article in the *Cosmopolitan* by Leila Mechlin, and F. W. Saunderson writes in the *Grand Magazine* of "The Profession of Art in England."

**Engineering Topics.**—Mechanical flight is the subject of two articles in the June magazines. George Calvert writes in *Appleton's Booklovers Magazine*, treating of the recent experiences of American and European inventors, and E. B. Grimes expresses in the *Technical World Magazine*, of Chicago, a somewhat more optimistic view of the approaching solution of the problem.—"Mile-a-Minute Motor Boats" are discussed by H. H. Everett in the *Cosmopolitan*.—The wonderful Victoria Bridge across the Zambesi is the subject of an article in the *World's Work* by A. T. Prince, who was assistant engineer for the construction company. This bridge, within sight of the Victoria Falls, the greatest cataract in the world, was opened for traffic in October, last, and crosses a cañon three hundred and fifty feet deep. Many interesting adventures in its building are related by Mr. Prince.—The glass bridge, half a mile high, over the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River in Colorado is the subject of an article in the *Technical World Magazine* by Elihu Palmer. This bridge is now in the course of construction, and it is expected that by midsummer of the present year travelers may enjoy the opportunity of passing over it.—Edward M. Conley writes in the *World's Work* on "A New Isthmian Railroad," referring to the completion by Mexico of the Tehuantepec route that will bring New York fourteen hundred miles nearer San Francisco than by the Panama route.—In *Appleton's Booklovers Magazine*, Dr. Henry C. Rowland concludes his series of articles on "The Truth About Panama," devoting special attention in the present installment to the question of labor on the Isthmus.

**Biography and Autobiography.**—"The Reminiscences of a Long Life," by Carl Schurz, in *McClure's*, include in the June number an account of the author's

arrest in Paris just before the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. It is understood that this valuable autobiography had been virtually completed before the death of Mr. Schurz, last month. Only a portion of it is appearing in the magazine, the full manuscript being reserved for publication in book form.—A sketch of the late Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, by Langdon Warner, appears in the June number of the *World's Work*.—Alfred Henry Lewis contributes to the *Cosmopolitan* for June the first installment of a vivacious "Story of Andrew Jackson."—In *Munsey's Magazine*, the third chapter in "The Romance of Steel and Iron in America," by Herbert N. Casson, deals with the rise of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Casson tells in detail how Mr. Carnegie, beginning as a bobbin boy, became in turn a stoker, a telegraph operator, and a railroad superintendent; how he went into the iron business, began the manufacture of steel, and rapidly made his way, against many obstacles, to colossal wealth.—The *Century* publishes the

story of "The American Hero of Kimberley" (George F. Labram), by T. J. Gordon Gardiner. Little as Mr. Labram was known in the land of his birth, his services during the siege of Kimberley received the thanks of the British Government and were publicly referred to by Lord Roberts as in their way unparalleled in modern warfare. Mr. Labram was chief engineer of the De Beers Consolidated Mine. He had been born in Detroit and reared in Hancock, Mich. His skill as an electrician proved valuable during the siege in more ways than one. He devised an ingenious conning-tower to aid the besieged, made shells for use in the 4-inch breech-loading gun, also of his manufacture, and in many other ways, although a non-combatant, distinguished himself as the most efficient individual defender of the besieged town. He was struck by a Boer shell in his room at the hotel, and instantly killed.—In the *American Magazine*, "The Philosophy of an Adventurous American" (Horace Fletcher) is analyzed by Arthur Goodrich.

#### SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**Dangers of Anti-Clericalism in Italy.**—The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) maintains that anti-clerical prejudice, sown throughout Italy by revolutionary liberalism, is the great obstacle to the religious pacification and true national unity of the nation. As evidences of the existence of this spirit the writer of the article quotes the annual Giordano Bruno celebrations in Rome, and a recent article by Prof. C. Lombroso on the dangers of clericalism. From other points of view, however, he admits that the religious condition of Italy to-day is in many ways most encouraging.

**The Patriotism of Madame Adam.**—An anonymous writer contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* an appreciation of the patriotism of Madame Adam, based on the fourth volume of her memoirs, entitled "My Illusions and Our Sufferings During the Siege of Paris." Madame Adam, the founder of the *Nouvelle Revue*, intended her journal of the siege of Paris for her daughter, but, says the writer of the present article, it far exceeds its original aim; it is to France and to humanity that it is addressed. Madame Adam writes of Gambetta: "Gambetta is all that we believed him to be. He has arranged everything. He ought to have been financial, political, and military administrator. The choice which he, as minister of war, made of commanders, generals, and admirals shows his knowledge of men. All those whom he chose are destined to be the chiefs of the new French army. . . . All are agreed that if we had had inside Paris a man capable of the energy which Gambetta has displayed outside we should have conquered!"

**The Wonderful Industrial Development of Westphalia.**—Within the last twenty years the industrial development of Westphalia has been very rapid. The following figures (quoted in *La Nature*, of Paris) give an idea of her production of cast iron: In the year 1880, the production amounted to something over 820,000 tons; in 1904, it was over 4,000,000 tons. Eighty per cent. (or 3,200,000 tons) of the total production in 1904 was in Thomas and Bessemer (cast). Between 1880 and 1905, the production nearly quintupled. During that same time, the puddlage tonnage fell from 320,000 to 56,000 tons, while the cast iron converted rose from 896,000 to 2,300,000 tons. Nine-tenths of the iron

converted is treated by the Thomas process, and this fact is an evidence of what the metallurgic transformation of that region amounted to. To get two-fifths of the total German production, Westphalia has only to stay at home and draw from her own resources, but she has to import the greater part of the mineral consumed by her. In 1902 she imported 4,190,000 tons of ore out of the 5,850,000 tons that she put into her great fires. Some of this industrial development is due to the remarkable organization of the means of transportation and to the methodical and carefully detailed arrangement of labor. The Westphalian railroad system comprises 70 kilometers of track per hundred square miles of surface. But the consequence of such intensity of siderurgical development is just what might be expected. Few countries command either national needs or exterior outlets for excessive fecundity. Rupture of economic equilibrium is the usual result of overproduction, and, from that cause, Germany is generally uncomfortable. This is one of the reasons why the German manufacturers pray for a long reign of peace.

**Women in China, Russia, and Italy.**—A strong article on the progress of reform among Chinese women appears in *La Revue*. The writer, M. Francis Mury, tells us that women are playing an important part in the new reform movement. The Dowager-Empress, who five years ago dethroned her nephew for showing himself a partisan of political innovations, is taking the initiative. She has already effected certain important reforms. Schools have already been instituted for the Chinese woman, reviews for women are being published, and Chinese women writers have come into existence. In short, the evolution of the Chinese women is a striking sign of the transformation which China is undergoing. Ten years ago no one could have foretold that such an extraordinary revolution in the manners and habits of the Chinese as that which has taken place would have been possible. In the same number of this review, G. Savitch, in the series of articles on "Literary Types of the Russian Crisis," writes on "The Russian Woman." He says that emancipation is always bilateral; it liberates both oppressed and oppressor. Such liberties as Russian women acquired half a century ago had as a result an increase of the

liberties of man himself in relation to his masters. Similarly, the liberties which the woman of the people gains over her husband, over the *mir*, and over those who exploit her will have as a consequence the emancipation of the country from the power of officials, usurers, etc.—that is to say, the new Russian woman movement will result in the complete and definite emancipation of the whole country. In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Rome and Florence), Signor S. Monti discusses in all seriousness whether women are permanently to be classed with criminals, minors, and illiterates, and denied a vote, and answers the question in an emphatic negative. Parliament, says the writer, makes laws which affect the interests of women as wives, mothers, professional workers, clerks, factory girls; why deny them the right to vote for those who make such laws? In the same number, Countess Sabini de Parravicino, herself an eloquent advocate of the emancipation of her sex, summarizes the *Life*—written in his present enforced leisure by Cardinal Rampolla—of St. Melanie the Younger, one of those early Christian Roman matrons whose energy and learning ought to act as an incentive to the timid piety of many modern Christian women.

**A Spanish Estimate of General Reyes.**—The following estimate of the president of the republic of Colombia is condensed from an article in the *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona): The country is gaining confidence in a durable interior peace, thanks to the admirable policy of General Don Rafael Reyes, who became president on the 7th of August, 1904. General Reyes is to Colombia what Porfirio Diaz is to Mexico. That this is not an unmerited eulogy is shown by the immense number of his beneficent activities during the eighteen months of his administration. He has undertaken to normalize the pay of employees, to establish telegraphic communication with the cities most remote from the capital, to reorganize on a sound basis the judiciary, to organize the administration of the salt mines and customs, to institute a central bank with the proposition to put paper money on a sound basis, and to rearrange several departments or provinces in a more reasonable manner. He has reduced the army from eleven thousand to five thousand, and the soldiers, instead of wasting their energies in the idleness of peace, are occupied in the maintenance of public buildings and highways. He has reorganized the entire system of public instruction, prescribing the use of the bath and of gymnastic exercises, and he has established a national school of commerce, an academy of music, and other similar national institutions of education. "More important than all these material evidences of his wise zeal is the fact that he has been able to accomplish what none of his predecessors could do, and that is to harmonize the conflicting interests and aspirations of the parties formerly at bitter war with one another."

**"The South American Washington."**—This title is applied to the late Argentinian patriot, General Bartolomeo Mitre, by a writer (Jennie Howard) in the *Pan-American Review*. His biography, says this writer, is the political history of the Argentine Republic during the last half of the nineteenth century. "His career holds no stain of unworthy acts, and in all the public posts he was called to occupy, of none did he make use for his personal benefit. He was a model of civic virtue and the fulfillment of duty. In November of 1895 he was stricken with his mortal illness, but his

interest in the world's affairs had not abated, and when friends about him were discussing the words of President Roosevelt in regard to the Monroe Doctrine which are regarded with so much suspicion by the South American republics General Mitre answered, 'The words of President Roosevelt are those of a political friend, and no true American should for a moment doubt or deny their truth and wisdom.' This declaration was published in the daily journal which general Mitre himself had edited for so many years, and has had its effect, no doubt, especially in the countries of Brazil, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay, where General Mitre had fought so valiantly with pen and sword to teach lofty ideals of liberty and fraternity. . . . He was an historian, and his histories of San Martin and Belgrano are everywhere admitted to be true monuments of his erudition and distinguished literary ability. He was a poet, and a translator from English, French, and Italian, Dante's 'Inferno' and Victor Hugo's 'Ruy Blas' being among his most famous translations. His translations of Gray's 'Elegy' and Longfellow's 'Psalm of Life' are among his finest translations of shorter poems. From an early period of his life General Mitre had the distinction of being elected a member of the leading literary and scientific institutions of the world. These included the Geological Society of Berlin, the Scandinavian Royal Antiquarian Society, the Historical Institute of France, the Royal Academy of Science and Art of Spain, the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, and the Historical Society of Rhode Island, U. S. A."

**Mozart and the Music of To-Day.**—An ideal Mozart festival,—Elysian air, dances, to the song of Cupids, led by the Graces. A heavenly idyl, a golden glory of light, ambrosial perfume, ravishing music of the spheres,—the whole an anthem of supernal beauty. In some such rhapsodic words Rudolf M. Breithaupt prefaces an essay in the *Deutsche Monatschrift*, in which, with very clear, sober sense, he compares the music of to-day with that of Mozart, to the decided disadvantage of the former. "When we think of Mozart, we think of Raphael and Goethe. When we speak of his art, we speak, as we do in their case, of heavenly purity, beauty of outline, perfection of form." Mozart as an educator. All genuine musicians are, as a matter of course, believers in Mozart; he wrote as he saw and heard; hence his great simplicity and naturalness,—if they would only try to follow ever so little in his footsteps! "Mozart breathed into his instruments the spirit of yearning of the human voice." Each instrument expresses its own characteristic feeling, each has a soul and sings with joy or sorrow, in a noble, glorified form,—the loss of this faculty of Mozart the writer considers the most deplorable one of our time. Mozart's art is melodic synthesis, not harmonic analysis. It is constructive, not decomposing. "Figaro," "Suzanne," "Don Juan," "Zerline," "Donna Anna," etc., all have a clearly defined, characteristic stamp, owing to their inspired, melodic garb. "This art which acts through the intensity of melodious expression puts us to the blush, compels us to acknowledge our impotence. Mozart is our conscience." Mozart's name rouses a longing the world over for a second efflorescence of creative musical energy such as that genius and his followers, Beethoven and Schubert, disclosed to us in such splendid abundance. "I believe in God, Mozart, and Beethoven, likewise in their disciples and apostles! Amen!" exclaimed Wagner.



**Two Character Sketches of Clémenceau.**—As supplementary reading to Mr. W. T. Stead's article on M. Clémenceau which we publish this month, two sketches in French periodicals are interesting. To *La Revue Maurice Leblond* contributes a study in which he maintains that the Georges Clémenceau of the past is virtually the same Georges Clémenceau to-day. Any distinctions can only be very superficial. He does not contradict himself, and in his political career and his literary work it is easy to recognize the logic and the continuity of his mental evolution. His life constitutes a whole, and, to use an expression dear to him, his works form a block from which nothing can be detached or thrown away. In the *Nouvelle Revue* there is an interesting character sketch by M. Marcel Théaux. This writer defines M. Clémenceau's attitude on the social problem in these words: "To reconcile justice with liberty,—that is to say, to give to every citizen such intellectual, moral, and material conditions as will enable him to reap the advantages of liberty." And the means by which this end is to be attained were set forth in a speech which M. Clémenceau made on February 1, 1884: "We demand equality of educational rights, of rights to liberty, and of rights to the most complete and useful exercise of every human activity. Thus, the first duty of society is to provide education for every man, and the second to allow him complete liberty, political and economic." The intervention of the state ought not to be oppressive. M. Clémenceau said: "When I consider that the state ought to intervene to aid and to help the unfortunate, and to equalize their chances in the struggle, I mean that it should not stifle individual initiative. I mean that this assistance should only be given to prepare a return to liberty, in proportion as the forces are equalized, both by education and progressive modifications of economic conditions. It is not a question of oppressing capitalism; it is a question of simply restoring capitalism to the limits of its rights in order to permit a pacific and progressive return to economic truth, and to liberty, in accordance with the complete emancipation of the salaried classes and the organization of perfect liberty."

**M. Jaurès and M. Clémenceau Contrasted.**—A French contributor to the *Dublin Review* contrasts the temperaments of M. Jaurès and M. Clémenceau. They are perennially disputing about the conception of patriotism, and the existence and purpose of the army, yet both are ardent Freethinkers and revolutionaries. M. Jaurès disapproves the tactics and extreme views of M. Gustave Hervé, famous for the declaration that he hoped "to plant the French flag upon the dunghill," but will not entirely repudiate him. M. Clémenceau attacks the military spirit run mad, but would not abolish either the army or the conception of patriotism. M. Jaurès' political personality is complex; that of M. Clémenceau is "all of one piece." He is essentially a duelist, and, like the duelist, always on his guard. The idea of following any leader is repugnant to him. And we have not seen the last of the contrast and conflict between these two men.

**The Russian Duma.**—The first April number of the *Correspondant* (Paris) opens with an article by H. Korwin Milewski on the future parliament of Russia. The writer announces that he was the author of the anonymous article on the constitutional crisis in Russia which appeared in the same review in January, 1905.

The writer notes four leading parties in the Duma, and thus defines them: (1) The Socialist-Revolutionary party, few in number, but nevertheless able to exercise an immense influence over their neighbors of the Left. (2) The Constitutional-Democratic party, much more democratic than constitutional, accepting the monarchy and demanding universal suffrage. (3) The party of October 17,—namely, the Monarchical-Constitutional party. M. Goutchkoff, their chief, has covered the empire with committees, and at this moment it seems as if his party will counterbalance the preceding party. (4) The Party of Legal Order, composed chiefly of bureaucrats, trying to cover with velvet gloves hands of iron. There will also be many minor parties, industrial, purely monarchical, national, etc. The more intelligent section of the first National Assembly at least, says the writer, will be absolutely incorruptible. The rural members, like the rural members of the National Assembly in France in 1871, may not be strong, but they are all very worthy men.

**More Discussion of Russia, Political and Industrial.**—A Russian, writing in the *Revue de Paris* under the title "Berlin and St. Petersburg," concludes with a plea for an Anglo-Russian alliance. He thinks it would be a sensible thing for Russia to enter into friendly relations with the power whose interests, like those of Russia, are so many in Asia. England has made many overtures to Russia, but they have always been rejected,—"at the occult instigation of Berlin." An Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* on the basis of an arrangement in Asia would reestablish the threatened equilibrium in Europe, and would offer to the world a strong guarantee of peace. As to the industrial development of Russia, F. Maes, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue*, applies to Russia the words which Goethe used on the evening of the day of the battle of Valmy: "Here, in this place, at this hour, opens a new era in the history of the world." A real transformation is being prepared in Russia, M. Maes says. Russian industry is really a recent creation, but its rapid progress is now certain and inevitable, for it is in the economic youth of the Russian nation that the secret of Russia's strength lies, as her economic youth is also the motive for which Russia has borne terrible trials which would, in this writer's opinion, probably have caused the fall of any other state.

**Juvenile Criminality in France.**—Within a period of a few years juvenile criminality has had an alarming development in France. In former times, children were rarely brought before justice for anything worse than vagrancy; to-day a great many crimes are committed by children, says *L'Illustration* editorially. From 1856 to 1860, the number of young Frenchmen accused of assassination was 20. That number grew, gradually, and from 1892 to 1894 it rose to 40. (In the space of twenty years it doubled.) Thereafter the number of children accused of the same crime rose from 11 per year to 31 per year. It is of interest to note that this progress of criminality marches step by step with suicide. From 1836 to 1840, but 19 suicides of children were registered annually; from 1890 to 1894, an annual average of 75 was registered, about four times more than the annual average in the years 1890-94, and for minors or infants between sixteen and twenty-one years the figures increased from 128 to 450,—a truly startling change when its full significance is considered.

**An Income Tax on Workingmen.**—In a survey of the political situation, a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* urges that workingmen must be made directly sensible of what increased expenditure means. He says: "If it were possible largely to reduce some of the indirect taxation which now falls with exceptional weight on the workingman, we see no reason why some such course should not be adopted. Suppose, for example, the house tax was extended to all houses of a value of £10 and upward, and that, instead of being fixed at ninepence, it rose and fell with the income tax. If some such arrangement were practicable, it would bring home to every £10 householder in the country,—and many workingmen live in £10 houses,—the effect of any increase or decrease in the income tax, and would give, in consequence, a stimulus to economy which, at the present moment, does not exist."

**The Training of the Anglican Clergy.**—The opening paper of the *Church Quarterly Review* (London) deals with the present method of training for holy orders and makes a variety of suggestions destined to render that training more practical. A graduate who goes to a theological college to study for the ministry ought to feel that he is beginning a course of instruction totally different from that of his school or university,—in a word, that he is learning not so much how to answer examination questions as how to think on theological questions, if he has not already done so. Everything should be done to insure that the decision as to the intellectual fitness of candidates should be arrived at six months at least before their ordination, and whenever possible this period should be extended. The writer also suggests that a council,—smaller, and with more real power than any at present existing,—should decide what is the best possible education for a clergyman, and he is evidently opposed to a distinctively clerical training being entered upon too soon. Something might even be done to remove "that insularity which pervades the English Church" by arranging for young men to study on the Continent. To be truly efficient, the clergy must, he recognizes, understand the problems of their age and sympathize with its perplexities. Time was when Grotius was able to say "*Clerus Anglicanus stupor mundi*." Let not that time pass away, is the note of this article.

**Irish National Imperialism.**—Writing on this subject in the *Contemporary* (London) for May, Mr. Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett shows how the Irish Nationalists can help the empire and imperial federation by bringing home to the British elector, with a vividness impossible to distant Australia or Canada, "those political principles without which imperial federation can never be anything better than a dream." Irish Nationalists, he says, have already checkmated a centralism that once threatened to be as fatal to the imperial prospects of to-day as the centralism of the eighteenth century was to union with the American colonies.

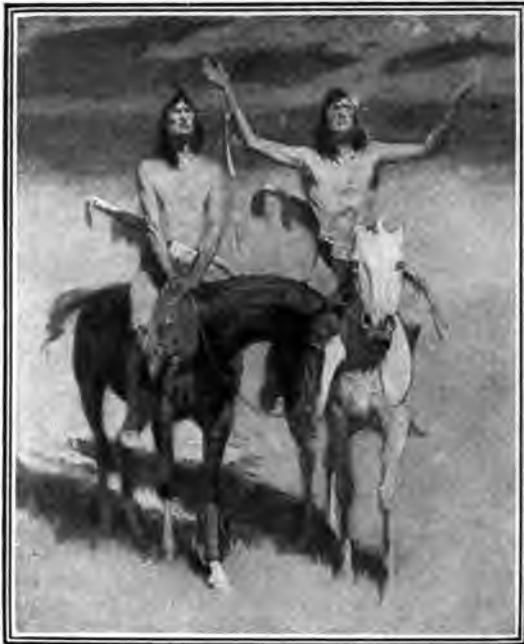
**The Cost of Algeciras.**—Mr. Budgett Meakin describes, in the *Fortnightly* (London) for May, the Algeciras conference, place and meeting. "The enormous expense of the conference may be judged from the fact that Sir Arthur Nicolson and his three assistants were

considered to have 'got off cheap' at a rental of £10 a day for eighty-four days and 'find themselves.' A shipload of horses and carriages at £2 10s. a day each pair was transported from Seville and accommodated in the bull-ring. Mr. Meakin expects that before long we may see France landing troops to restore order, and stay. "Her great mistake was in not taking immediate steps to secure her advantage on the publication of her agreement with England. Had she done so, Morocco would have now been virtually hers, and there would have been no place either for the interposition of Germany or for the holding of a conference at Algeciras."

**Travel in Arabia.**—A novel suggestion for those with the exploring bent will be found in the paper contributed to *Blackwood's* for May, "A Journey to Sanaa," in Arabia, starting from Hodeidah, far down the Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, not an immense way from the strait of Babel-Mandeb. Such a journey is not an unmixed pleasure, and one is somewhat liable to be hanged by polite but exasperating pashas. But for any one tough enough to walk a great deal, ride on uncomfortable saddles, and not too particular about food, a journey through this country would be most fascinating. It is "almost unknown, rich in soil," and "beautiful in scenery." Moreover, here are neither advertisements upon the rocks nor tourists' agents.

**J. M. Barrie's Revival of the Home.**—Miss Edith A. Brown writes, in the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for May, on Mr. J. M. Barrie's dramatic and social influence. Imperiled British domesticity has, she avers, found in him its savior. The genius of this devotee of the commonplace has appealed to the child in each of us, and so has saved home life from destruction. "Mr. Barrie's object is to induce the modern to abandon the cult of the superfluous and to create a home atmosphere in which both senior and junior Betwixt and Between can live and thrive. . . . An analysis of Mr. Barrie's appeal leads to the conclusion that he has a particular gift for disentangling the primal elements of human nature from the web of culture and civilization without doing violence to the feelings of the most complex personality entrapped in that web; moreover, he endows the simplicity which he unravels with very attractive qualities."

**Wanted—A Code of International Law.**—The *Edinburgh's* review of Dr. Oppenheim's treatise on international law puts forward an urgent plea for codification. Such a process is the nearest approach to international legislation that we possess. "The codification of international law can only be accomplished by an international agreement binding on the parties to it, and the very fact of the agreement transforms a reasonable practice, or a practice adhered to by one or two nations only, into a rule binding on the whole world; in other words, it creates as nearly as may be a piece of international law. . . . Large portions of international usage are now fit to be formulated in a code, and by such codification they become binding on civilized nations as nearly as international rules can be law in the strict sense of the term. The time has, in fact, arrived when an actual code of international law might be attempted."



Frontispiece (reduced) from "The Way of an Indian."

of an Indian" (Fox, Duffield). The literary quality of Remington's stories may be a matter of dispute, but whose canvases rank before his in America's gallery of historical painters?

#### THREE SLAV WRITERS.

Despite the great reputations—and great gifts—of Lermontov and Pushkin, Gogol and Gontcharov, Dostoevski, Turgenev, Tolstoi, Gorki, Russian literature has made but a slight impression outside Europe. For Americans, perhaps, the steppe is too dull, the muzhik too slow, and the Nihilist too fond of philosophical abstractions. Be this as it may, the only Slav novelists who have gained a large cis-Atlantic audience are Tolstoi and Sienkiewicz. The venerable giant of *Yasnaya Polyana* may never publish another romance, whereas from the Warsawian,—hale, hearty, and sixty,—more tales are to be expected. His last, put into English by that peerless translator, Jeremiah Curtin, has recently been given out by Little, Brown & Co., the enterprising and fortunate "discoverers" of Sienkiewicz. "On the Field of Glory" will not enhance the author's fame, will not affect it, yet his straight, swift, lucid narrative method here again captivates the reader. The present volume treats of the Moslem northwestern invasion that occurred during the second half of the seventeenth century, when King John Sobieski came down to deliver Vienna from the "infidels," these seeking nothing more than requital for the eyes and teeth knocked out by the Crusaders. Sienkiewicz makes you feel what bloodthirsty fanaticism incited the contending hosts, though he admires his Christian cutthroats for their "patriotism." How often is patriotism the same as murder!

Gansiorowski, another Pole, sings no song of the sword, but exhibits an imperial cad pursuing one of his amours, which were as frequent as his battles and con-

ducted with the same amount of tender sentiment. "Napoleon's Love Story" (Dutton), his wooing of Maria Walewska, is told with the freedom necessary to the subject, Gansiorowski's dramatic sense and sharp dialogue reminding one of the elder Dumas.

Thirdly, we have the Russian Merejkovski, with a hideous, blood-and-brandy picture of Peter the Great.



HENRIK SIENKIEWICZ, THE POLISH NOVELIST (WEARING THE LIGHT HAT), AND HIS TRANSLATOR, JEREMIAH CURTIN, IN THE GARDEN OF SIENKIEWICZ'S WARSAW HOME.

No man who is very cruel and has many people killed can escape historical greatness. "Peter and Alexis" (Putnams) both shocks through its horror and grips through its power; it is an eloquent book by a sterling artist.

#### LOVE STORIES.

"Manon Lescaut" and "The Lady with the Camelias," though not written to instruct school children, stand acknowledged international classics; "Madame Bovary" and "Mademoiselle de Maupin" have always astonished exacting readers by their literary perfection; Lamartine's graceful, tender "Raphael" and Zola's poetically idealistic "Page of Love" deserve an even wider circulation than they have reached. These, and several more love stories by eminent Frenchmen, have been reissued by L. C. Page & Co., of Boston, in unabridged translation. Another Boston firm, Little, Brown & Co., publishes a tale of love by sentiment half English, half French, half Protestant, half Romanist, called "Hearts and Creeds." Present-day Quebec yields the scenic background for this conflict between natural instinct and traditional doctrine, whereas the young "Sir Galahad of New France" (Turner), who comes a pioneer to the Mississippi wilds, is troubled by no such

homa's northeast corner, south of Kansas and west of the Cherokee Nation. They are not only the richest Indians, but they are the richest community, *per capita*, on the globe. The interest at 5 per cent. on the \$8,372,000 held in trust for them by the United States Government, and the revenue which they obtain from grazing lands, and their royalties on oil and gas amount to \$706 a year for each man, woman, and child of the nineteen hundred members of the tribe, which means two or three times that much per family. In addition, many individual members of the tribe have good-sized incomes from homesteads and farms. The full-bloods are in the minority in the Osages, as in nearly all the other tribes, and they are diminishing proportionately every year. As would naturally be inferred from their affluent circumstances, all the Osages wear the clothing of civilization wholly or in part, two-thirds of them can read, almost all speak English, and all live in civilized habitations.

Their advances in intelligence and worldly comforts give the Indians as much interest in peace and order as the whites have. No Indian war has taken place since the Sioux outbreak in South Dakota in the closing weeks of 1890,



THE APACHE CHIEF GERONIMO AND HIS EIGHTH WIFE.



CHIEF RED CLOUD (SIOUX).

RED CLOUD'S WIFE.

(Red Cloud has selected his allotment at the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, and has become a citizen of the United States.)

which had the killing of Sitting Bull and the virtual extermination of Big Foot's band of hostiles at Wounded Knee Creek among its incidents. The recent disturbance in Indian Territory in which a United States civil officer was killed was sporadic and isolated, in which a few full-bloods voiced their hostility to the abolition of tribal government and the change from communal to individual ownership of property, both of which had been assented to by a large majority of the Five Nations. The disturbers not only came in conflict with the national officers, but were opposed by the tribal authorities.

All the Indians who are being transformed into citizens are workers. In addition to the common-school studies which they pursue at Carlisle, Haskell, Chiloco, and the other institutions the boys are taught carpentry, harness-making, farming, printing, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and other useful industries, while the girls are drilled in household work, cooking, laundering, sewing, nursing, dairying, and other activities of their sex. In these industries many of the graduates have high skill and earn a good living from them out in the world.

In 1903, at all the reservations at which rations had been issued, President Roosevelt directed that none should be given thereafter to able-bodied male Indians above boyhood years and below old age, but that construction work around the reservations should be given to them, and that out of the wages paid to them they should get food and clothing. This policy has greatly increased the number of workers among the Indians, and has given them an independence and a self-reliance impossible under the pauperization and emasculation of the old free ration and clothing system.

In many parts of the West, Indians are employed as farmers, stock-raisers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and in other industrial pursuits. On some of the government irrigation works large numbers of them are engaged. At the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, eight hundred Sioux recently advertised in the papers of the surrounding towns that they would do any kind of manual work they could get. Many of these Sioux participated in the Mes-siah ghost dances and outbreaks of 1890, the last of the Indian wars.

Incidentally, it may be said that the athletic competitions between the Indian and the white schools and colleges are breaking down such race distinctions as have existed, and are having an elevating influence on the red men. Carlisle's football team beat those of many white colleges in 1905, including West Point, while the girls of most of the Indian schools of 1906 excel in many civilized sports. Those of the Fort Shaw (Mont.) school, representing many tribes, and most of them full-bloods, have vanquished their white sisters of so many Western colleges and universities that there is no more glory for them in conquests of that sort.

In many callings and in many States persons of Indian blood are prominent. Zitkala-Sa, a Yankton Sioux, is the author of "Old Indian Legends" and of many magazine articles. Her "Legends" were illustrated by Angel De Cora, a full-blooded Winnebago, a graduate of Carlisle and an art pupil of Howard Pyle. Brant-Sera, a Mohawk, is winning fame as an actor in England. Another Mohawk, Pauline Johnson, is a poet of some celebrity. Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a graduate of Dartmouth and of the Boston University School of Medicine, husband of Elaine Goodale, has held several positions of importance under the Government, is the author of three or four books on Indian subjects, and is at present, under a commission from President Roosevelt, revising the Sioux family names.



A PAWNEE CHIEF.  
(Pawnee agency, Oklahoma.)

In the Bureau of Ethnology is a Tuscarora Indian, J. N. B. Hewitt, who is an authority on Indian linguistics, mythology, and sociology. Of part Cherokee blood is John M. Oskison, an editorial writer on the New York *Evening Post*, and well known as a magazine writer. Though his name does not associate itself with the humanities, Lone Wolf, one of the Kiowa chiefs, is a scholar and preacher, reads his Greek Testament every day, and is capable of filling a chair acceptably as a teacher of the language of Pericles. There is Pottawatomie blood in Charles Curtis, member of Congress from the Topeka district, the author of the Curtis acts and other legislation dealing with the Five Tribes and the rest of the Indians.

When Paul Knapp, the Pottawatomie, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, enters West Point, in June, 1907, there will be no prejudice for him to overcome, like that which some of the negro cadets encountered. On the rolls of the Military Academy he will find the name of David Moniac, a Creek, who graduated in 1822, and who, as major in a regiment of Creek mounted volunteers, was killed in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, in Florida, in 1836, in the Seminole War. And this was not the only Indian among West



CURLEY, CHIEF OF GENERAL CUSTER'S CROW SCOUTS.  
(The only survivor of Custer's command, which was massacred on the banks of the Little Big Horn, June, 1876.)

problem, but having cast his eye on Canoga, a daughter of the Natchez, weds her without long deliberation, and takes her home to the ancestral castle. 'Tis not recorded when he sent the squaw back to her reeking tepee.

Two American writers of the weaker sex, Miss Ellen Glasgow and Mrs. Hutchins Hapgood—"Neith Boyce"—depart from the common Anglo-Saxon theory (or pretense) as to sexual relations, though either chooses for her main theme a love-affair of the popular sort. One readily believes that men lost their hearts to Laura Wilde, she is so completely charming: the irradiance of Laura's beautiful soul and Miss Glasgow's bright achievement in literary technic cause "The Wheel of Life" (Doubleday) to shine out among the novels on this season's list. Mrs. Hapgood's "The Eternal Spring" (Fox, Duffield) also rouses us to more than lukewarm approval. Conscientious Clara Langham's fear of marrying because of a supposed heritage of latent lunacy was easy to invent; but admirable is the artistic conception of Clara's worldly, selfish mother, and excellent the dialogue, which, though life-like—and therefore unepigrammatic—still remains interesting on every page.

But alas for George Moore's new book, "The Lake" (Appletons), betraying that gifted writer at his worst! Irresponsibility denotes the conduct of all the characters, irrelevancy their whole discourse. With singular personages and circumstances unhackneyed, he yet contrives a tedious in lieu of a seizing story. As George Moore's intellectual attainments have not saved him from failure, so Frederick Palmer's high abilities as a topical writer, his merited rank as a war correspondent, can shed no success upon his present attempt—not the first—at fiction, "Lucy of the Stars," printed by the Scribners. The Japanese have often attracted the superior romantic muse of John Luther Long, who now presents "The Way of the Gods" (Macmillan), wherein the author sets forth that ideal self-abnegation so foreign to the ferociously egoistic Western world. A successful psychologic study is Howard Sturgis' "All That Was Possible" (Putnam's). Here is one "Mrs." Sibyl Crofts, who discreetly retires to a Welsh countryside after her London "past." She meets Robert Henshaw, a rigidly conventional squireen belonging to the neighborhood. At first he shows open hostility to Sibyl, a beautiful and charming woman, yet, as in time they become closely acquainted, Henshaw, though knowing her history, falls to her fascinations. She at various times avows herself opposed to the enslavement of marriage, so that, at last, when the squireen declares his love, he adds an unctuous explanation of how she has gradually converted him to the unmatrimonial view. And then that highly respectable English gentleman blandly proposes

a convenient clandestine arrangement, which shall not be without financial advantage to the lady. Sibyl's enormous chagrin from being taken at her word leads to her abrupt decampment.

Miss Frothingham's "The Evasion" (Houghton) may be mentioned as dexterously displaying the workings of that complicated machine, "the New England conscience." Two love stories of lighter texture than Miss Frothingham's, both involving neat pleasantry aimed at scholastic loftiness, are offered by Beatrice Harraden and Mary Tappan Wright,—see "The Scholar's Daughter" (Dodd, Mead) and "The Tower" (Scribners). "Pam Decides" (Appletons), the Baroness

von Hutten's sequel to "Pam," shows that this author can be unhysterical if she chooses. E. F. Benson publishes his "Angel of Pain" with the Lippincotts, a tale which in France would be said to deal with *le haut-à-anglais*; and Miss Seawell's "Chateau of Montplaisir" (Appletons) lies situate in that very country of the Gauls.

Before quitting these books dedicated to Cupid, we must praise "The Eternal Spring" and "All That Was Possible" for a quality conspicuous in the prize novel from London. Mrs. Hapgood and Mr. Sturgis mold their characters impartially; they are not concerned in manufacturing heroes for housemaids, but in making them appear as they might before their valets.

#### THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

Tolna, the vocal hero of Miss Bertha Runkle's operatic story (Century), observes concerning stage people: "No other class hangs so on newspaper praise; no

class is so self-conscious, so uneasy, so little happy. . . . They are eaten up with jealousy, with dread of slights from managers or critics or public." And none are so vain or egoistic, as you may perceive by the example of Fräulein Mittelini, a *coloratura* singer past her bloom and efficiency, threatened with superannuation from Violetta to Freia,—see "Nonchalante" (Holt). Pleasing with his representation of the life the-



"NEITH BOYCE."



BEATRICE HARRADEN.



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MARGARET POTTER.

## THE SEASON'S FICTION SURVEYED.

atric in a German provincial town, and amusing with his creation of the voluble, fussy, wriggling Mittelini, Mr. Olmsted annoys with his heroine, a young person in every way uninspiring, unsympathetic, uninteresting—though American. Besides, why disturb the German artistic atmosphere by projecting thereinto *diese schrecklichen Amerikaner*? Margaret Potter, at all events, does her best—which is not *the* best—to place Chaikovsky in a specific national climate. For her romantic purposes she condemns "The Genius" (Harpers) to die by his own hand, although Modest, the composer's brother, has circumstantially described his death from cholera. However, a novelist must not be cross-examined under oath; and whatever her errors and defects, this writer gives you an inkling of Chaikovsky's terrible morbidness,—that mental state apt to render a man's company intolerable and his compositions sublime.

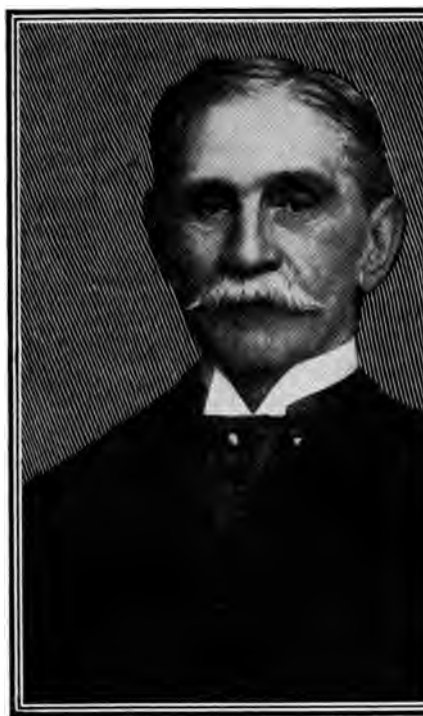


Frontispiece (reduced) from  
"The Truth About Tolna."

Arthur Symons' "Spiritual Adventures" (Dutton) tends to confirm the view that the veritable artist's creed can be compressed into one word—"I." As for Symons' language, we commend it to Mr. Olmsted, whose stylistic contortions are ridiculous. "The Truth About Tolna," by the way, the renowned Hungarian tenor himself confesses so: "The Magyar noble, the inspired genius, the exalted patriot, the remote, mysterious, irreproachable, unapproachable Tolna, is a flippant young Yankee with a slangy tongue and an eye to the main chance." One wishes Miss Runkle's capabilities had equaled those of Henry Hutt, who painted the frontispiece.

### SOCIALISM AND UTOPIA.

To some worthy folk ignorant of its meaning, the term "socialism" sounds like "vice," or "crime," or perhaps "hell." But let their false alarms be assuaged: socialism has long been advancing upon us with the government postal service, municipal roads, parochial churches, public schools, fire brigades, street lamps, Masonic orders, labor unions, clubs, libraries,—all, in one sense or another, socialistic forms. Complete socialism has not yet arrived, but is approaching like a thief in the night, with one leg already in at the door. That one leg symbolizes laziness, a quality of almost universal possession; the other leg signifies unselfishness, so uncommon a human attribute that real socialism must tarry long on the threshold. The author of "Sturmsee" (Macmillan) points the shaky hazard of all social experimenting through the vicissitudes of a certain coöperative enterprise. Go slow with your social reforms, says, in effect, the sapient Mr. Holt; you're sure to get into some mess you never thought about; especially, don't believe for a minute that a lot of free and equal citizens agreeing to work together at a job for a few hours a day will make them any better off than



HENRY HOLT, AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.

they were before. "No more sense"—to quote the character of this book—"in a lot of mechanics the tin business than in a lot of sheep going wool business." And stating clearly enough that "Those who think must govern those Mr. Holt seems to despair of any but the motest moral development engendering spirit of self-suppression.

"We may not admire self-interest," says Calmire, "but civilization has never yet been out of it, as Mr. Carver says, nor has any suggested a coherent system by which it can be

"Not if you put altruism in place of rejected Boggs.

"Well," said Carver, "that job was in pretty capable hand a couple of thousand and at the rate we're going how long do you will take to finish it?"

David Parry, a millionaire manufacturer Holt being a flourishing publisher—making right witty fashion of the Utopian "Scarlet" (Bobbs-Merrill) created by himself. He in simple operation of sowing seed in the ground onstrate how strongly an ideal community exertion; for behind the alignment of stock walk several men brandishing severe flagstruments destined for painful application; terior parts of those lacking laborious zeal.

The mature millionaire manufacturer, little about socialism, is crassly satisfied with of possible worlds; and the venerable flourisher, a cautious, scientific inquirer, thinks might be improved, but does not much. Still there comes another. He is a fiery





UPTON SINCLAIR, NOVELIST AND SOCIALIST.

lives by his pen. He has not had time to learn the opposite side of anything. And he shouts aloud for immediate explosion of the political and industrial structure now standing. Yes, for that very reason, this young Upton Sinclair, with all his ignorance, exaggeration, palpable partisanship,—because he cries impetuously, imperiously, to the better soul of man for light, for change, for progress, for the dawn of a new, sweet, blessed kindness; yes, because he makes you feel, well-nigh makes you weep, for the human misery existing through greedy commerce' buying silence from the venal law,—it is just because of this that his words must run into your blood. "Sturmsee" is deeply philosophical, "The Scarlet Empire" cleverly satirical, and they politely beguile your armchair idleness. But "The Jungle" rouses your wrath,—you look about for a stout rope to hang some one by the neck. "The Jungle" (Doubleday) describes lovely Chicago's dearest delights, among them tender beauties of the meat-packing industry. Listen to this:

"There would come all the way back from Europe old sausage that had been rejected, and that was moldy and white,—it would be dosed with borax and glycerine and dumped into the hoppers, and made over again for home consumption. . . . It was too dark in the storage places to see well, but a man could run his hand over these piles of meat and sweep off handfuls of the dried dung of rats. These rats were nuisances, and the packers would put poisoned bread out for them; they would die, and rat, bread, and meat would go into the hoppers. . . . Under the system of rigid economy which the packers enforced there were some jobs that it only paid to do once in a long time, and among these was the cleaning out of the waste-barrels. Every spring they did it; and in the barrels would be dirt and rust, and old nails and

stale water—and cartload after cartload of it would be taken up and dumped into the hoppers with fresh meat, and sent out to the public's breakfast."

Rather than now stop for academical platitudes upon Zola's realism and Rousseau's revolutionism, we prefer to give a second quotation, not exalting Durham's sausages, but celebrating his fertilizer works:

"To this part of the yard came all the *tankage*, and the waste products of all sorts; here they dried out the bones—and in suffocating cellars, where the daylight never came, you might see men and women and children bending over whirling machines and sawing bits of bone into all sorts of shapes, breathing their lungs full of the fine dust, and doomed to die, every one of them, within a certain definite time. Here they made the blood into albumen, and made other foul-smelling things into things still more foul-smelling. . . . For the odors in these ghastly charnel houses there may be words in Lithuanian, but there are none in English."

Three cheers for the survival of the fittest, in this, the best by far of all possible worlds!

America's railway kings are fit enough to survive the American public, is the evident opinion of a certain potentate belonging to that dynasty, who says in "The Struggle" (Wessels): "We have controlled the legal situation very well. We generally defeat such legislation as we don't want, and have such passed as we want, and we don't pay over 10 per cent. of our actual legal liabilities in litigation." Three cheers more!

If you seek comfort against all these vexing ills, go to Maxwell Gray. He speaks soft and low, thus: "Wealth, briefly stated, is natural forces plus human



Illustration (reduced) from "The Scarlet Empire."

effort: capital, briefly stated, is natural forces plus human effort. Therefore, wealth, labor, and capital are all the same thing. This is the faith of the Brotherhood of the Golden Rule."

You will find these and other solemn counsels in "The Great Refusal" (Appletons). But "The Jungle," rather, should claim your nightly leisure. At morning you will come down to breakfast cheerful as your wont, smugly confident that, for once, you've not been fooled by a story-book, and that the bright, brown, juicy sausage so daintily dished up by Mary Ann contains no possible particle of poisoned rat.

After all, we have yet to state the political import of "The Jungle," unexpressed by the author: As things are going to-day in the United States, during the twentieth century the now existing political parties may vanish, and the most powerful of the new factions—the National Socialist Party of America—may call a President to the White House.

#### PHILANTHROPICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Baroness von Suttner was awarded the Nobel "Peace Prize" of \$40,000 for her novel "Ground Arms!" ("Die Waffen Nieder"), of which A. C. McClurg & Co.'s new edition appeared last February. To the present writer, the fact that the baroness got a large sum of money for this book is totally uninteresting and unimportant: he mentions that fact notwithstanding, because he knows that everybody will differ with his opinion, and that hence he is promoting the publicity of the greatest philanthropical novel of this generation. It should be enough to say that "Ground Arms!" passionately pleads for the abolition of war. The Baroness von Suttner, we, however will add, means what she says; she is not one of those righteous patriots who in times of peace declare themselves opposed to war, but who turn round the moment their country becomes embroiled with a foreign power. We rejoice to say that in spite of its sentiments, popular nowhere, "Ground Arms!" has been sold everywhere.

That noted philanthropist, Lady Henry Somerset,



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.



THE BARONESS VON SUTTNER.

varies and emphasizes her warm-hearted endeavors for London with "Under the Arch" (Doubleday), while Mrs. Burnett speaks pathetically about that city's breadless, hopeless outcasts in "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" (Scribners). Owen Kildare, too, writes to the heart; himself once newsboy, dock-laborer, truck-driver, and now an active director of social reform, he does not describe New York tenements upon hearsay in "The Wisdom of the Simple" (Revell). S. R. Crockett's "Fishers of Men" (Appletons) are the missionaries who spend their lives in Edinboro's underworld.

In censurable contrast to all these worthy appeals, Gelett Burgess puts forward a falsely philanthropic volume called "A Little Sister of Destiny" (Houghton, Mifflin). Here, a certain Miss Million scatters indis-

criminate, lavish charity where it is not needed or where it may breed thriftlessness. The author does what he can to foster the vice known as "criminal good-nature;" and he spreads the foolish, ruinous doctrine *Trust to Luck*. Besides, all the episodes related are puerile.

An educated black Haitian's "reversion to type" is most interestingly and competently sketched by H. C. Rowland through the means of his engrossing tale "In the Shadow" (Appletons). The negro in question is no less than a descendant of the famous Dessalines, who made himself "Emperor of Haiti" in 1804. The Appletons also publish Maarten Maartens' "The Healers," telling about a successful operation on the brain of a lunatic. The author does not appear to take very seriously all the occult sciences and scientific occultisms



OWEN KILDARE.

that he marshals and parades. A *rara avis* indeed is Mr. Mighels' "Chatwit" (Harpers), a magpie conversant with the human language. A volume of short stories by Judge Grant, "The Law-Breakers," comes to us from the Scribner establishment, and from Franklin Square—though too late for the special notice it would deserve—Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, "Fenwick's Career." Mrs. Ward's place in English contemporary letters and Mrs. Wharton's American rank should prick the ambition of the writing women of both lands. It was a woman who produced the best novel in either country last year. We cannot say as much for the present season, which has nevertheless brought a share of laurels to the softer sex, as the above survey will have made manifest. There is one story, alluded to but briefly, meriting additional praise,—namely, Mrs. Burnett's "The Dawn of a To-morrow."



Frontispiece (reduced) from "Chatwit."

## OTHER NOVELS RECEIVED.

Adventures in Pondland. By Frank Stevens. A. C. McClurg & Co.  
Brown of Mukden. By Herbert Strang. Putnams.  
By Love's Sweet Rule. By G. E. Jackson. Winston.  
Castle of Lies, The. By Arthur H. Vesey. Appletons.  
Cattle Brands. By Andy Adams. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.  
Challenge, The. By Warren Cheney. Bobbs-Merrill.  
Champagne Standard, The. By Mrs. John Lane. The Bodley Head.  
Circular Study, The. By Anna Katharine Green. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. (New Edition.)  
Contrite Hearts. By Herman Bernstein. A. Wessels Company.  
Cupid the Devil's Stoker. By Nellie Bingham Van Slingerland. Guarantee Publishing Company, New York.  
Deacon White's Ideas. By S. W. Brown. Mayhew Publishing Company, New York.  
Double Trouble. By Herbert Quick. Bobbs-Merrill.  
Edge of Hazard, The. By George Horton. Bobbs-Merrill.  
From Out of the West. By Henrietta R. Hinckley. Mayhew Publishing Company.  
Girls of Gardenville, The. By Carroll W. Rankin. Holt.  
Green Flag, The. By A. Conan Doyle. Fenno. (New Edition.)  
Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock. Dutton.  
Kenelm's Desire. By Hughes Cornell. Little, Brown & Co.  
Lady Bobs, Her Brother, and I. By Jean Chamblin. Putnams.  
Lady in Waiting, A. By Charles W. Savage. Appletons.  
Lady of the Decoration, The. By Frances Little. Century.  
Losers' Luck. By Charles T. Jackson. Holt.  
Lost Cause, A. By Guy Thorne. Putnams.  
Maid of Athens. By Lafayette McLaws. Little, Brown.  
Maitland Major and Minor. By Charles Turley. Dutton.  
Marcelle the Maid. By Seth C. Comstock. Appletons.  
Mechanic, The. By Allan McIvor. William Ritchie, New York.  
Miss New York. By Edmund Blair Pancake. Fenno.  
My Little Boy. By Carl Ewald. Scribners.  
No. 101. By Wymond Carey. Putnams.  
On Common Ground. By Sydney H. Preston. Holt.

Page Story Book, The (from stories by Thomas Nelson Page). Edited by Frank E. Spaulding and Catherine T. Bryce. Scribners.  
Picture of Dorian Gray, The. By Oscar Wilde. Brentano's. (New Edition.)  
Pink Typhoon, The. By Harrison Robertson. Scribners.  
Pretty Ways o' Providence. By Mark Guy Pearse. Jennings & Graham.  
Prisoner of Ornith Farm, The. By Frances Powell. Scribners.  
Quickening, The. By Francis Lynde. Bobbs-Merrill.  
Ranch on the Oxhide, The. By Henry Inman. Macmillan.  
Red Saunders' Pets and Other Critters. By Henry Wallace Phillips. McClure, Phillips & Co.  
Reptiles. By H. W. McVickar. Appletons.  
Robert Louis Stevenson Reader. Edited by Catherine T. Bryce and Frank E. Spaulding. Scribners.  
Romance of Two Lives, A. By Francis A. Bryant. Mayhew.  
Sacred Cup, The. By Vincent Brown. Putnams.  
St. Abigail of the Pines. By William A. Knight. Pilgrim Press.  
Sea-Maid, The. By Ronald Macdonald. Holt.  
Six Stars. By Nelson Lloyd. Scribners.  
Skipper Parson, The. By James Lumsden. Eaton & Maina.  
Soldier's Trial. By Gen. Charles King. Hobart.  
Specimen Spinster, A. By Kate Westlake Yeigh. Griffith & Rowland, Philadelphia.  
Summer in the Apple Tree Inn, A. By Ella P. Lipsett. Holt.  
Their Husbands' Wives. Edited by W. D. Howells and Henry M. Alden. Harpers.  
Third Daughter, The. By Mrs. Lu Wheat. Oriental Publishing Company, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Uncle Zeek and Aunt Liza. By Hon. Henry C. Fox. Mayhew.  
Under the Sunset. Edited by W. D. Howells and H. M. Alden. Harpers.  
Village of Hide and Seek, The. By Bingham T. Wilson. Consolidated Retail Booksellers, New York.  
Weight of the Crown, The. By Fred. M. White. Fenno.  
Young O'Briens, The. By the author of "Elizabeth's Children." John Lane Company, New York.

## OTHER NEW BOOKS.

### NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

“**CAMP Kits and Camp Life**” is the title of a seasonable volume by Charles Stedman Hanks (Scribners). This is a compilation of explicit and practical directions to a novice who is about to betake himself to the woods for the purpose of shooting, fishing, or merely rustivating. There are excellent chapters on camps and camp-fires, camp cooking, what to do when lost in the woods, some remedies for sickness or accidents in camp, and other topics of suggestive interest to intending campers.



Illustration (reduced) from “Camp Kits and Camp Life.”

“**Three Men in a Motor Car**,” by Winthrop E. Scarritt (E. P. Dutton & Co.), will be most thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by traveled Americans, and especially by the rapidly increasing group of automobilists who venture in the summer months to explore the far-famed highways of France. The pictures accompanying Mr. Scarritt's narrative are suggestive of such roads as no American ever saw in his own country—the substance of things hoped for, but as yet unrealized. The publication of books like Mr. Scarritt's should open our eyes to the possibilities, as well as the present deficiencies, of American roads.

#### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The title of Mr. John S. Wise's latest book provokes incredulity, — “**Recollections of Thirteen Presidents**” (Doubleday, Page & Co.). How can any man under sixty years of age have personally known half the Presidents who have served since Washington's time? This is the question that will at once occur to everybody, but whoever is sufficiently curious to examine the contents of the volume will find abundant justification of the somewhat sensational title. Mr. Wise proves himself a competent witness. He had hardly reached mature years when he saw and conversed with the first two or

three of this imposing list of Presidents, but he used his eyes and ears, and the personalities of Tyler, Pierce, and Buchanan impressed themselves distinctly on the boyish mind. Besides, the author's distinguished father, Governor Wise, of Virginia, was one of a group of statesmen who made Presidents in those days, and the boy grew up with an unusual endowment of political information. One of the thirteen Presidents of whom Mr. Wise writes was Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Wise was himself a Confederate soldier throughout the Civil War, and his reminiscences of that period have been given in earlier books. Since the war our author has become about as thoroughly reconstructed a Southerner as can be found anywhere. Circumstances have brought him into friendly,—in some instances, intimate,—relations with all the Presidents from Lincoln down to and including Roosevelt. His estimates of these historical



Frontispiece (reduced) from “Three Men in a Motor Car.”

characters, expressed with the utmost frankness and evident sincerity, make readable "foot-notes to history."

"Memories of a Great Schoolmaster" is the title given to a biography of Dr. Henry A. Coit, for many years the head master of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., by James P. Conover (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Dr. Coit was a peculiarly successful schoolmaster, and his ideas of what an American boys' school should be are clearly expressed in a magazine article reprinted in the appendix to this volume. Nearly three generations of St. Paul's boys honor his memory.

In the "True Biographies" series (Lippincott), Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady contributes a life of "The True Andrew Jackson." Mr. Brady, who, he says, began the study of Jackson with no great predisposition to admire him, has become persuaded that he was one of the three great Presidents in our history. Still, he has not hesitated to include in his volume much historical material that tends to support the allegations of Jackson's severest critics. Mr. Brady is impartial in his presentation of the facts, and most readers will be indebted to him for not a few facts that they could not have gleaned from a reading of Parton or any other of Jackson's numerous biographers. Mr. Brady has gathered and sifted the evidence on many controverted points.

"The Life and Speeches of Thomas Williams," by Burton Alva Kunkle, has been published by Campion & Co., of Philadelphia. The subject of these memoirs, who died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six, was one of the founders of the Whig and Republican parties, a judge, and a member of Congress. Beginning his public life in 1834 as a Whig orator, organizer, and editor in the movement against Jackson which led to the success of Harrison and Tyler in 1840, Mr. Williams was in politics during more than thirty-five years, covering the periods of the anti-slavery agitation, the Civil War, and reconstruction. An introduction is contributed by United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

#### WORKS OF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

The ninth volume of the "Cambridge Modern History" (Macmillan), edited by Drs. A. W. Ward and G. W. Prothero and Mr. Stanley Leathes, considers "Napoleon." In the nine hundred and forty-six pages of this volume all the estimates of Napoleon's character and the valuations of his work that are worth consideration by the student and general reader are set forth, and an impartial survey of the facts in his career is presented. It is admitted, say the editors in their preface, that no other period in modern history, no other great historical period except those of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Charlemagne, was so completely dominated by a single personality. The fact that most of his life Napoleon was hostile to Great Britain cannot, the editors affirm, blind England to his greatness. It was only to Europe in arms that the con-

queror of Europe succumbed. This work is as typographically satisfactory as the rest of this monumental series, and is provided with indices, lists, bibliographies, and chapter divisions, so as to make the information it contains easily accessible.

Perhaps the most famous Jew in the history of France was the celebrated Rashi (Solomon bar Isaac), the eight hundredth anniversary of whose death was celebrated some months ago by the Jewish world. The American Jewish Publication Society has just brought out a volume about Rashi to form one of the series of biographies of Jewish worthies. The present volume has been written by Maurice Lieber and translated from the French by Adele Szold.

At a time when Egypt and things Egyptian are coming more and more into the public eye because of Lord Cromer's splendid financial administration, and at the

present moment because of the difficulty between England and Turkey, Sir Auckland Colvin's "Making of Modern Egypt" (Dutton) cannot fail to be a valuable and interesting work. A second edition has just been issued, with many portraits and maps.

Dr. Arminius Vambéry, the Hungarian traveler, author of so many volumes on Asiatic subjects, has attempted, in his new book, "Western Cul-



DR. HENRY A. COIT.

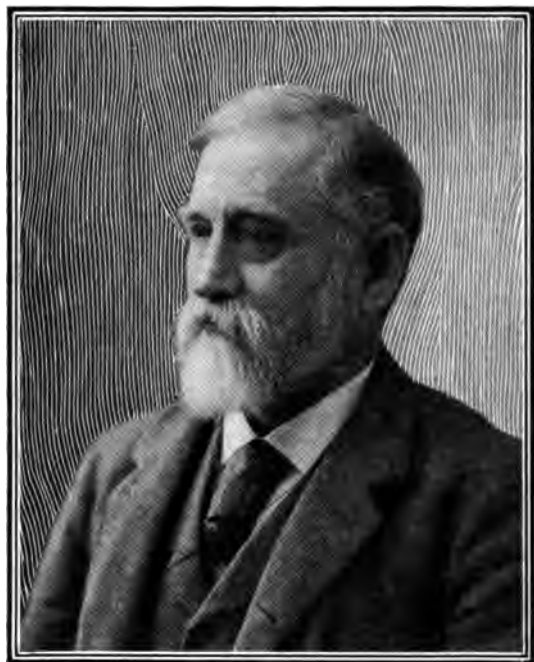
ture in Eastern Lands" (Dutton), to compare the methods of England and Russia in the Middle East. Dr. Vambéry (who occupies a chair in the University of Budapest) believes that England occupies undeniably the higher cultural position.

An historical incident like the accession to the Spanish throne of the French Princess des Ursins has furnished material for a well-told "Story of the Princess des Ursins in Spain" (John Lane), by Constance Hill,—a work which was originally issued some years ago, and which now appears in a second revised and extended edition, with illustrations.

A new edition of Major William Wood's "Fight for Canada" has been brought out by Little, Brown & Co. This work, it will be remembered, is chiefly a review of the campaign which resulted in Canada's passing from French into English hands. A portrait of Major-General James Wolfe is the frontispiece.

With all that has been written on the subject of the Civil War of 1861-65, the records are still far from exhausted. Hardly a year goes by without some contribution to one or more phases of the subject never before studied. The latest work of this character is Mr. William B. Weedon's volume entitled "War Government, Federal and State" (Houghton, Mifflin). Mr. Weedon has worked in the archives of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana to good purpose, and has exploited a mass of important material bearing on the actual administration of governmental affairs in those Northern States during the period of conflict. It is peculiarly difficult for the present generation to understand the relations during that period between

the States and the nation. The commonwealths chosen by Mr. Weeden for study are especially interesting in this respect, since three of them—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Indiana—retained the same governors throughout the war, while New York was perhaps the best example in the North of the tendency, during the war period, toward State independence. Mr. Weeden, who is a successful Rhode Island manufacturer, was himself an interested observer of many of the events of



WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

which his book treats. The importance of the support accorded to the national government by the loyal States of the North can hardly be overestimated, and yet some of the histories of that period have been written as if the government at Washington had maintained throughout the war a practically independent existence and had relied altogether on its own resources. Mr. Weeden's book should do much to put needed emphasis on a somewhat neglected aspect of the war.

#### ON RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL SUBJECTS.

Some year or so ago, an American girl who had become the Baroness von Zedtwitz was reported to have renounced the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church because of certain inconsistencies and "moral twists" in those doctrines. This lady has now stated her case in a book entitled "The Double Doctrine of the Church of Rome" (Revell), a little volume of only sixty-five pages, which has aroused considerable discussion in religious and philosophical circles. The writer's intimate connection with the Catholic clergy, and especially with the hierarchy, both in America and Europe, has brought her into close touch with the doctrines and the inner workings of the Catholic Church, and therefore she speaks,—whether justifiably or not,—with an intimate knowledge of her subject.

A work of scientific importance and of reverent philosophical treatment is Louis Elbé's "Future Life," an English translation of which has just been brought out by McClurg. Dr. Elbé's "La Vie Future" has created considerable discussion in the scientific and religious circles of France, and this is the first authorized translation into English. The book is really a plain statement of the entire problem of future life in the light of ancient wisdom and modern science.

Professor Goldwin Smith's latest volume, "In Quest of Light" (Macmillan), is made up of a number of articles on religious and philosophical subjects which have appeared during the past few years, chiefly in the form of letters, in the *New York Sun*.

Dr. Smith discusses frankly what remains of our traditional belief and how much science has taken from us,—to return it to us, he believes, in another form.

James H. Barrows, till quite recently president of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School, has brought out his talks on "The Personality of Jesus" (Houghton, Mifflin) in book form, considering, in the eleven chapters, the personal appearance, growth and education, intellectual power, emotional life, and will of the Christ.

A thought-provoking volume, written in Joaquin Miller's best style, full of his highly poetic, deeply religious, and altruistic thought, is "The Building of the City Beautiful" (Albert Brandt, Trenton, N. J.). The frontispiece is a fine photogravure portrait of the poet of the Sierras and his mother. It is really an analysis of "our weak human way of living the Lord's Prayer."

#### SCIENTIFIC WORKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

At last we have the book of Professor Jacques Loeb. For years those who have heard, through press and lecture, of the scientific discoveries of Professor Loeb (physiology, University of California) have wondered when his own authoritative statement would appear. It has just been issued by the Columbia University Press (Volume VIII. of the Columbia Biological Series), and is entitled "The Dynamics of Living Matter." It is really a recasting of a series of eight lectures delivered at Columbia some years ago, and sums up the results of Dr. Loeb's researches, particularly in solving the problem as to what extent science is able to control the phenomena of development, self-preservation, and reproduction. What Dr. Loeb has done, he declares in his introductory remarks, is to prove that, while under ordinary conditions the egg of the Pacific sea-urchin does not develop unless a spermatozoön enters it, "the fertilizing effect of a spermatozoön can be imitated, in all essential details, by putting an egg for a minute into sea water to which a certain amount of a fatty acid has been added, and by subsequent exposure of the egg for about half an hour to sea water whose concentration has been raised by a certain amount."



LOUIS ELBÉ.





PROFESSOR JACQUES LOEB.

Almost simultaneously with Professor Loeb's lectures appears an important volume by Professor John Butler Burke, of Cambridge, on "The Origin of Life: Its Physical Basis and Definition" (Stokes). Many of our readers will doubtless recall the article by Professor Burke which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, 1905, and which was reviewed in the pages of this magazine. Professor Burke will be remembered as the discoverer of "radiobes." While he lends no encouragement to the doctrine of the development of living from absolutely non-living matter, he does go so far as to express the belief that we have arrived at "a method of structural organic synthesis of artificial cells which partially fills the gap or borderland between living and dead matter as familiarly understood."

An introductory account of the present state of the science of astronomy, a sort of vestibule to the great science itself, is Dr. Forest Ray Moulton's "Introduction to Astronomy" (Macmillan). Dr. Moulton is assistant professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago. He has arranged his material logically and convincingly, and has enlightened his text by many diagrams and charts.

Dr. Reinhart Blochmann's lectures on experimental chemistry, delivered at the University of Königsberg, have been collected in book form and presented, with English notes, under the title "Introduction to Scientific German" (Holt), by Frederick W. Meisnest, of the University of Wisconsin. These lectures have already been published in book form in Germany and gone through three editions.

"The Vest-Pocket Standard Dictionary," which Mr.

James C. Fernald has compiled from the Standard for the Funk & Wagnalls Company, treats of the orthography, pronunciation, syllabication, and definition of 26,000 English words. It also contains some maps, lists, and other encyclopædic data.

In the Lippincott Educational Series we have "The Recitation," being a series of lectures prepared for young teachers by Dr. Samuel Hamilton, superintendent of schools, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Edward Russell's "Elementary Logic" (Macmillan) is a condensed restatement of the regular text-book material on logic, with certain changes and omissions in method found desirable by Mr. Russell's long experience as a teacher.

#### LITERATURE, ART, AND THE DRAMA.

Francis Wilson's "Joseph Jefferson" (Scribners) is more a collection of reminiscences of a fellow-actor than a biography. In fact, in his preface Mr. Wilson declares that Jefferson's own autobiography and William Winter's biographical study have said the last word in their respective fields. He (Wilson) has aimed "merely to set down the remembrances, mostly anecdotal, which were mine over a number of years in connection with the subject of this sketch." The volume is packed full of story, incident, and picturesque description, and the text is garnished with a number of



PROFESSOR J. BUTLER BURKE.

very interesting pictures, many of them snap-shot photographs of famous people, by equally famous people, in all sorts of unconventional attitudes and circumstances. The spirit of the genial Jefferson pervades the entire volume, and it is really the loving tribute of one actor to another who had been his mentor and ideal through life. To me, says Mr. Wilson, Jefferson's name was "the synonym of all that was best and highest in our profession." It is worth noting, he says, in conclusion, that the creator of "Rip Van Winkle" died on Shakespeare's birthday.

Dr. Paul Carus, editor of the *Open Court*, has col-



lected, edited, and published a "Portfolio of Buddhist Art." These are a series of half-tone reproductions of representative historical and modern Buddhist monuments and famous paintings of Buddhist subjects. There are thirty-one plates, a number of paintings represented being by Eduard Biedermann.

The literary executors of Robert Browning have made a volume out of his letters to Alfred Domett. This volume, entitled "Robert Browning and Alfred Domett" (Dutton), has been edited by Frederic G. Kenyon. It is illustrated with portraits.

The Brentanos have brought out a two-volume edition of George Bernard Shaw's "Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant." The individual title-pages inform us that



FRANCIS WILSON.

the first volume contains the three unpleasant plays, and the second volume the four pleasant plays. In the former category are included: "Widowers' Houses," "The Philanderer," and "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The four pleasant plays are: "Candida," "Arms and the Man," "The Man of Destiny," and "You Never Can Tell." The typography of this edition is very satisfactory.

A short history of landscape painting, from the awakening of art in the thirteenth century to the modern revival in Holland,—this is what Mr. E. B. Greenshields has written and called "Landscape Painting and Modern Dutch Artists" (Baker, Taylor). The volume is illustrated with reproductions of the paintings considered.

We are in receipt of three volumes, in Italian, from the press of Ulrico Hoepli, of Milan,—the entire Italian text of Dante's "Divina Commedia," with explanatory notes by Professor Raffaello Fornaciari; "The Purga-

torio and Its Prelude," being a study by Francesco d'Ovidio; and a descriptive catalogue of Italian literature from 1871 to 1905. In Italian, also, we have, from the house of Raffaello Giusti (Leghorn), Professor Gustavo Coen's "The Colonial Question in Its Relation to Latin Peoples."

#### SOME NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.

Mr. Hermann Rosenthal, the chief of the Slavonic department in the Astor Library and a frequent contributor on Russian subjects to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has just published a book of verse entitled "Spätherbstnebel" (Strecker und Schröder, Stuttgart).



HERMANN ROSENTHAL.

Mr. Rosenthal's first book of poems was published in his own printing establishment in Russia in 1870, and soon after his arrival in America, now twenty-five years ago, he published a German translation in verse of Ecclesiastes and of the Song of Songs, but since then his literary activity has been confined mainly to political and historical essays, and to his work as one of the editors of the recently completed Jewish Encyclopædia. Through

it all, however, he has remained a poet, and the present volume is merely an outward expression of what he has long been carrying about within him, as he says in the first introductory poem of the collection. The title of the collection, "Late Autumn Mist," peculiarly well describes the atmosphere of the poems as a whole. One experiences on reading them the same feeling of melancholy that steals over one on a beautiful day in October when toward evening the mist begins to gather. One feels the spirit of a man who has experienced the sadness and disillusionment of life and has come to regard it all with a philosophic resignation. Through the experience of the world's sorrow and disappointment the poet has developed his philosophy of life in an ideal world in a land of dreams, or in the stars. "The stars are beckoning," he says, "and calling. With us is light and truth and eternal peace." In view of Mr. Rosenthal's active interest in the struggle for Russian liberty, peculiar interest attaches to the poet's repeated assurance that freedom is something impossible to find even in free America. His disapproval of certain American traits is manifest, but in a charming stanza entitled "America," in the last section of the book, he declares himself a faithful son and claims the right to criticise with understanding, because he loves.

It is many years since the reading world saw the name of Theodore Tilton on the title-page of a new book. Mr. Tilton, however, has just brought out, through A. N. Marquis & Co., of Chicago, his "Fate of the Mayflower," a poem of the present time. This is a running commentary on modern life, with, incidentally, an indictment of modern commercialism. It is well printed. The illustrations include (as frontispiece) a portrait of Mr. Tilton.

To readers of magazine verse the poems of Louise Morgan Sill are familiar and grateful. A collection of the latest work of this writer has just been brought out under the general title "In Sun or Shade" (Harpers). The striking poem entitled "The Derelict" is included.

A collection of sonnets of real poetic strength and beauty is G. Constant Lounsbury's "Love's Testament" (John Lane). The sonnets are arranged in what the author calls a sequence.

We are in receipt of the following other collections of verse: "A Shropshire Lad," by A. E. Housman (John Lane); "Poems from Desk and Doorstep," by Floyd D. Raze (Washington: Review & Herald Publishing Association); "The Rubáiyát of Hope," by A. A. B. Cavanaugh (Jennings & Graham); "Story and Song," by Louis F. Curtis (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Co.); "Poems of Leisure" and "The Bouquet," by G. H. Walker (published by the author, at Liberal, Mo.); "Where Pussies Grow," by Harriet Lee Grove, illustrated (Jennings & Graham); and "The Vision of Calvaire," by Archer de Lima (published, in French, by the author, at Lisbon). We have also received the dramatic poems "Augustine the Man," by Amélie Rives (John Lane), and "Ruhah," by Richard Burton (Holt).

#### NEW MUSICAL TEXT-BOOKS AND SONG COLLECTIONS.

"Elson's Music Dictionary" is a work for which musicians and music-lovers have been waiting. Not that there have not been many other musical dictionaries, but this is one of the first successful attempts to classify and revise, in compact, accessible form, the musical terms which puzzle the layman, and which the teacher is constantly called upon to explain. The work, which is issued by the Oliver Ditson Company, contains, also, a list of foreign composers and artists, with a pronunciation of their names; a list of popular errors in music; and a short English-Italian vocabulary of musical words and expressions.

"Twenty Songs of Stephen C. Foster," edited by N. Clifford Puge, form the latest number of the Ditson Half Dollar Music Series. A brief biographical note of Mr. Foster introduces the collection.

A new and enlarged edition of the very successful collection of college songs issued some years ago by the Ditsons has just been brought out by the same house. It contains all the best known college melodies, and is compiled by Henry Randall White.

#### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS.

The first portion of an elaborate study of "The Taxation of the Liquor Trade," by Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell, two well known English students of the liquor problem, has recently appeared (Macmillan). The present volume is concerned with public-houses, hotels, restaurants, theaters, railway bars, and clubs as they are managed in Great Britain. It also includes two chapters on the subject of license taxation in the United States, giving the varied experiences of such States as Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. The chief purpose of the writers in this volume is to show the inadequacy of the existing scale of taxation in Great Britain. While the tendency in that country has been steadily in the direction of limitation on the granting of liquor licenses, so that there are said to be actually fewer public houses in England to-day than there were in 1880, there has been no increase whatever



JOSEPH ROWNTREE.

in the tax. The argument of the book is that any policy of limitation should be accompanied by a corresponding increased taxation, since such limitation must inevitably result in a marked increase of license values.

Another English work that has a special interest and timeliness at the present moment in this country is Mr. Edwin A. Pratt's volume on "Railways and Their Rates" (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.). This writer devotes special attention to the complaints made from time to time in England on the subject of rates and charges, and also institutes an interesting comparison between the railways of Great Britain and those of the Continent of Europe. A series of photographs at the end of the volume illustrates in a striking manner the diminutive freight-car equipment of the English roads. An appendix discusses the British canal problem.

Professor John A. Ryan, who is a priest in the Roman Catholic Church and a teacher in St. Paul's Seminary, one of the theological schools of that church, has formulated a theory of wages which he presents in a volume entitled "A Living Wage: Its Ethical and Economical Aspects" (Macmillan). Professor Richard T. Ely, who contributes an introduction to the book, characterizes it as perhaps the first attempt in the English language to elaborate what may be called a Roman Catholic system of political economy,—meaning by this an attempt to show exactly what the received doctrines of the Church signify in the mind of the representative Catholic when they are applied to the economic life. Professor Ryan combines in this work economic and ethical arguments with those derived from authority, and while Professor Ely admits that members of other religious bodies, both Christian and Jewish, may reject this particular doctrine of wages because it is assumed to rest on the approved teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, he bespeaks for it an examination of the question: Does or does not this doctrine of wages rest upon broad Christian, religious, and ethical foundations?

# A PIONEER'S AMBITION AND A WORLD-BENEFACTION.

BY J. HOPKINS.

## PART I.—THE UNCONQUERABLE INVENTOR.

We are born to do benefits.—SHAKESPEARE, "Timon of Athens."

THE year 1827 was a memorable one for Texas. In it she stamped out her worst hindrance to progress, and welcomed as a citizen a young pioneer whose ambition it was to become one of the world's great benefactors.

In this year the United States authorities finally drove from Galveston the horde of pirates who, under the famous rascal Jean Lafitte, had made their pestiferous rendezvous in that sheltering harbor. Freed from their reign of terror, Galveston was then ready for the good government which brought her to her present proud position as the third largest exporting port of the United States.

Prominent among the early promoters of this city by the sea was the young man whose coming hither has been mentioned as a second blessing of the year 1827. He was a surveyor; and the honesty and resourcefulness developed within him by the faithful discharge of duties in Indiana, Kentucky, and Mississippi soon brought him to high official positions in the State. For his services in the struggle which drove out Mexican rule, put Santa Anna to rout at the victory of San Jacinto, and established the Republic of Texas, President Houston appointed him the first collector of the port of Galveston. He surveyed and laid out that city, which obtained its first charter in 1839. He was a native of New York State, born in 1801, and his name was Gail Borden.

"Honesty and resourcefulness" were common qualities among the bold and hardy fron-

tiersmen who repelled the Mexican invaders. Borden had, in addition, uncommon qualities,—the height of Yankee inventiveness, backed up by the bulldog determination shown in his rugged features and his strict religion; and all

this patient ingenuity was constantly exerted in furtherance of his ambition to be a humanitarian, a benefactor, a bequeather to unborn generations of some blessing incalculable in value.

To the young surveyor, often half starved on his lonely journeys over the desolate plains of the new Southwest, had occurred the pressing need of some wholesome food which could be preserved in compact and portable form.

Crude but intensely practical experiments showed the value of a *meat biscuit*,—the essential juice of beef combined with bread.

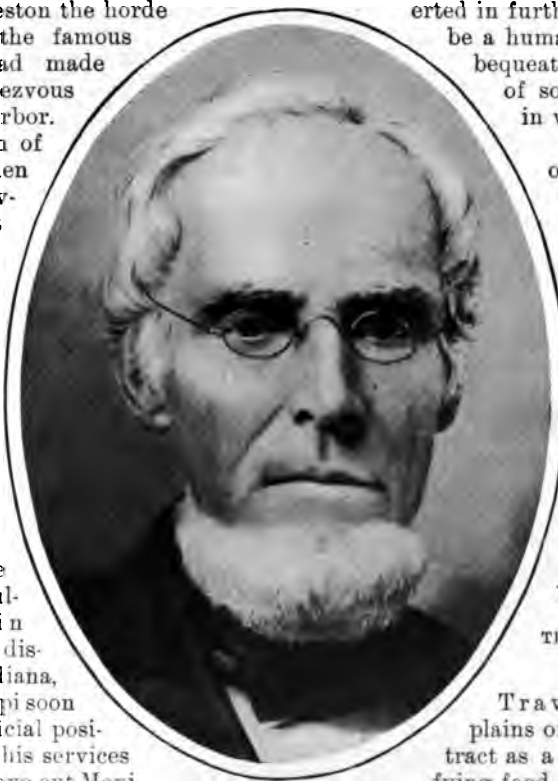
### TRAGEDY OF THE "MEAT BISCUIT."

Travelers over the wild plains of Mexico reported the extract as a well-preserved and satisfying food.

Borden embarked his entire capital in its manufacture, seeing a steady customer at hand in Uncle Sam, to

whose soldiers on their scattered posts it would have been a tremendous convenience and succor.

The "meat biscuit" took the highest award—the Great Council Medal—at the first world's exhibition, at London, in 1851. Next year its inventor was elected an honorary member of the London Society of Arts. The prospect looked bright,



GAIL BORDEN, THE  
UNCONQUERABLE  
INVENTOR.

In this venture, however, commercial success was denied the pioneer. His biscuit appeared too early to be introduced as an article of general consumption. Beaten, but not discouraged, he returned, in 1853, to his native New York.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS MILK.

Arrived at home, the inventor concentrated his energies on his attempts to condense milk, begun some four years previous.

At this his friends laughed. They said it was impossible to preserve fresh in a can the most mysteriously unstable of drinks, which is soured by a thunder-storm, curdles with a drop of rennet, which may become bitter, soapy, slimy, blue, worthless in any one of a dozen ways in spite of all precautions. Eminent scientists talked about the impossibility of preserving the butter-fat in its natural condition. Anyhow, why work on a drink instead of on some solid beneficial food?

Why did Borden, in face of all this ridicule, continue to peg away at his costly experiments? Is it possible he foresaw, with that gift of prophecy possessed by the world's great who are born ahead of their time, such a scientific verdict as that of the exhaustive government tests, published half a century later in the now famous "Farmers' Bulletin No. 74"?

"The value of milk for nourishment is not as well understood as it should be. Many people think of it as a beverage rather than as a food."

"Milk ranks among the most digestible of the animal foods."

"Life can be supported for a long period on milk alone."

"Milk should not be regarded as a luxury, but as an economical article of diet."

"Milk can act as a carrier of infection, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that especial care be taken in the dairy to insure the cleanliness of milk."

Did he *know* he could find a way? Had he already grimly determined to imbue his fellow-workers with a sacred obligation to use only milk scrupulously inspected as to purity, and to handle it only with unheard-of safeguards for cleanliness?

#### FROM AFRICA TO THE ARCTIC.

Perhaps he actually was a prophet, and would not have been surprised had he lived to read in *Ainslee's Magazine*, years after, this glowing record of the brand of milk which with true pioneer patriotism he had christened "*Eagle*":

The explorer and the missionary are the advance agents of condensed milk. It goes wherever they venture, and when the missionary has children it is the one thing his household cannot do without. There is no wilderness where a discarded milk-tin does not glitter in the sun. It has blazed the way across Africa: it has been very near to the Pole, for Lieutenant Peary relates that eighteen years after the Greeley expedition cached canned rations in the frozen north he found the condensed milk as sweet and wholesome as ever. In the fastnesses of northern Luzon, where an American force had never been seen, General Young's soldiers found tins of condensed milk with the brand of the *Eagle*.

Or could he have felt the industrial magnitude of the idea stirring within him? Could he have imagined that within fifty years some half-billion pounds of milk would be condensed annually in the United States alone, and that the firm of highest repute, and of greatest output (using the milk of over one hundred thousand cows every year), would be his own creation, at this very day bearing his name, and conducted by his old associates — whose announcement, in the light of latest knowledge, is this:

The most important and economical article of food is milk.

The most important question is its purity.

From infancy to old age, civilized man is never independent of milk as a food.



GAIL BORDEN'S BIRTHPLACE, AT NORWICH, N. Y.



RAPID TRANSIT IN THE OLD SOUTHWEST.—ONE OF THE HISTORIC "PRAIRIE SCHOONERS" USED IN BORDEN'S TIME.  
(During tedious journeys in such conveyances he learned the need of a portable preserved food.)

#### CLEANLINESS AND AIR-EXCLUSION.

Prophet or not, Gail Borden kept on experimenting. Cleanliness was one of the two essentials in which previous would-be inventors had fallen short. Milk infected at the dairy will never keep in a can! The other neglected precaution was the exclusion of air from the milk during the heating. Of course, most of the 84 per cent. or so of the water must be evaporated from the milk. But the atmosphere, coming in contact with the heated liquid, spoiled the flavor, and also started fermentation.

Borden, first of all the world, saw these two essentials clearly. He had the hard sense to get his milk from healthy cows only, and to keep it clean from the cow to the can. And with high ingenuity, he at length perfected the "vacuum method," which others had tried in a half-hearted and imperfect way, but abandoned. By this plan, as now used, the milk is placed in an egg-shaped vessel from which the air has been exhausted, and is heated inside by a steam-coil, outside by a steam-jacket. Thus, it is reduced in volume at a low heat without discoloration or loss of flavor, and without contamination from the air, losing about three-fourths of its bulk by means of the water carried off by the vacuum, and finally retaining in its condensed form its natural taste and character.

But at first the milk wouldn't behave in the vacuum pan. It glued itself to the sides, it foamed up into the lessened pressure, it acted so that an experienced "sugar-boiler," whose assistance was asked for, pronounced the process impossible and the experimenter "a fool!"

#### THREE YEARS OF CONTEMPT FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

Borden was the one man out of a million, however, who doesn't know when he's licked. His dogged resource solved the problem, and in May, 1853, he enthusiastically applied for a patent on his process of "milk-evaporation *in vacuo*."

His application was refused,—among many other reasons, because it "lacked the essential requisites of novelty and usefulness!"

For three years the inventor lost money and strength without avail. He forced an examination which proved specifically the novelty and originality of his claim. But the commissioners still insisted that there was no usefulness in it. At the second or third rejection, Acting Commissioner Shugart wrote: "You attach great importance to working entirely *in vacuo*. This office does not have any faith in such an allegation." And three years after his first application, May 10, 1856, Commissioner Mason wrote: "If it were really a discovery, Borden would be entitled to the patent he asks. *But I see nothing*

from which I can conclude that this exclusion of the air is important. . . . Therefore, the patent cannot be granted. . . ."

"NOTHING BUT POVERTY AND DISCOURAGEMENT."

Now Borden was desperate. "Sometimes I cannot sleep at night," he told a friend. A quaint thirty-six-year-old "History of the Patent" describes him as "exhausted in strength and funds, and, in short, having nothing but poverty and discouragement, sustained only by enthusiasm, and hope, and the grace of God."

The expense during years of repulses and months of costly laboratory experiments drove him to extremes. To get funds, he did all an honest man could, even to the mortgaging of a portion of his prospects. Finally, he engineered thorough chemical tests, and produced affidavits from several eminent scientific and practical men.

Before such evidence even a Patent Office commissioner could not stand, and on August 19, 1856, he triumphantly received Patent No. 15,553, for "Producing Concentrated Sweet Milk by Evaporation *in Vacuo*."

#### GREAT BRITAIN CONCEDES THE CREDIT.

Rival claims are usually plenty for such an honor. For instance, the London *Saturday Review* put forth some English army officers as victims of a patent-robbery by Borden! The priority of Borden's work was plain, but this was in the happily forgotten period when England refused to recognize as good anything coming from the United States. Here is, for final authority, an extract from the Encyclopædia Britannica's article on condensed milk:

The credit of originating the industry is due to Mr. Gail Borden, of White Plains, N. Y. In 1851 he intro-

duced his plain condensed milk, which is simply milk from which between three-fourths and four-fifths of the water has been removed, and in 1861 he rendered important services to the army in the field by supplying a preserved milk which was in effect milk similarly concentrated with a proportion of sugar added and hermetically sealed in tin cans.

These "important services" to the Union, indeed, marked the turn of the tide in Borden's fortunes. His manufacturing prospects were at a dangerously low ebb when the war broke out. Four years before, his original financiers had lost their nerve, backed out, and left the inventor to be spied for the firm's bills. He thereupon set his teeth all the tighter, and secured another partner. But few orders came in to the enlarged plant at Wassaic, N. Y.; the product was revolutionary, its vital importance not understood. So the official recognition of its merits by the United States commissariat was more than welcome at this juncture. The news spread far and near that here was a wonderful invention of the greatest practical value to all mankind.

In all the important campaigns since our Civil War, too, Eagle Brand milk has figured as the soldiers' friend,—in our Spanish War, the South African war, the Japanese-Russian conflict. And nowadays, no United States army supply train is complete without its quota of this condensed milk or evaporated cream.

"CARRIED HIS LETTER OF CREDIT IN HIS FACE."

Nearly thirty years after Borden's death, the heads of the company were greatly moved at the receipt of this letter from an unknown correspondent.—an affecting tribute to sterling worth and honesty:

*Gail Borden Condensed Milk Company.*

GENTLEMEN: Being quite an old man and just now in a reminiscent mood, I propose to record an incident connected with the origin of your business which may not be without interest to some, at least, of your company.

Many years ago, in Troy, N. Y., I started to construct turbine water-wheels with very little capital, and a part of that borrowed. During the second year of my effort a gentleman came to my shop, and not finding me there, to my home. Scarcely waiting for the customary salutation, he introduced himself something as follows: My name is Gail Borden, of Croton Village. I have discovered a way to keep milk sweet for a very long time and have tried the process by hand labor, but, while assured of its utility, I find that to make it pay I must have some mechanical power. In getting thus far I have spent all my money, and my friends doubting my ultimate success, will not lend me any. I have come to ask you to sell me such a wheel as I require and wait a reasonable length of time for your pay. It was a strange proposal for one so poor even to consider, for it meant tying up over one-third of my capital for some time; but I had been much impressed



BUILDING THE MODERN GALVESTON SEA WALL.

(The first engineering work here was done by Gail Borden, who laid out the city for its charter of 1839.)

frankness of his face and he, and had almost decided affirmative, when my wife, excellent judge of character, her verdict in his favor, agreed to his proposal. If memory is not at fault there is no note or other evidence of shrewdness given or required. Borden was a man who carried his letter of credit in his face. During the two or three hours remained with us he told us much of his personal history and led to us almost unconsciously many of the traits of his noble character. It was a great pleasure that we had from time to time of his presence. When the time Mr. Borden named as probable had expired, which I think was four or five months, he paid the bill with interest, adding many expressions of thanks. Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your great success and my hopes for its continuance.

Yours very respectfully,

October 27, 1903.

At the time of his death, in 1874, Borden's countenance was erect, his face lit up with enthusiasm and zeal whenever conversing with friends. And he left the conductors of his enterprise a heritage far more precious than the results to his invention,—the inspiration of his

fine personality and scrupulously honest life. Above all, he left them a *humanitarian* industry,—a business which, as carried out on the highest plane, confers an immense specific benefit upon mankind, from the delicate child in its mother's arms to the exhausted soldier in the wilderness.



GALVESTON'S BUSY BAY-FRONT AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

(It was a hiding-place for Jean Lafitte's pirate band when Borden was floating down the Mississippi on his way to take part in the upbuilding of the city.)

## ART II.—AN INDUSTRY THAT WILL BEAR INVESTIGATION.

One sweet word with thee—milk, and sugar.—SHAKESPEARE, "Love's Labour's Lost."

Through many summers spent in the North woods, when heavy loads and hard "carries" made us lighten packs, my pal and I, no matter what else we "cached" by the trail for reference, always held on to just so many cans of condensed milk and cream. The "evaporated" cream especially was a camp-treasure. Being merely milk minus most of its water, it could be kept for days in the woods, simply by plugging up the vents. Never, even a can of the sweetened milk didn't last long enough to spoil! Some people liked it better than the cream, because it made sugar necessary for coffee, tea, etc. I used to think we always hung on to those cans because we had the woods hunger for the food.

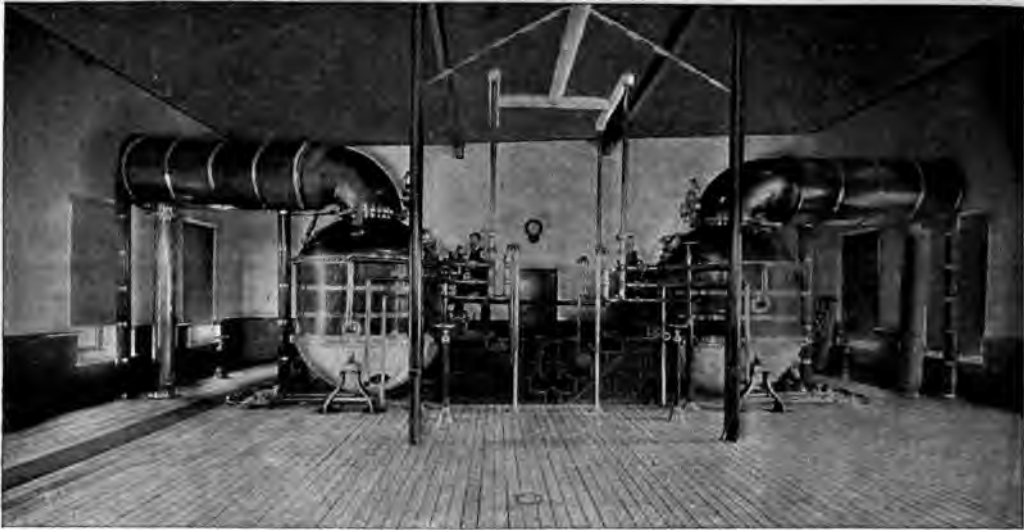
But now I know why,—now that I've made the necessary investigations for this article.

It was because we were getting pure milk,—milk perfectly clean, rich, and wholesome. Moreover, we were getting, without knowing it, some mighty substantial food. For the kind of milk and cream we had bought, on the advice of old campers, was Borden's.

"Nobody really ever gets pure milk save those favored few who know the real article when they see it."

I didn't have to be a practical chemist or a scientific dairyman to O. K. this statement, recently made by the Maryland Board of Health secretary. I'd seen many a dusty, dark, ill-smelling stable, the slovenly milkers, the rows





AIR ITSELF ISN'T CLEAN ENOUGH FOR BORDEN PROCESSES.—THE VACUUM PANS BY WHICH BORDEN MADE IT POSSIBLE TO CONDENSE MILK.

(About three-fourths of the water is taken out of the milk here, under chemical<sup>7</sup> pure conditions, inside the "pans," from which even air has been removed.)

of unkempt milk-cans waiting at the station to be returned—maybe full of groceries for the farmer!

"After fifty years' experience, the *Bordens* must know the real article," I reflected. "Did that wonderful, earnest old inventor leave them his heritage of honesty? They say his family and old associates are still running the business. But there must be competition in condensed milk to-day, as in most everything else. Is everything still done as the founder would have done it?"

I thought I would go and see. I went. And I came to the same conclusion that anybody would who had caught the personal spirit of the company's heads, and who had visited any of their condensing factories,—models of scientific cleanliness.

#### THE FUNDAMENTAL REASON FOR SUCCESS.

The reason for the success of this company goes back beyond the dazzling spotlessness of their factories, from engine-room to bottling-room (of this alone a fascinating story could be written). It lies primarily in the *minute and absolute control of all dairymen who supply Borden milk.*

At the very first this control was instituted by the founder himself, long before the time of pure-food laws. And to-day the extraordinary precautions of the company's rigid dairy contracts are stricter than city or State ordinances

require. Even the standard of perfection proposed by advanced officials of the United States Government does not approach the Borden standard of actual present performance.

Given such a sound rock-bottom start, it is not strange that the inventor's principles of condensing have never been improved on, in this country or abroad, since his own additional patents of 1862-63-65-66. Further inventions have, of course, been applied by his successors to details of mechanical processing.

Just an instance of carefulness: Before a factory is formally opened, there are often long months of *rehearsing* to accomplish the absolute sanitary efficiency of employees and dairymen. No milk is sold from a factory until the president of the company is satisfied that "the principles under which it is managed are as perfect as human ingenuity can make them," to quote the official announcement.

Of course, such a white light of honesty could not remain hid under a bushel. During half a century, these products have taken the highest award wherever exhibited in competition.

Perhaps few people realize that this American firm is now the largest handler of milk products in the world. From the little factory at Wolcottville, Conn., founded in 1856, the industry has spread to ninety factories and receiving stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Washington.

## PROOFS THAT EAGLE MILK BENEFITS CHILDREN.

Testimonials are never used in the advertising (the firm is intensely conservative in the manner of its announcements), but there is in its archives a collection of thousands of children's photographs, sent voluntarily, which would take a day to go through, and which would make a mighty effective campaign if widely published. For with each picture came a letter from a grateful mother eager to tell of the benefit from feeding her child on Eagle milk, often supplemented by one from the family physician.

Especially for city-born babies, pining for food free from contamination, the use of this milk is declared to be a safe method for bringing flesh and rosy cheeks, if the mother's supply is insufficient or lacking in nutrition.

"Condensed milk is more easily digested than ordinary cow's milk," says Dr. Robert Hutchison, of the Hospital for Sick Children, London.

To get a pure and satisfactory food for her baby is every day the anxious wish of thousands of mothers, deprived by too much work or too much play of the ability to feed their children satisfactorily themselves. A puzzling multitude

of baby foods is manufactured nowadays. Which is the most nourishing, and pure beyond peradventure?

A good answer lies in these extracts from the *Hebrew Standard* of September 18, 1903:

It is generally conceded that the Jewish race is more particular about its food-supply than any other people on the face of the earth.

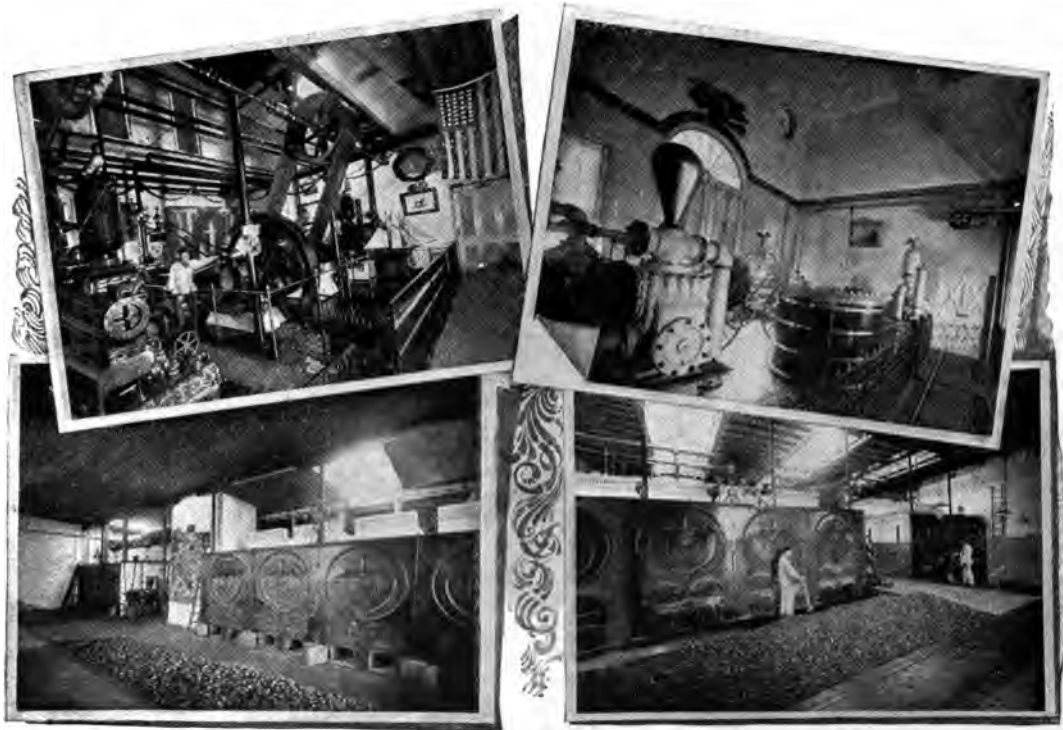
The Mosaic laws enjoin strict observance of the dietary regulations, and among them is the one with reference to the use of milk.

The Jewish women of New York City use it (Eagle Brand) to the exclusion of all other brands in the rearing of infants.

The manufacturers of this milk, indeed, make a statement of which any group of men would feel proud:

"More babies have been successfully raised on Eagle Brand milk than on all other so-called artificial foods combined."

Surely in the gratification of a tremendous result like this, one of such vital importance to humanity at its most helpless age, the firm will never regret their expensive efforts to produce perfection.



WHERE CLEANLINESS IS A RELIGION.—EVEN THE BOILER AND ENGINE ROOMS OF A BORDEN FACTORY ARE POLISHED TILL THEY SHINE.

BEWARE OF LABELS WITHOUT INTEGRITY BEHIND THEM.

"The spread of disease has never been traced to the use of Borden's Milk or Cream." This is another of the firm's proudest assertions.

Of course, there is no trouble in detecting condensed milk that is actually *bad*. If harmful bacteria are present, they must cause fermentation, which in turn must perceptibly swell the can. But an unfamiliar label may mean milk of about 1 per cent. quality, or milk produced without safeguards or restrictions; and since cleanliness is the chief item of expense, it means preparation by careless and unscientific methods.

How much better to stick to the brand with integrity behind it—to the milk and cream that have stood the test of all climates for half a century!

So far from having to follow the recommendations of the United States Government with regard to sanitary restrictions, this company from the first has shown the way, by its actual scrupulous practice, to State and federal authorities seeking to raise the standard of wholesomeness and purity.

INFLUENCE FOR GOOD ON DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Though they do not pose as humanitarians, but just as business men with an ideal of *the best possible*, the company's record of benefactions is such that the founder, were he alive to-day, might well feel his ambition realized—his longing to bequeath to the world some treasure of ever-increasing benefit. The reader has beheld this treasure playing the Good Samaritan to hungry babies, bringing a bit of home to the

weary camper, succoring a country's soldiers in peace and war. And one of its legacies will surprise most people,—it is the improvement that Borden caused in American dairy products.

"Elgin" butter and "Orange County" butter made their reputations as the **highest-class** and most delicious that money could buy. The reason is that farmers in these sections of Illinois and New York were the first to receive the benefit of Gail Borden's vigorous dairy education and scrupulous restrictions as to his milk-supply, beginning with the very food and care of the cows and the personal habits of the milkers.

ONE INDUSTRY THAT WILL BEAR INVESTIGATION.

After wading through the "exposures" of the modern periodicals, one often wonders: "Can't anybody make honesty pay?" More cheerful and inspiring histories are needed. And it is pleasant and encouraging to see here this inventive pioneer's cherished industry, born half a century ago of his own insight and sweat, carried on to-day by his family, his old associates and bedfellows, with a scrupulousness worthy of his very own. With little imagination, one can feel pulsing through the vast arteries of this vast business the very heart-beats of honest old Gail Borden, throbbing with zeal for the best, the purest, possible.

I hope that I have made clear the vital importance of obtaining milk that is pure from pasture to table. The reader's inquiry addressed to Borden's Condensed Milk Company, New York, will put him in touch with Gail Borden's successors.



OUTSIDE, TOO, THE BORDEN PLANTS SHOW THAT CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS—THE FACTORY AT WALLKILL, N. Y.



## THE SOUTHWEST—ITS OPPORTUNITIES.

BY LUCIEN M. HARRIS.

IN writing of the Southwest, specific statistics add far more than usual emphasis to the tale than glittering generalities, as practically no other section of the United States can show such wonderful development within a few years as has been brought about in that vast territory known as "The Great Southwest."

It seems only a matter of weeks for settlements to become towns, and towns cities. And keeping pace with the commercial centers, the vast unbroken stretches rapidly change into a checkerboard, wherein each square is a farm.

Indeed, the Southwest has played no small part in the realm of romance, and this is chiefly due to the wonderful manner in which order has been brought out of chaos, and the primitive has been converted into the highly civilized in this section.

But flights of imagery are, as a rule, more attractive to readers than the proverbial dry statistics. Further, statistics cannot be well developed unless small details are considered and "odious" comparisons made. Then, too, the Southwest would require many details in the telling, and, therefore, it is deemed advisable to deal with the development of one of the principal factors in the upbuilding of the Southwest, and through this the reader may reason from cause to effect, and gain in some degree an idea of the magnitude and possibilities of the topic.

One of the greatest forces in the development of the Southwest is the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, generally known as the Frisco System, which has nearly 6,000 miles of track radiating through Missouri, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas. In exact figures, the Frisco System owns and operates trains over 5,800 miles of track. Its lines not only extend throughout practically all of the Southwest, but to Chicago, Ill., and

Birmingham, Ala., on the eastern side of the Mississippi River.

But aside from its material functions of traffic and operation, the Frisco has had to deal with problems of development far different from those which confront the managers of the Eastern systems. Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Southeast Missouri, and sections of Arkansas were practically unknown territory, even at the time when mile by mile the Company was extending its lines into them. But confident that as soon as the advantages and attractions of these sections became known, thousands of settlers and many industrial enterprises would locate there, the managers steadily pushed the construction work to completion, and as fast as the line was built the Passenger Department took up the labor of peopling the country.

This was done by telling the people about the Southwest. The simple recitation of facts was all that was necessary to create an immigration movement of astounding proportions. Of this work the term "Home-seekers" was born, as applying to the many in the East and North who, realizing that their chances were slight of ever becoming owners of homes and independent, decided to go to the Southwest, where the climate is equable, the markets available, and, above all else, the soil is good and cheap.

Therefore, in the cities and small towns of the North and East the call of the Southwest was heard, and thousands obeyed it. The magnitude of this movement soon attained such proportions that the Frisco was practically compelled to take measures by which immigration into their territory could be reduced to an exact science. In days gone by pioneering, which in this instance is synonymous with immigration, was an uncertain undertaking at best, and always accompanied by hardships and generally danger. The prairie schooner, now almost a

thing of the past, was the pioneer's vehicle, and for weeks and even months his home. Even under the most propitious condition his progress was scarcely more than twenty-five miles a day, and his knowledge of the country through which he passed was by no means exact. He had heard that in certain sections of the country the climate was equable and the land rich, but beyond this his information was vague.

But the old order has given place to a new and infinitely better. Of the million square miles included in the Frisco's territory, detailed and accurate information covering every square mile has been secured and compiled as a matter of record. The industrial and commercial openings of every town or city on the System have been ascertained, as well as the resources of the districts surrounding and tributary to them. In this way the hundreds of letters received from those interested in the Southwest can be promptly and effectively handled. If a writer desires to establish an ice plant in some of the towns, the Frisco Industrial Department promptly writes of the different towns on the System where an ice plant can be operated at a profit, and the same procedure is followed in all other industrial inquiries.

It may be well to state in connection with this, that in the last fiscal year the Industrial Department of the Frisco located 368 new industries, representing a capital of \$10,538,000.00 and furnishing employment to 9,939 workmen.

If the inquirer is a farmer and wants to learn of the agricultural conditions, the Immigration Department, which has a representative in every section of the United States, notifies the representative in the district where the inquirer lives. This representative then calls upon the prospective home-seeker, and states exactly what the conditions are in different localities as regards the soil and climate and accessibility to market. The inquirer is also informed that upon the first and third Tuesday of each month, the Frisco runs what are known as "Home-seekers' " excursions, and that for one fare, plus two dollars, he can visit various sections of the Southwest and return to his home if not satisfied. As an example of the magnitude of these Home-seekers' excursions, the first Tuesday of last December 6,000 home-seekers passed over the Frisco lines on their way to the Southwest.

The following extract from the report of Mr. S. A. Hughes, General Immigration Agent, may be of interest in this connection :

During the six months beginning with May and ending with October, 1905, the Immigration Depart-

ment moved 6,233 persons to the Southwest, succeeded in locating 844, caused \$2,622,025.50 to be invested in property, and sold 229,407 acres of land.

For the period covering the twelve months preceding May, 1905, 13,744 persons were taken over the line to the Southwest, 2,434 were located, and \$3,069,583.00 was invested and 301,658 acres of land sold.

These figures give an approximate idea of the number of persons interested in real estate in the Southwest, and, as the figures on the first Tuesday show, this movement has grown to a marked extent since this report.

The Southwest, particularly, offers a home for the city man who desires the freedom of country life and the opportunity to own his own home and farm. There are places in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas where a man from the city with but little experience and small capital can not only make a good living, but in a few years can own a comfortable home and a valuable farm. This is particularly true of the many in the city who exist upon small wages and have to pay a proportionately higher rent. As a result of these possibilities the day of the ranch is passing and small farms are taking the place of the great tracts heretofore devoted to cattle. It is as it should be. This rich agricultural section of land, capable of bearing several crops in one season and costing but a nominal price, was undoubtedly intended for the farmer. Climatic conditions in the Southwest are practically all that could be desired.

For persons interested in crop growing and fruit culture, the Ozark region of Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas offers exceptional opportunities. Indeed, the "big red apple" of Missouri has become famous, and the fruit crops of this section are known throughout the country.

Between the Ozarks and the Mississippi River lies the great mining district in which is Joplin, Mo., which has long been recognized as the king city of the world in zinc mining, but also many opportunities are there for the fruit-grower and the farmer as well as the miner. In Arkansas the lumber possibilities have become proverbial, as well as the agricultural openings. Efforts are now being made to drain the rich tracts of land in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. This land when drained is wonderfully rich. On the other side of the Ozarks lies the great territory where not only farming and mineral opportunities can be found, but gas, oil, and even asphalt have been found in abundance.

But in this the half has not been told. The opportunity is at hand for every one, and the Frisco offers every convenience to those who would avail themselves of it.



SCENE ON THE RANCH OF MR. ED. C. LASATER, FALFURRIAS, TEXAS.

## A MODEL AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY.

BY HERBERT F. JOHN.

**I**N extreme South Texas, 200 miles nearer the tropics and 2,000 miles nearer the centers of trade than southern California, lands which have been devoted exclusively to grazing are being converted into gardens and cotton-fields and groves of tropical fruits. A section larger in area and greater in latent value than many of the old States has been brought into the sphere of agricultural usefulness, and is flowering into riches under the touch of husbandry.

The epoch-making period in the history of this section came with the discovery of artesian water and the building of a railroad. It is a forward step in the commercial progress of Texas which means much for that State, while it brings opportunity to the door of thousands of dwellers in our more populous districts. It is to this new land of promise and fulfillment that many eyes are turned. So absorbed have the people been in the upbuilding of their country that they



BLOODED MARES AND COLTS, WHICH HAVE SUCCEEDED THE BRONCHO IN THE FALFURRIAS COUNTRY.



AVALON ELECTRITE—TWO-YEAR-OLD—HEAD OF A SELECT HERD OF STANDARD-BREDS ON THE FALFURRIAS RANCH.

have taken small heed to apprise the outside world of the results of their efforts, and in consequence, outside its immediate neighborhood, little has been heard of the development made in the way of diversified farming and horticulture.

In another section of this magazine are the observations and conclusions of a member of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS staff, based upon a close study and careful inquiry into the economic and business conditions, the climate and soil, and, in short, all phases of the subject. It is the purpose of this article to supplement specifically these observations and conclusions.

Since the early habitation of the white man the population of Texas, south of San Antonio, has been engaged in pastoral pursuits; at first in a desultory, haphazard way, but of late years with more precise care and more scientific methods, and with infinitely more profitable results. The open and boundless range has been transformed into fenced pastures, the mustang ponies have been supplanted by thoroughbred and standard-bred horses, while Hereford and Durham and other improved breeds of

cattle have taken the place of the longhorned Mexican types.

The evolution was gradual. Herefords and Durhams were imported to raise the beef standard of the cattle, because of their utility, and because they possessed the best qualities as money-makers. The same quantity of grass and water produces more beef and better beef when fed to a blooded animal than when fed to a scrub. Not only this, the ranchman finds readier sale for his blooded calves and yearlings at from \$6 to \$8 per head more than for common stock. These cattle, as they are found in the pastures, grazing on the various natural grasses, present the characteristic qualities of a neat nice head, straight broad back, large heart and lung room, well-sprung barrels, and cutting steak practically from hip to stifle.

Like any other business, cattle-raising must be conducted upon sound business principles. Under the old régime, cattle were forced to walk long distances for water. To-day watering-places are provided near together, to prevent loss of flesh from over-exercise. Texas fever, formerly a plague which followed the introduction of cattle from this section into the North, has been robbed of its terror by the practice of "dipping," or applying crude petroleum, which rids the animal of the tick, the vehicle of infection. The South Texas ranchman may now ship dipped cattle anywhere at any season. This has opened markets to him that had been closed by government statute.



AN ARTESIAN WELL AT FALFURRIAS, TEXAS.



LAKE OF ARTESIAN WATER AT FALFURRIAS, TEXAS.





ONION-FIELD.

thereby adding value not only to every acre of grazing land, but to every well-bred herd.

Methods similar to those which have raised the cattle to a higher standard have been applied in the breeding of horses. The ranchman is now raising in open range thoroughbred and standard-bred horses that will compare favorably in size, development, and general appearance with those raised in the much-famed bluegrass regions of Kentucky. The horses of Southwest Texas are famed for their endurance and hardihood. The writer has ridden behind two such teams that have covered distances of forty miles across prairies in less time than four hours, without any urging or any apparent inconvenience.

We have discussed briefly in the above paragraphs the new conditions of ranch life, and now turn to the wonderful agricultural development of these semi-arid, coastal plains.

The general aspect of this region is that of a gently undulating plain, clothed in places with dense thickets of scrub and interspersed at intervals with park-like glades and prairies. The thickets—locally “chapparal”—have for constituents mesquite, cat-claw, huisache, and other species of the acacia; many shrubs and brushes, strange to Northern eyes, and a variety of the cactus and agave families.

Given a semi-arid climate where the malaria germ finds life impossible; an atmosphere balmy with the breath of the deep salt sea; a virgin soil, fertile, readily arable; an inexhaustible supply of pure artesian water from various strata, and you have a combination of physical potentialities which have produced the remarkable agricultural conditions one finds at Falfurrias.

The number of varieties of vegetables possible to be grown in the Falfurrias section appear infinite. All the table vegetables,—melons, lettuce, beans, cabbage, egg-plant, cauliflower, radishes, onions, and peppers,—seem to have found their true home in this delightful environment. In the practical absence of winter, the season of autumn, which is but an extension of summer, slips almost imperceptibly into spring, and vegetation and growth are almost continuous, a fact rather startling to the farmer and gardener from the North, familiar with the ordered procession of the seasons. Here farming and gardening are conducted throughout the winter, early spring, and late fall, when they are impossible in the North and West. It is during these seasons that the Falfurrias country reaps its richest harvest with truck for the North and West and meats for all the markets of the country. Watermelons were shipped by the carload last year as early as May 10.

The crops succeed each other in quick rotation, and the slight chill,—there being few killing frosts,—which punctuates the end of autumn and the beginning of spring lasts but a short time and does no material injury to the ordinary growing crops. From two to three crops annually may be counted upon. Crops of cotton, corn, milomaise, or sorghum, for example, are fully matured, and succeeded by crops of egg-plant, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, potatoes, and other vegetables, which are ready for the fall and winter markets. These successions are capable of infinite combinations, which are left to the fancy and judgment of the farmer.

In addition to the vegetable and farm crops,



APRIL 30.—CORN ON “MESQUITE” UPLAND WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

oranges and lemons are grown successfully in the Falfurrias section. Figs, grapes, peaches, plums, pomegranates, and other tropical fruits thrive here.

A brief mention of some individual results in farming may be permitted.

John D. Donohoe cleared \$2,000 on 100 acres of watermelons, paying for, grubbing, and fencing the 100 acres.

Tom Lindley made a net profit of \$200 per acre on his early Bermuda onions.

James J. Allan had 40 acres in watermelons, and made a net profit of \$800.

Concerning the development of the country, Mr. Garland B. Miller, treasurer of the Immigration Company, said: "Falfurrias has advantages which home-seekers and investors will readily recognize. We are prepared to submit facts that will open the eyes of the farmers, truck-growers, and stockmen of the Northern, Western, and middle States. To interested persons we will send detailed information as to the results of our work."

The new town, Falfurrias, is almost in the center of the coastal plains of South Texas, as well as of the artesian belt. The country around it, and to the east and south, is practically level,



SMYRNA FIGS, GROWN IN THE FALFURRIAS COUNTRY.

though well drained. The building of the city began in June, 1904, when the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway, realizing the latent possibilities of the country, extended its line into a new field and made its terminal at Falfurrias, on the magnificent ranch of that name, the property of Mr. Ed. C. Lasater. The town is laid out with a central park, surrounding which are a hotel, bank, and a collection of neat modern stores. In process of construction or planned are a cotton gin, an ice factory and cold-storage plant, a machine shop, waterworks, and other improvements which modern industrial and commercial life demands. The residential section, with its churches and school, is set apart from the business section and laid out on wide streets.

An important factor in the community is a demonstration farm in charge of an expert. Certain work along experimental lines is being done under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. Here the new-comer into the community is given instruction and encouragement, and is saved the uncertainty and anxiety of experiment.

Of the future of this country only good can be predicted. Here the pleasure of living is increased immeasurably, while its actual cost is diminished even in greater ratio. Here is the center of a movement which will attract the man and his family from the turmoil and strife of city life to the wholesome life of the country. Here the farmer and farm hand work side by side in the fields, drinking Nature's pure water, eating her unadulterated foods, and breathing her fresh air. The gift of prophecy is not needed to foresee much for a section upon which Nature has bestowed such a large measure of her choicest gifts.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS ADVERTISER.



A GROUP OF DALLAS RESIDENCES, DALLAS, TEXAS.

## DALLAS—THE CITY OF SPLENDID REALITIES.

BY JOHN A. EWTON.

**D**ALLAS has been called "The Chicago of the Southwest." It is a City of rush and energy and progress—a City of splendid realities and manifold opportunities. Probably no other city in the country is growing so rapidly or so substantially. Big things are being undertaken and accomplished. The spirit of progress is in the air, and the next few years are going to witness marvelous developments along all lines.

### EXTRAORDINARY LOCATION AND GROWTH.

Dallas owes its present proud position as the metropolis of the Empire State of Texas largely to its agricultural wealth. It is in the very center of the richest black-land farming belt in the world. It is also the chief beneficiary of hundreds of thousands of acres of timber and mineral lands located within a radius of two hundred miles. These important facts promise that Dallas shall, year after year, become more and more the headquarters for largely diversified agricultural pursuits and manufacturing industries in the South and West.

The growth of Dallas and North Texas during the past year has been but little short of phenomenal. The impetus to this wonderful

progress was given by the publicity campaign of the business men of Dallas through the medium of the Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club, an organization pledged to advance the interests of the city to such an extent that it will have a population of 150,000 by 1910.

### AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

The natural resources of this chosen section cannot but impress the visitor. President Roosevelt, in his speech at Dallas, said: "North Texas is the Garden of the Lord." Dallas claims the proud distinction of being the center of this garden.

Within a radius of a hundred and fifty miles reside two and a half millions of people. Inside this "charmed circle" is raised one-sixth of the cotton crop of the world. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, rye, and barley are grown in abundance. The fruit and trucking industry has assumed splendid proportions, the Northern markets depending largely on this section for their supply. The dairying industry is large, but, like the other diversified pursuits, is yet in its infancy.

The country surrounding Dallas is well adapted to fine stock raising. One farm, a few miles



THE WILSON BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS.

from Dallas, has produced the fastest roadsters on the continent.

The mineral resources of this section are almost boundless. The output of petroleum, coal, salt, iron, clay, fuller's earth, lignite, and kaolin exceeds many sections of America that boasts of one of these products as a leader. The clays of Texas are recognized as the best found anywhere. They are particularly adapted to the making of pottery and tiling. Large Portland cement plants are in operation, the product ranking at the very top.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Dallas is the great natural gateway to the Southwest. Nine railroads radiate in as many different directions. The passenger traffic exceeds by far that of any city in Texas, fifty-eight passenger trains arriving daily. The freight tonnage is greater than that of any other two Texas cities, the aggregate for 1905 being eighty-nine thousand cars.

In addition to her splendid railway facilities. Dallas will soon be favored with a magnificent waterway to the Gulf of Mexico. Work is now in progress to make the Trinity River a navigable stream. The national government has appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for this purpose and the city of Dallas one hundred thousand dollars. Other appropriations will be

made as occasion requires. The Trinity River is a great natural waterway, and the building of the series of locks and dams, as planned by the Government engineers, will make of it one of America's greatest inland streams.

All of these natural advantages and splendid transportation facilities tend to make Dallas the great manufacturing and jobbing center of the Southwest.

#### MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES.

There are now in Dallas four hundred and seventy-five manufacturing plants, giving employment to forty-nine hundred and ninety operatives. The raw material is easy of access, and the output of these various institutions aggregated \$18,000,000 in 1905.

As a jobbing center, Dallas enjoys the premier position in the Southwest, the figures for 1905 aggregating \$89,000,000. Situated as it is in the heart of the grain-belt of Texas, there have been peculiar opportunities for the manufacture and distribution of farming implements. In fact, Dallas has but one competitor in this particular field. The records for 1905 show that Dallas and Kansas City were about on a par. Again, as one-sixth of the cotton crop of the world is raised within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles, it is not surprising that Dallas has no equal in the manufacture and sale of gin machinery. In one other line, saddlery and harness manufacture, Dallas has surpassed



THE POST-OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS.



A MORNING RIDE IN THE CITY PARK, DALLAS, TEXAS.

every competitor. Cotton and woolen mills, grain and flour mills, lumber and planing mills, meat-packing plants, cotton compresses, nurseries, and a dozen other industries are in a flourishing condition.

The growth of Dallas is of the substantial variety. The new buildings of the year 1905 reached the magnificent figure of \$2,816,000. The public buildings of Dallas take front rank, and her office buildings, schools, libraries, and churches compare favorably with any city in the country.

#### BANK AND POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Dallas is the recognized financial center of the State. In the struggle now going on for the financial and commercial supremacy throughout the South she stands fourth as a power of no mean moment financially.

The growth of the city is no better illustrated than in the splendid banking progress recorded by the financial institutions in their reports for the year just closed. The banks of Dallas—national and State—including the trust companies, showed, January 1, 1906, total capital and surplus of \$3,900,000, with deposits of \$19,000,000. There has been no inflation of capital, but the growth has been gradual.

The business done by the Dallas post-office is remarkable. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the receipts were \$361,431.24, or greater than those of any other city in America of less than one hundred thousand population. They exceeded the receipts of any other two cities in Texas, and were greater than those of the entire State of Louisiana outside of New Orleans.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Dallas is not only great in the achievement of material things, but is equally great in the forward movement in culture and education. With her ninety-seven churches and fifty-nine colleges and schools, she occupies no mean position as a religious and educational center. Her libraries, public and private, take front rank, both in building and equipment. Her half-dozen splendid club houses, her numerous parks, theaters, and places of recreation and amusement, are indicative of the fact that the attention of the people is not wholly devoted to money-getting. Dallas is not money-mad, but simply prosperous and happy.

The wonderful story of the growth of Dallas is but an instance of the progress of the entire State. Nature has blessed Texas most bountifully. From her bosom comes enough cotton to



DALLAS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, DALLAS, TEXAS.



THE TRUST BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS.

clothe a fifth of the people of the world ; enough rice to feed every Jap and Chinaman ; enough lumber to house all the homeless ; enough iron to arm militant Russia ; enough corn to make hoecakes for Christendom ; enough beef to keep every packing-house busy ; enough wheat to relieve the hunger of mankind ; enough oil to grease every wheel in the universe ; enough oats to give the world a breakfast ; enough fruit to tickle the palate of every epicure ; more marble than Vermont ; more granite than New Hampshire ; more gypsum than any other State, and more lignite and kaolin than the whole of Europe. Within her borders the population of America could be placed, and there would be fewer inhabitants to the square mile than Massachusetts now has.

Glorious, boundless Texas ! Who can predict what the future holds in store for this magnificent empire ?

The citizenship of Texas is of the all-American variety. They are big people—mentally and physically. They are well educated and broad and liberal in their views. The Texan couldn't be selfish if he tried.

The business men of Dallas are typical, broad-minded, liberal Texans. They know that

Texas is a wonderful State, not only in its natural resources, but in its human activities as well. The opportunities offered to new-comers in this locality are such as cannot be found elsewhere, because Dallas has opened her arms and has invited the world to come and join in her prosperity. The Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club, an organization whose aim is to foster the prosperity which seems to come so freely to this favored spot, is conducting a well-organized campaign of publicity in order that the reading world may know of this great, broad, limitless wonderland in the Southwest.

There is an old biblical saying that a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. This is equally true of a city on a plain. There are other and better reasons than its geographical position, however, why Dallas cannot be eclipsed. Dallas, because of its prosperity, its resources, its opportunities and the untiring industry of its citizens, is known throughout the country as an unusual place, to which the eyes of thousands of progressive Americans are turning year by year, led by the beams of the Texas star which are focused with unusual brilliancy upon this fortunate city.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS ADVERTISER.



BALDWIN CONCERT GRAND—LOUIS XVI.

(Satinwood contrasted with amaranth, a purplish-hued wood, was selected for this case. The floral marquetry design is executed in holly, maple, redwood, walnut, and prima vera, and shaded to resemble natural flowers by means of hot sand. Ornamentations of bright gold are lavishly used.)

## THE OLD MASTERS AND A MODERN MASTERPIECE.

WHAT could not the old composers have accomplished with a Baldwin Grand? The speculation is De Pachmann's—greatest of Chopin players—and it is a fascinating one.

When Franz Liszt, over fifty years ago, inaugurated dazzling, technical feats of the keyboard, he sounded new depths to the possibilities of tone and forced the development of "the greater piano." The action of the instrument that had influenced the style of every composer before Beethoven was excessively light. The Liszt technic demanded sonority, power. But during the evolution of these qualities time mel-  
lowed musical taste, and out of the noise and

glitter of the romantic school there arose a higher ideal in piano-playing. "Tone color"—variety of touch—became the watchword and emotional depth the essential in a piano, where before brilliance had sufficed. To produce "a tone capable of infinite shading, not merely of forte, piano, and mezzo-forte"—this was the problem of the piano-makers.

When at Paris, in 1900, the Baldwin piano, exhibited with the oldest and most famous instruments of Europe, was awarded the Grand Prix by an impartial and supremely competent jury, two continents stared—and saluted! What did it mean? That a piano, not traditional in



THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



BALDWIN UPRIGHT—SPECIAL—"THE SPIRIT OF MUSIC."

(Eight very thin layers of different woods—the first, a light *prima vera*—comprise the center panel of this poetic design. The landscape is created by incutting; the many-hued woods are made to depict light and shadow in such a way as to appear, though possessing great depth, as smooth as a canvas. The rest of the design is in American walnut.)

character—a pianistic Lochinvar out of the West—by sheer beauty of tone and touch, should have achieved a triumph of such genuine artistic significance—the event bespoke a musical force of unusual power. In further recognition of the technical mastership of the Baldwin makers, the rarely conferred personal order of the Cross of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon the head of the Baldwin House. At St. Louis, later, the Baldwin received the Grand Prize—but no one was surprised. With dramatic disregard for "precedent," this piano had assumed a definite and distinguished place in the field of contemporary music.

The formal coronation of the Baldwin piano had been foreshadowed by triumphs on the concert stage with pianists and singers eminent in their art. Just as a great picture reveals its entire beauty in a perfect north light, the tone of a fine instrument is exploited in its full magnificence by the virtuoso. De Pachmann—matchless master of tone shading—as is well known plays

a Baldwin exclusively, finding for the *nuance* no other instrument so exquisitely adapted. In an opposite camp—pianists of the "grand style"—the Baldwin tone is valued for richness, resonance, and extraordinary depth. With the playing of Raoul Pugno, an artist who demands of a piano virile power and depth of tone, the Baldwin is inseparably linked. "The Baldwin tone is boundless," said the Gallic pianist, after a memorable performance of the Grieg A Minor Concerto; "you can't get to the bottom of it—can't pound it out!" Yet this is the tone that De Pachmann pares down to a whisper! Sembrich, to add another contrast to the variety presented by Baldwin artists, uses the Baldwin wholly on tour, and has one in her Dresden home. "It blends perfectly with my voice," is the tribute of the greatest *coloratura* singer in the world.

In an intimate environment, the Baldwin tone is moving and lovely. Its selection for homes in which wealth and musical feeling are allied and by amateurs of culture reveals how strongly

## THE OLD MASTERS AND A MODERN MASTERPIECE.

it has endeared itself not only to the professional artist, but wherever are to be found—in the happy phrase of Mr. Krehbiel—"friends of music."

A study of the House of Baldwin reveals a powerful organization endowed to a rare degree with the artistic ideals, musical feeling and scientific genius, of which every musical work of art is a threefold product.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe the material character of the Baldwin piano nor the distinctive devices for a nobler quality of tone which are embodied in it. Except to the expert, comprehension is difficult of the complex and various means by which the blows of hammers upon metal strings produce a marvelous witchery of sound. The gain in piano construction is on the human side, and it is the superlative beauty of the Baldwin tone and touch that arrests popular interest.

The House of Baldwin has sold pianos since 1862. A factor in its original manufacturing equipment was an intimate acquaintance with the merit and weakness of every piano of the better class made in the last half-century. This knowledge, and an entire appreciation of the artistic advance in pianistic standards brought about by the new school of piano music, to which reference has been made, the Baldwin House coupled with the ambition to produce a piano more exquisitely polished in tone and touch than any predecessor. With such an aim, and with the financial resources necessary to carry it to the furthest extreme, the Baldwin factories were established. How magnificently this purpose was realized, a hearing of the Baldwin piano reveals.

All pianos have a classical complexion: many makers have contributed to their present development. In a composite sense, the Baldwin may be said to represent the crystallization of the artistic efforts of piano-building. But the quality of the tone of the Baldwin is its conquering charm, and in this—in its opulence of color, its warmth and delicacy and poetic "texture"—it is a *wholly original* work of art, as subtly distinctive as the subdued splendor of

a Corot landscape. Such a tone could be produced only by a masterly manipulation of the principles that "treat emotions as if they were mathematics;" the cunning evasion of hard-and-fast rules that distinguishes the work of genius from that of the academician.

As remarkable for strength and efficiency as is the artistic equipment of the Baldwin House, its manufacturing organization is no less admirable. The Baldwin establishment occupies an imposing site facing the beautiful entrance to one of the finest parks in the West. Architecturally, and on the score of advanced industrial conditions, it is most interesting.



BALDWIN GRAND—AMERICAN ART.

(This strong design is of natural mahogany, the rim overlaid with *prima vera*, a wood of delicate color and susceptible of very fine graining. The landscape which decorates the rim is executed by graining the wood and then tinting it—a production largely of native woods and wholly of native design and workmanship.)

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



BALDWIN UPRIGHT-SHERATON.

(An artistic, simpler case—an example of the agreeable effect obtained by modifying the severe lines of the upright piano—mahogany, inlaid with prima vera.)

From four busy thoroughfares one may see the activities of Baldwin workmen in a group of buildings as light and spacious as a modern country house. A restful expanse of perfectly kept turf stretches away to the lumber yards where small forests are mellowing in the sun. In the beauty of its environment, and in the provision for the facility and comfort of the workmen, the place is designed to give the gloomiest economist a moment of optimism; there is distinct harmony between the aim of the makers and the manner in which it is carried out.

Noteworthy, also, is the genius shown in the administration of the Baldwin factories and the system by means of which these makers have coupled artistic with executive skill. The Baldwin piano factories are known to every student of musical mechanics and industrial conditions, both in this country and in Europe. "They are a source not of national, but of international pride," said a Frenchman of note, on a recent visit.

The House of Baldwin recognizes that a piano makes its appeal through the ear to the heart,—that the person interested in buying a piano must hear it. In the distribution of its product, it eliminates the mystery and uncertainty from piano purchase and places the Baldwin piano before the public in the simplest way.

The selling force of the Baldwin House is composed of ten territorial divisions, laid out with regard to economy in distributing the product to all parts of the United States. The foreign countries are covered in the same way. Each division has also the distribution of Baldwin pianos to all dealers in its field.

Thus, the Baldwin piano may be heard in dealers' salesrooms almost anywhere in the United States. In buying of D. H. Baldwin & Co., or of any Baldwin dealer, a feeling of confidence and security is enjoyed. The price is the same in every instance, and the broad Baldwin guarantee accompanies every piano sold.

The accompanying illustrations are examples of the work of the Baldwin Art Department. There is an increasing demand for piano cases in harmony with the room in which the instrument is to be placed. To persons interested, a complete description, with illustrations of the extent of the work done by the Baldwin designers and estimates on special designs, will be sent upon application.

The price of the Baldwin Upright is \$500 and up; the Baldwin Small Grand is \$850. The Baldwin in art cases, up to \$10,000. Requests for information will receive immediate attention, if addressed to D. H. BALDWIN & Co., Cincinnati.

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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The Indian of To-Day and To-Morrow

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The President's Rate-Bill Victory—Russia's Parliament,  
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NO. 197

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Odd, that daily reach  
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Certifies—  
That the Hog came  
From Good Stock—and  
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To be firm enough,  
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To be full-flavored,  
And juicy enough.

—Young,—  
To be thin-skinned—  
And tender enough.  
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And Fat so the Lean  
Meat would be  
Tasty, juicy, and  
Nutritious enough—  
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And tasteless,  
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A liquor which is  
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And fine enough,  
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—This brings out  
And develops fully,  
All the fine, rich,  
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Selected meat,  
And preserves it  
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As carefully  
As they were selected.

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Gives a *New Meaning*  
To the words  
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Appetizing odor,  
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Flavor,  
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Digestibility that  
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"Such  
Appetizing odor!"  
"Such mouth-watering  
Flavor!"  
"Such delicious,  
Lingering, spicy  
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Await's you—in those  
Armour Hams and Bacon  
That are—branded  
With the "Star."

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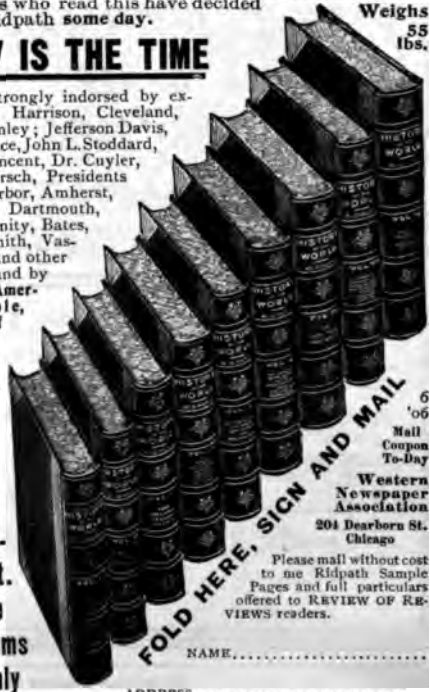
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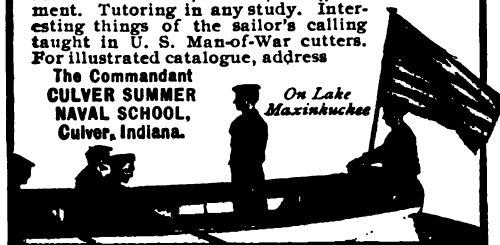
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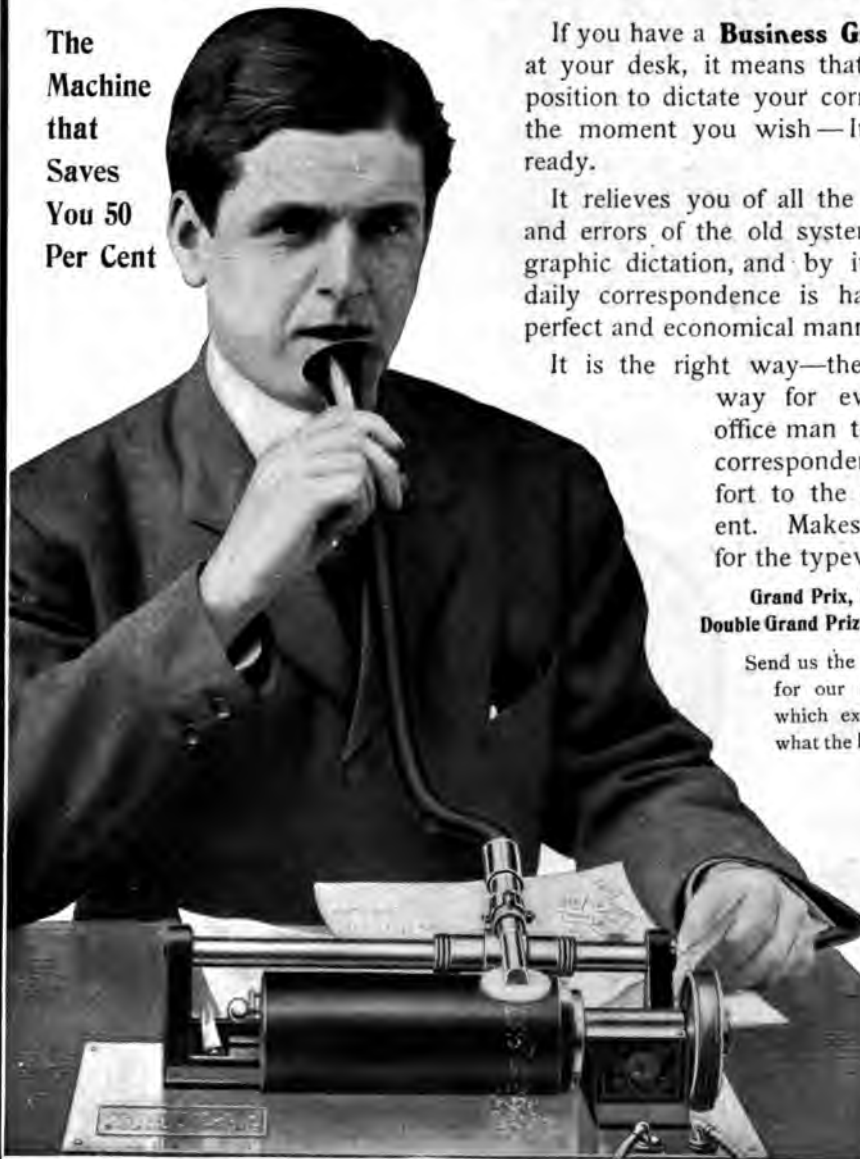
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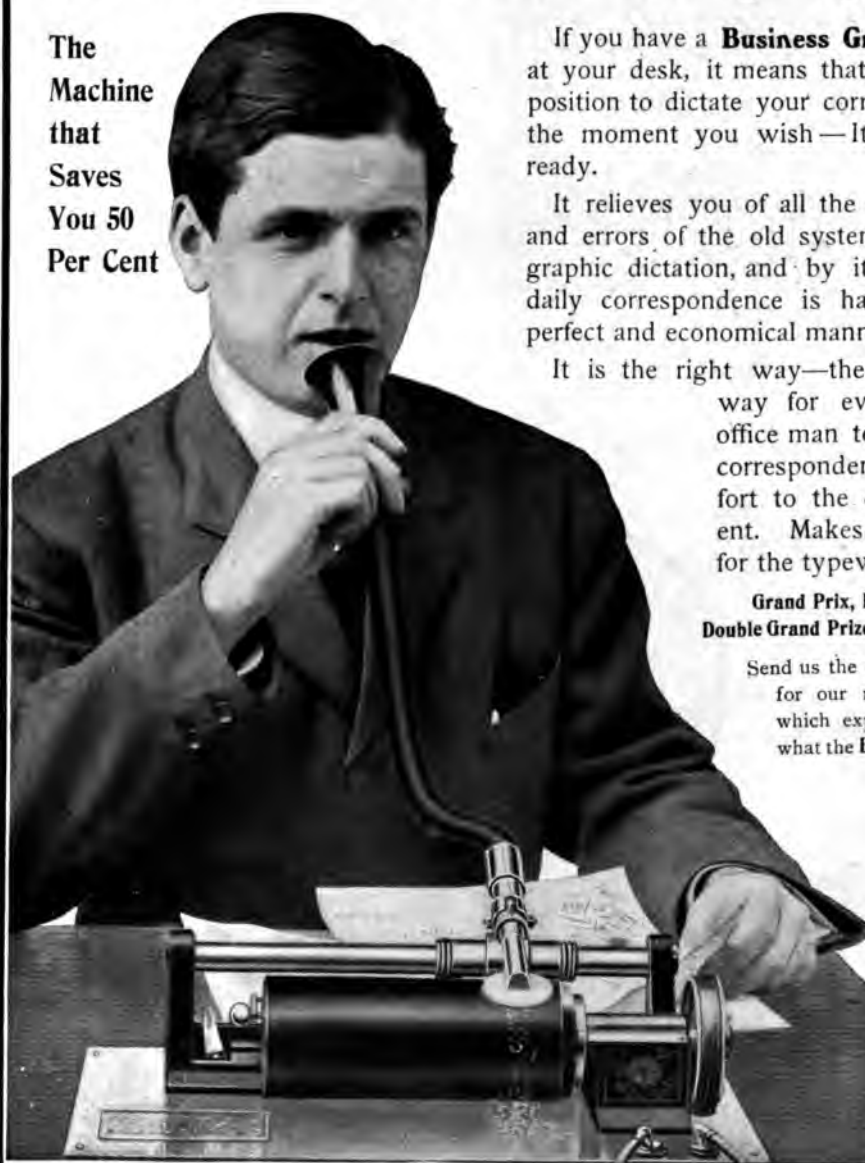
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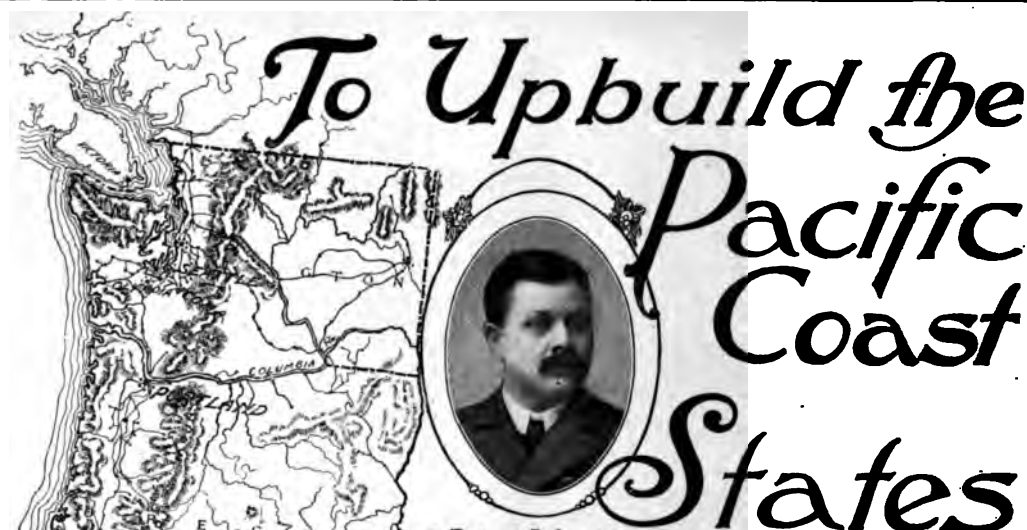
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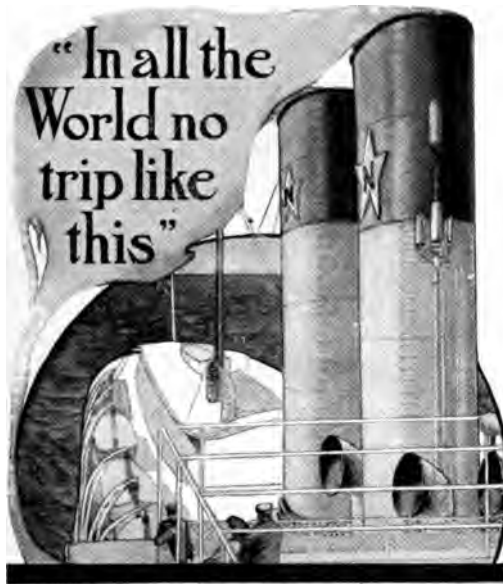
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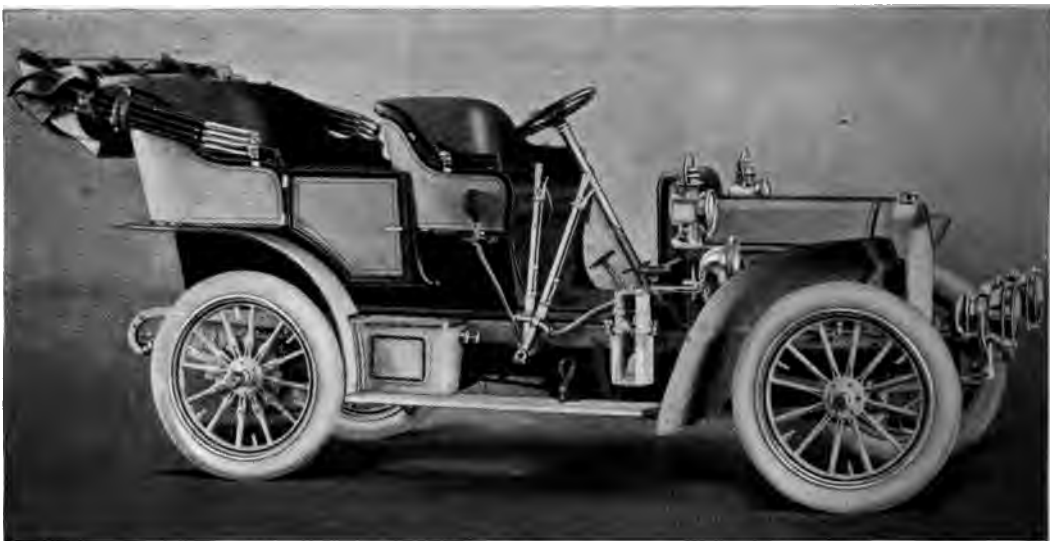
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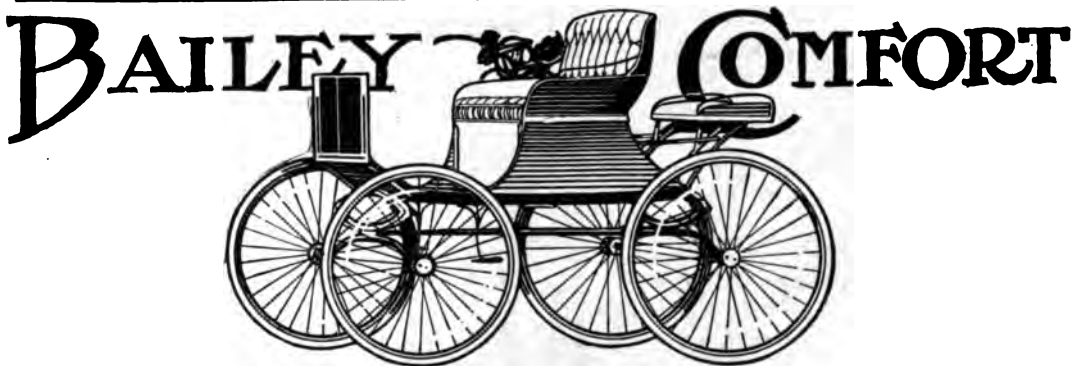
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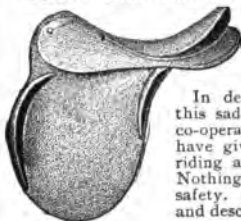
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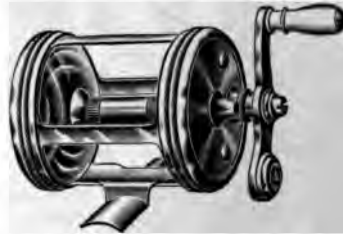
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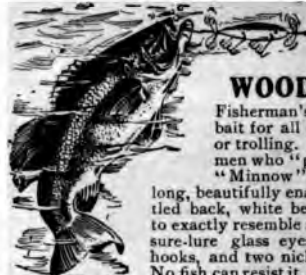
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# Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss TESSAR



## When Buying a Camera

you must remember that photographs like those shown in this advertisement are almost impossible with the lenses usually furnished and that the most interesting views you would like to photograph are often the most difficult to get. The *lens* is the all important part of a camera. The new TESSAR Lens, now furnished with all Kodaks, Premos, Century and Hawkeye Cameras, will make pictures such as those shown here as easily as any other kind. It will make any kind of a picture from a racing automobile to a portrait. TESSAR is only one of many fine photographic lenses made by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and described in a beautifully illustrated booklet, "Aids to Artistic Aims," just issued, sent free on request. Ask your dealer to show you cameras with the new TESSAR Lenses.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.**

NEW YORK

BOSTON

WASHINGTON

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO



# Kegrize

BALANCED  
GRAVITY  
FOUNTAIN PENS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD  
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT CARRY THEM  
WRITE TO US FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

KEGRIZE PEN COMPANY  
PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS  
PHILADELPHIA, - PA.



"No one who smokes

## SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

could ever attempt to describe its delights."

Why?

The Tobaccos are all aged; thoroughly seasoned. Age improves flavor; adds mildness; prevents biting.

In the blending, seven countries, from Latakia to America, are called upon.

Made since 1876.

Surbrug's "Arcadia" is in a class by itself—nothing so rich in flavor—so exhilarating in quality. A mild stimulant.

The Delight, The Pleasure when it dawns on you will be lasting. AT YOUR DEALER'S.

THE SURBRUG CO., New York City

# It Does

YES, IT WRITES underneath the platen, called "blind writer" and "out-of-date"—but that doesn't prove anything.

If you had a well of fine water and couldn't get it out, you'd want a pump. Now, if ten different kinds of pumps were offered and you could try them all, wouldn't you choose the one that would bring up the most water with the least effort, quickly? It's the water you want; you wouldn't care whether the pump had a crooked handle or a straight nozzle.

You have writing to do, that's why you need a typewriter. Of course, you can still write with a pen or pencil, and so can water be brought up by a bucket and chain; but few do it that way any more—time is too valuable.

A pump, then, is valuable for the water it will bring up; a mill, for the grain it will grind; and a typewriter, for the writing it will produce. It doesn't make any difference whether the typewriter is visible, or whether its writing is in sight or underneath the platen; whether it's an old-timer or a new-comer. What you want is the typewriter that will turn out the most good work in the shortest time with the least effort, and keep on doing it year in and year out—it's the results that count. Any salesman can say his is the "best" typewriter; the copyright has run out on "best." But the

## Fay-Sholes Typewriter

will turn out more good, clean-cut work of all kinds in a given time than is possible on any other typewriter built. More still, do it with less effort, and continue to do it longer.

Other typewriters may be represented to be the fastest, but they're not. If they were, the Fay-Sholes wouldn't have won fifteen times out of sixteen public contests.

These things are all history, and history records facts. The Fay-Sholes won because it is the fastest and easiest machine to operate and can be depended upon.

All we ask of you is to give one of our salesmen fifteen minutes of your time, if you are in or near any important city, to explain how the Fay-Sholes Type-Writer will pay for itself in your office in from twelve to eighteen months, and satisfy you and your stenographer with ample proof by furnishing a

Fay-Sholes for a Ten Days' Free Test on your work in your office; after which, if you're not thoroughly convinced that the Fay-Sholes does all that we claim it will do, our man will remove the machine at our expense.

If you are located where we have no selling agency, we can arrange it by mail so you can deal with us just as safely, easily, and with as much satisfaction as if you called at our office.

If you are located where we have no selling agency, we can arrange it by mail so you can deal with us just as safely, easily, and with as much satisfaction as if you called at our office.

## Fay-Sholes

603 Majestic Building,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Reliable  
Salesmen  
Wanted

## Clipping Newspapers Is Our Business

We furnish thousands of busy people with the best things printed on any particular subject, or all that is published about it everywhere. Send for booklet which tells you of uses of Press Clippings.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS CLIPPING CO.  
164 State St., Chicago

## The Pacific Coast Press Clipping Bureau

Reads newspapers published in the far West for Professional, Society, and Literary people on reasonable terms. For particulars, address as above,

Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

## What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.

Price \$7.50, less trade discount of 33 1/3%, or

\$5 net

THE FELIX K. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.  
Daus Building, 111 John St. New York City

## How the CONKLIN PEN Fills Itself

Just a quick, simple pressure of the thumb and Conklin's Self-Filling Pen is completely filled. A collapsible ink reservoir in the barrel compresses, and when released, instantly draws in the ink, filling it ready to write in 10 seconds. Dispenses entirely with the old-fashioned drop-filler. The lock-ring shown in the lower left hand corner prevents the ink from being forced out either when pen is in use or in the pocket.

### The Original and Only Genuine Conklin's Self-Filling Pen

has completely revolutionized fountain pen construction. Its simplicity, combined with utmost care in manufacture, makes it practically proof against trouble of any sort. Responds at the first touch to the paper—flows evenly and regularly until the last drop of ink is exhausted. Presser-bar prevents pen from rolling off a sloping surface. All Conklin Pens are unconditionally guaranteed to fulfill all claims.

If your dealer does not handle the Conklin Pen, let us make you our *Special Offer to Fountain Pen Users*. Full information, with illustrated catalog, sent upon request.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

**THE CONKLIN PEN CO.,**

514, 516, 518 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

38 Reade St., New York.

1652 Curtis St., Denver.

414 Market St.,

San Francisco.

38 Shoe Lane, Fleet St.,

London, E. C., Eng.

47 Market St.,

Melbourne, Aust.



## There's Reason in It

A man who has used the Williams Typewriter for five years is in a position to know what it will do. Notice it is a comparative knowledge, too:

**ROCKLAND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
ROCKLAND, ME.

H. A. HOWARD, PROPRIETOR

"I have used a number of Williams Typewriters in this college during the past five years, which have been subjected to hard usage at the hands of students and operated side by side with other leading makes of typewriters. My experience has convinced me that the Williams does more and better work, costs less for maintenance, and is easier to operate than any other machine."

(Signed) "H. A. HOWARD."

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET INVESTIGATED THE

## WILLIAMS

VISIBLE STANDARD TYPEWRITER

you have failed to secure a writing machine which will turn out exactly the kind of correspondence you have long wanted. Your letters written on the Williams will challenge the admiration of your patrons; you will effect a saving of 90% in maintenance, increase your output with no increased effort, and have a machine that stands up to the hardest usage. It satisfies. Write now. Booklet 65.

**WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER CO.**

Factory and General Offices Derby, Conn., U.S.A. London Office 57 Holborn Viaduct

## REASONS:

**ONE**—Every cigar that I sell is manufactured right here in the cleanest cigar factory and under the most careful sanitary conditions that I have ever seen. It is "finicky" clean, according to some.

**TWO**—This factory is very close to the business center of the third largest city in the United States, within ten minutes of the City Hall and Broad Street Station and but five minutes from the Reading Terminal. People familiar with Philadelphia will recognize the fact that I am not trying to hide my factory.

**THREE**—All visitors to my office are invited to go through the factory and see the cigars made. They can readily see that I am not trying to hide anything in it.

**FOUR**—My cigars are shipped direct from the factory to my customers, in the best possible condition.

**FIVE**—The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra. They are hand made, by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar.

**SIX** (and best)—I sell them to the consumer by the hundred at wholesale prices.

**MY OFFER IS:** I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Review of Reviews, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, \$5.00, within ten days.

In ordering, please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

**HERBERT D. SHIVERS,**  
913 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Shivers'  
Panatela

EXACT  
SIZE AND  
SHAPE.

# Talks on Outdoor Advertising

## What Is Sauce for the Goose Is Not Always Sauce for the Gander



**Y**OUR business and that of your neighbor, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, must each be handled on its own individual merits, and due consideration given by each of you to what has gone *before* in your own particular business—if there is to be any certainty as to what will happen *afterwards*.

You cannot attain business success by merely following the lead of others without regard to the particular needs of your particular business.

It's a hazardous game to play "Follow-the-Leader" unless you are sure *that* leader knows where he is going and why he is going there.

In advertising in general, and Poster and Street Car Advertising in particular, this "Follow-the-Leader" game has cost the man who pays the bills thousands upon thousands of dollars.

\* \* \*

If a certain successful advertiser pursues a certain course at a certain time, it is taken for granted by many other advertisers that by following the same course the same success will be attained.

As a result, the unthinking "Follower" finds that after "it is all over" he has been losing money instead of making it and has been storing his goods instead of selling them.

Take for illustration the "Spotless Town" series advertising Sapolio.

This series has perhaps caused more talk and received more favorable comment by press and public than any similar advertising ever placed.

The strength and attractiveness of the

whole, and the delightful swing to the jingles which formed the text of these cards at once caught the popular fancy, and immediately jingles became an advertising fad without regard to their appropriateness or advertising value.

Those who adopted the jingle fad never knew—never thought—until the time came to pay the bills and balance the ledger, that the "Spotless Town" rhymes might *not* have been intended primarily to **SELL GOODS**.

It did not occur to these adapters that the "Spotless Town" series might have been designed and placed with the sole idea of keeping interest alive in the minds of those who had **ALREADY** been convinced of the superiority of Sapolio by copy possessing the strongest kind of selling force which had been used **YEARS BEFORE**.

So you see, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, that "Spotless Town" might not have been intended to create new trade by implanting conviction but on the contrary might have been designed solely to keep the public reminded that Sapolio had already been used and found good—to keep alive conviction already implanted.

There is no question that it accomplished the purpose for which the series was designed.

It is freely acknowledged that an article so well known and universally used as Sapolio could perhaps afford to spend money in the attempt to merely keep the public from forgetting the name—though even Sapolio might add to the value of that advertising by, at the same time, trying to convert new trade.

But, while Sapolio could afford to indulge themselves in advertising jingles to keep alive a trade, the new advertiser needs copy that will sell goods, for until his advertising does sell goods, he has no trade to keep alive.

\* \* \*

The Sapolio people themselves acknowledge by their own advertising, that "Spotless Town" methods will not profitably market a new article.

In proof of which, note the methods of the same company to introduce a new, but similar, product—Hand Sapolio.

No jingle to this copy—nothing "cute" about it—nothing to create an advertising fad.

Just direct, clear, strong, straight-from-the-shoulder statement of facts and nothing else.

The whole Hand Sapolio campaign was based on logical reasoning, simply and tersely



presented, to convince the buying public of the merits of the new toilet soap.

The Hand Sapolio advertising is as convincing and filled with concentrated salesmanship as "Spotless Town" is "catchy" and "artistic."

Hundreds of new or inexperienced advertisers charmed by the jingles of "Spotless Town" surfeited the public with nonsensical, nonconvincing and profit-destroying rhymes.

But the Sapolio people *themselves* when they wanted to *introduce* a new product (not merely *sustain* an established trade) forsook and did not consider their Jingle Department but concentrated their efforts upon implanting conviction through simple reasoning and cold logic, tersely put.

So you see, Mr. Outdoor Advertiser, what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander. \* \* \*

Methods which might mean business *success* for a competitor might—and probably would—mean business *suicide* for you.

Your own interests, your prosperity, your success depends upon your having your Poster and Street Car Advertising planned, written and designed exclusively for you, to suit your own special needs, and the peculiar requirements of your own business.

It's expensive and unnecessary to advertise by guess or play "Follow-the-Leader," in planning your advertising campaign.

It's equally expensive and unnecessary to have your Poster or Street Car Cards prepared by color printers who by training and experience are totally unqualified to understand your special requirements from a salesmanship standpoint or to intelligently meet these requirements if they did understand them.

Yet notwithstanding this 99 per cent of all posters and car cards in use today have been prepared as to idea, text and design by color printers—and in consequence are "artistic" instead of convincing. For the color printer by education and practice is an art worker, not a business man.

The modern advertising agency trained in selling goods by the proper use of printers' ink is the logical place to look for Poster and Street Car copy which will in a given time move the greatest amount of merchandise at a given cost.

Lord & Thomas, however, is the only Agency, Company or individual in America equipped to prepare poster and street car advertisements primarily designed to implant

conviction and clear the merchandise from the shelves of their customers.

Lord & Thomas alone have had the foresight and the nerve required to spend over \$30,000 in establishing a Special Outdoor Advertising Department equipped to give the same efficient service on Bill Board and Street Car copy that is given to their customers using newspaper and magazine space.

The copy force in this department are specially trained men, qualified by education and experience to intelligently analyze advertising propositions and prepare posters and car cards which will market the greatest amount of goods at the least expense.

This special organization, while entirely separate and distinct from Lord & Thomas' newspaper and magazine force, is in a position to draw at will upon the 30 years' experience of the company as a whole in correctly judging your needs and in deciding how most economically to market your product on the boards or in the cars.

The services of these specially trained men in this, the only specialized Outdoor Advertising Department in America—are yours without charge, if you want them.

It will cost you no more to have your Posters and Car Cards prepared by Lord & Thomas' trained poster copy men than it does now to have them prepared by color printers who are artists and not salesmen.

Space on billboards or in street cars will cost you the same no matter from whom you buy it—whether from Lord & Thomas, or direct, or through any other authorized agency.

The posting systems bear the expense of this service—not you. Because they recognize that in proportion as you succeed through Bill Board and Street Car advertising, to just that extent will it mean success for them.

Therefore, if Lord & Thomas look after your bill posting and street car work your space will cost you basically no more and no less than it does at present, but this space will be immeasurably increased in value and productiveness by being filled with sales-producing copy.

If you are interested in Outdoor Advertising, or contemplate Outdoor work, or if you wish your Billboard and Street Car Space to bring you BETTER RETURNS, write us for our Book on Outdoor Advertising—which fully covers in detail every phase of this form of publicity. We are also about to issue a series of small books (cloth bound) covering advertising—newspaper, magazine and outdoor—in all its phases.

The value of the information and data this series contains cannot be measured by the price they were intended to sell at—\$4.00—but we will gladly send them free to any interested advertiser.

# LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America

CHICAGO

Annual Volume Placed for Clients  
Approaching \$4,000,000.00

NEW YORK



# HAIR

Guaranteed

BY THE USE OF

## EVANS VACUUM CAP

Guarantee Backed by a Bank



Repeated announcements in this magazine, and in all the leading magazines in the United States, for months and years past, have been published simply to explain in a simple, understandable way what the Evans Vacuum Cap is.

The Evans Vacuum Cap is a simple, scientific mechanism which does for the scalp and the hair what massage does for the weakened body. The dormant hair cells can only be revived when you restore the natural, refreshing blood circulation to the roots of the hair.

The Evans Vacuum Cap creates a vacuum over the scalp surface which compels the blood to come up into the hair soil. The result of this is to feed the hair by Nature's process, and not artificially. Just as long as there is one iota of hair life in your scalp the Evans Vacuum Cap will make the hair grow, and you yourself can tell, from a reasonable use, whether or not the Evans Vacuum Cap will restore your hair.

If the scalp responds to the rhythmical action of the vacuum and you feel a tingling sensation of renewed circulation, it is proof positive and scientific evidence that Nature is still able to do her work in the production of hair growth.

Now, note that we guarantee the Evans Vacuum Cap and that our guarantee is backed by the bank.

The Evans Vacuum Cap is furnished on trial and under positive guarantee of the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, and any bank or banker will testify as to the validity of this guarantee. We have no agents, and no one is authorized to sell, offer for sale, or receive money for the Evans Vacuum Cap—all orders must come through the Jefferson Bank.

We will send you a book which explains the possibilities of the invention and gives full evidence of the results it has achieved. This book sent free on request; we prepay the postage in full. Address:

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP COMPANY, - - 610 Fullerton Building, - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

## IMPROVE YOUR FIGURE

without effort by wearing the famous

### Dissolvane Rubber Garments

The only harmless and effective method to  
**REDUCE SUPERFLUOUS FLESH**

No drugs, no dieting, no unusual exercise, no change in the mode of living. Recommended by physicians.

Made of the finest pure Para Rubber, fitting snugly to the body; worn under the clothing at any and all times without the slightest inconvenience or annoyance.

**Society Has Adopted Them**

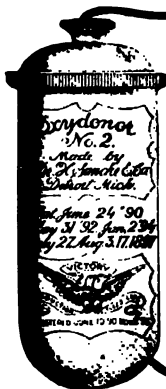
Made in a variety of styles to fit any part of the body. They reduce flesh only where desired. RESULTS POSITIVE.

**CHIN BANDS** for reducing double chin, by mail, \$2.00.

Daintily illustrated booklet of Rubber Garments and Toilet Specialties on request.

**DISSOLVENE COMPANY**

Astor Court, 18-J West 34th St. (adjoining Waldorf-Astoria) New York



## OXYDONOR

which eliminates disease of every form by natural process, producing vigorous activity in every organ of the body, with resultant glorious health.

With OXYDONOR you are master of disease. OXYDONOR will last a lifetime and serve the whole family. No periodical outlay required. Thousands testify to its efficacy.

**Wonderful Results**—FREDERICK MULLER, JR., Pharmacist, 146 Bergenline Ave., Town of Union, New Jersey, Oct. 19, 1905.—"H. Sanche, M.D. Dear Sir: An Oxydonor, with a volume of 'How Man Lives,' ought to be in the home of every one throughout this broad land, for with the knowledge thus made accessible to humanity it is possible for all to be in Perfect Health and always keep it. I have derived some wonderful effects and results under Diaduction, after all other remedies and modes of cure utterly failed. Words fail to express the praise and gratitude due the discoverer of Diaduction, for in the near future it will prove one of the greatest blessings offered to mankind. Yours respectfully, FREDERICK MULLER, JR."

Avoid fraudulent imitations. The Only Genuine Oxydonor has the name of the originator and inventor—Dr. H. Sanche—stamped in the metal.

**Dr. H. Sanche & Co.** 61 Fifth St., Detroit, Mich. } U. 2268  
489 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. } S. St. Catherine St.  
67 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. } A. Montreal, Can.



## Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination. 2c. stamp for Catalog.

P. A. STALLMAN, 55 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.



## A New and Wonderful Musical Instrument



**WOULD** you like to learn of the latest and greatest musical instrument, one with the exquisite tone volume of two guitars and two mandolins, yet played with keys like a piano; one that has captivated every one who hears it,—music lovers, music teachers, and music dealers? If so, write at once for

### OUR FREE BOOK

This is beautifully printed and illustrated, and describes fully this wonderful instrument; describes just how it is played, and tells how you may secure one for cash or on our easy-payment plan either direct from us or through your music dealer. All this refers to the

## DOLCEOLA

Great simplicity, which makes it easy for the novice, combined with exquisite tone, are the principal features of this instrument. The finger-board is arranged similar to the piano, but has the bass notes so grouped that a child can easily play it, and for this reason for children's use it is a most charming and economical stepping-stone to the piano.

We have hundreds of such letters as the following:

*Ella J. Dieball, Piano Teacher, writes:*

"Have taught the Dolceola during the past year to pupils ranging in age all the way from four to forty. It is the easiest to teach of any instrument played by note of which I know. It is of great assistance to pupils beginning to study piano music. Have played the Dolceola at many entertainments. It always received greater applause than other numbers on the program."

*Sophia E. Ecker, Supervisor of Primary Schools, writes:*

"Am delighted with the Dolceola. It will be of great benefit to me in teaching singing to the children, using it to keep their voices to proper pitch."

*Mrs. Eva Dewey, Prominent Music Teacher, writes:*

"I think the Dolceola is very easy to learn. One of the excellent features is the simple arrangement of the accompaniment chords."

Write us to-day, for it costs you nothing to get this beautiful book, and with the book we will send you a handsome souvenir napkin ring, free of charge.

**THE TOLEDO SYMPHONY CO.**  
760 Jefferson Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

### Makes False Teeth Hold Firmly

Does your plate drop, get loose, make your gums sore or give you bad breath? Are your gums shrunken or changed so that you think you need a new plate? If so, Dr. Wernet's Dental Plate Powder will **quickly cure the trouble**. It makes the gums conform, or grow, into the old ill-fitting plate, making it better than a new one. Antiseptic, too, destroying germ life, keeping the mouth sweet, cool and clean. **50c a box** by mail. Larger size, holding three times the amount, for one dollar. Money back if wanted.

**WERNET DENTAL MFG. CO.**  
Floor "W"  
1109 Arch Street, Philadelphia

## For Skin Diseases!

Leading Doctors recommend,  
and I wish you to try

## Hydrozone

This is not a patent medicine, but a scientific germicide of great power, yet as harmless as water.

For over fifteen years **HYDROZONE** has been prescribed and successfully used in the treatment of

### ECZEMA and KINDRED SKIN DISEASES

by the most eminent physicians. To induce you to give **HYDROZONE** a trial, I will send a

## Free Trial Bottle

to anyone filling coupon and enclosing 10 cents to pay postage,—only one bottle to a family.

Beware of concoctions of Oil of Vitriol, Sulphurous acid and water bearing similar names.

Sold by leading druggists. None genuine without my signature.

*Charles Marchand*

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

57 Prince St.,  
New York City.

**FREE!**  
Valuable booklet on How to Treat Diseases.

Send free trial bottle of **Hydrozone** for which I enclose 10c. to pay forwarding charges. Coupon good only until July 30, '08

Name.....

Address.....

Druggist.....

WRITE LEGIBLY

## Hill's Famous Clothes Dryers



**IS YOUR BEAUTIFUL LAWN DISFIGURED BY UGLY LEANING CLOTHES POSTS that are a constant eyesore? Get**


### HILL'S FAMOUS LAWN DRYER

It always looks neat and tidy. Holds 100 to 150 feet of line. Quickly removed after the wash. Lasts a lifetime; saves line and clothes. No tramping in wet grass or snow; line comes to you. More than two million people use them. Also Balcony and Roof Dryers. If not found at hardware store, write for Catalog 17.

**HILL DRYER CO., 348 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.**

## A Necessity! Not a Luxury

### BOUCHER ADJUSTABLE SHAVING GLASS



**Every man should have one.**  
It makes shaving safe and comfortable.  
It may be applied to any window or elsewhere to obtain a strong light, and instantly adjusted to any angle.  
It may be carried safely in a satchel.

**Furnished express paid**  
**Chipped Edge, \$1.50; Beveled Edge, \$2.00**  
Send for circular.

**CALDWELL MANUFACTURING CO., 27 Jones St., Rochester, N. Y.**

### Where Cleanliness is Valued



the old, complicated "germy" wooden beds are given way to the simpler, cleaner and far more beautiful "Sanitaire" Beds, the beds in which every point is open to fresh air and sunlight and in which dust can't collect nor vermin breed. If you would sleep in cleanliness you can't get along without one of these hygienic

*All physicians urge their use.*  
Their finishes are beautiful, hard and smooth. "Snowy White" and "Sanitaire Gold" and scores of others. Their exclusive designs are artistic, full of grace and originality.

**FREE** To those who write we will send a sample of "Snowy-white" or "Sanitaire Gold" finished tubing, one of the handsome finishes put on Sanitaire Beds, and our book "How to sleep well." Address **MARION IRON & BRASS BED CO., 1000 Sanitaire Ave., Marion, Ind., U. S. A.**

**Sanitaire**  
TRADE MARK  
Beds, Bunk Beds, Cots, Mattresses, etc.  
\$5 to \$25

## NO MORE BALD HEADS



THE  
**VACUUM CAP**  
CURES  
**BALDNESS**  
WE ACCEPT NO PAY UNLESS YOU ARE  
PLEASED AFTER  
**60 DAYS' TRIAL**

Thousands in use. Thousands cured. The Vacuum Cap when used 15 minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp and forces the hair into new growth, cures baldness and stops the hair from falling out. Cures Dandruff. We send it to you on trial. We only want pay if you are pleased. Is not this fair? You risk nothing. We risk all. If possible, call at our office and try it free, or write for free particulars.

**THE MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.**  
530 BARCLAY BLOCK DENVER, COLO.



## For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years

AT THE FOLLOWING KEELEY INSTITUTES:

Birmingham, Ala.	Washington, D. C.,	Des Moines, Iowa,	Buffalo, N. Y.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.	211 N. Capitol St.	Lexington, Mass.	White Plains, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Pa.,
San Francisco, Cal.,	Dwight, Ill.	Portland, Me.	Columbus, Ohio,	4246 Fifth Ave.
1190 Market St.	Marion, Ind.	St. Louis, Mo.,	1087 N. Dearborn Ave.	Providence, R. I.
West Haven, Conn.	Plainfield, Ind.,	2808 Locust St.	Philadelphia, Pa.,	812 N. Broad St.
		North Conway, N. H.		Salt Lake City, Utah.

# Shur-On Eye-glasses

Open outward, not upward—keep the center of the lenses directly before the eye-balls.

Look neat—no unsightly spring. Improve the looks as well as the sight.

Stay on—shapes to fit almost any nose; hold tight without feeling tight.

Guaranteed. Made of the very best material. Any broken part of

mountings replaced free

within one year by any optician in the United States.

At all opticians. "Shur-On" on the mounting.

Valuable book free for the name of your optician. Contains information of value to everybody.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Desk I.

Established 1864

Rochester, N. Y.



Name .....

Address .....

If you wish to receive a copy of the book mentioned in this advertisement, write your name and address in the space above, tear off this corner and mail to

Battle Creek Sanitarium Co.,  
Ltd., Dept. J. 17,  
Battle Creek,  
Mich.

CUT OUT HERE

If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay \$10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines.

All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp—we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health—and the good health of those dear to you—is worth a postal, send us one to-day (or use above coupon) and we will forward the book promptly.

You do not obligate yourself in any way by answering this advertisement. You are neither required to buy anything nor to promise anything. All we ask is that you read the book carefully.

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All it needs is running water and artificial, natural or gasoline gas supply. All it costs with artificial gas is one-tenth of a cent a gallon—a pint proportionately less. With natural gas it costs less yet, and with gasoline gas least of all. It heats tepid water cheaper than cold water—but heats all water instantly.

A MONARCH Water Heater can be quickly attached to your water pipes, to operate **one faucet** or **one hundred**. No tearing up necessary. Goes in basement out of way. Where hot water is required for one room—the kitchen—the bath-room or the laundry—the MONARCH Junior should be installed.

With ordinary waterbacks you pay for fire constantly, whether you have hot water or not. The MONARCH Water Heater costs you nothing when the water is not running.



<p>The MONARCH Junior is placed over <i>lavatory</i> tub—or sink—or wherever you want hot water. Is constructed with heavy copper coil which cannot burn out or corrode. There's no waiting or waste. The fire is out when you stop using. Inexpensive and convenient. Shown in <i>upper left</i> and <i>lower left</i> of this advertisement. <i>Literature on request.</i></p>	<p>The MONARCH Lion Storage Tank Water Heater is an independent heater, made to attach to the kitchen boiler—to heat the tank when there is no fire in the range. Made with <i>self-cleaning</i> coil of heavy copper pipe—no rusty water—no leaky joints—jacket of cast iron, and cannot rust out. Enough hot water for a bath in fifteen minutes.</p>	<p>The MONARCH Automatic Instantaneous Water Heater is placed out of the way in the basement. It supplies hot water instantly to every faucet in the house. It gives 100 gallons of hot water for ten cents. Shown in <i>lower right corner</i> of this advertisement.</p>
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Write us to-day for descriptive booklets—and where and how you can buy and install the MONARCH best adapted to your needs.  
Be sure that the Lion's Head is cast in relief on the Heater you buy.  
No other heater is as economical or efficient.

**Monarch Water Heater Co., 1312 River Ave., N. Pittsburgh, Pa.**







## Let Us Tell You Why

the McCray Refrigerator is the best refrigerator built—why it uses less ice and why it protects your health. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you our large catalog and a valuable book "How to Use a Refrigerator."

**Zinc lined refrigerators cause disease;** zinc corrodes and the oxides poison milk and foods. Unsatisfactory refrigerators cause disease and children are especially liable to sickness caused by refrigerator poisoned milk—yet few people think to lay the blame where it belongs.

## McCray Refrigerators

### Opal Glass, Tile or White-Wood Lined

are the best refrigerators built. All sizes for Residences, Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, Grocery Markets, Florists, etc. McCray Patent System of Refrigeration gives such a perfect circulation of pure, cold "dry" air that you can keep **salt** or **matches** in a McCray Refrigerator without getting damp. No zinc is used—every refrigerator is absolutely guaranteed.

McCray Refrigerators are also Built to Order. Catalog and Estimates Free. Catalog No. 81 for Residences, No. 46 for Hotels, Clubs, Public Institutions, etc. No. 57 for Meat Markets, No. 64 for Grocers, No. 71 for Florists.

**McCray Refrigerator Co., 489 Mill St., Kendallville, Ind.**  
(Branches in all principal cities.)

# There's MONEY in Smoke

THE Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace will save you the money wasted and lost in the smoke and gases which escape up and out your chimney from that old Overfeed furnace. It will extract more heat from a ton of the cheapest grade coal than you have ever obtained from a ton of the highest grade. Satisfied users from all sections give voluntary testimony that the

## Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

**Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills**



Several months ago we published a letter from Mr. Howard Shordon, Fort Wayne, Ind., telling his experience. A gentleman from Virginia recently wrote Mr. Shordon, asking further information. Extracts from his reply, follow:

"In reply would state that I am pleased with the Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace and consider it the most economical furnace on the market. Prices of coal in this city are as follows: Anthracite \$8.00, Soft Lump \$5.50, and West Virginia Slack \$2.25 per ton. I used less than ten tons of the West Virginia Slack to heat my eight-room house last Winter—heating my kitchen with the furnace and using gasoline for cooking purposes, making my entire fuel bill for the Winter \$22.50 for coal and \$5.00 for gasoline.

"Last year we used a base-burner stove and burned wood in the kitchen, and our fuel bill was \$32.00 for coal and \$15.00 for wood, making \$47.00 for fuel and only heating three rooms."

Note the saving. In many cities, slack coal is much cheaper than it is in Mr. Shordon's home, and of course in such cases, the saving would be much greater. We've literally hundreds of such letters.

Let us send you an illustrated Underfeed booklet, giving full description of furnace and crowded with fac-simile testimonials of satisfied users. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are at your command—absolutely FREE. Write to-day and please give name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

**THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO., 349 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.**  
Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

## Eight Hours of Comfort

on an Ostermoor makes you ready for the day's work when the clock strikes seven. There is all the difference in the world between the refreshing sleep which healthful comfort brings and the restless semi-unconsciousness that comes from sleeping on a saggy, lumpy, bumpy hair mattress. The Ostermoor Mattress consists of elastic layers of soft, pure Ostermoor sheets. They are laid by an Ostermoor hand within the Ostermoor tick—that is, they are built, not stuffed like the unsanitary, germ-breeding hair mattress. The

## Ostermoor Mattress \$15.

will never lose its shape, never sag, and never lose its "Spring." An occasional sun bath is all it needs to keep it sweet and fresh. The tick can be easily taken off and washed when desired.

**30 Nights' Free Trial.** You may sleep on an Ostermoor for a month and, if at the end of that time you are not thoroughly satisfied, have your money back without question. We have an interesting and beautifully illustrated volume of 142 pages, treating of sleep, what it does for the human body, what tends to promote it, how insomnia can be cured, the history of beds, Ostermoor styles and sizes, Ostermoor boat cushions, life preservers. So please

## Write for Our Free Book, "The Test of Time"

**We Sell By Mail, or Through 2000 Ostermoor Dealers**

Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim; the highest grade merchant in every place. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask us who he is—will show you a mattress with the "Ostermoor" name and trade-mark sewn on the end. Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.



**OSTERMOOR & CO.**  
123 Elizabeth Street  
NEW YORK  
Canadian Agency: The Ideal Bedding  
Co., Ltd., Montreal.

**SIZES AND PRICES:**  
2 ft. 6 in. wide, \$ 8.35  
3 ft. wide, " 10.00  
3 ft. 6 in. wide, 11.70  
4 ft. wide, " 13.35  
4 ft. 6 in. wide, 15.00  
All 6 feet 3 inches long  
In two parts, 50c. extra

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers





## Proof that it Keeps Things Longer

THE match she just struck was put into the refrigerator *just* a few hours before. Tell you why that proves that things keep longer in this refrigerator than any other.

You know it's germ life that sours milk and spoils other foods. Cold discourages germ life, but moisture encourages it,—helps the germs multiply almost as much as cold hinders them.

In the Bohn, the Syphons pass the air through the ice chamber over so many more times, but don't let it stay there long enough to absorb moisture from the melting ice.

That's why the Bohn is 10 to 20 degrees colder than any other, and the only perfectly dry refrigerator as proved by the way it quickly dries out wet matches. Prove a refrigerator dryer and colder and you prove that it keeps things longer.

## Bohn Syphon Refrigerators

You can have exactly the same system of refrigeration in your own home at very moderate cost.

But know from your own experience how much longer the Bohn really does keep things. Then you must really see a Bohn to appreciate its beauty. Finest cabinet construction and finish. Opalite or Enamel Lined.

### Use this Refrigerator 10 Days Free

Your dealer will deliver one for you to try—or if we have no dealer near you we will send one direct from our factory, freight prepaid. Keep it and use it for 10 days, then if it doesn't keep your perishable foods better and longer, and if it isn't thoroughly satisfactory, tell the dealer to come and get it or send it back at our expense.

### FREE Our 56-Page Book on "Keeping Things."

This book gives valuable information about keeping all kinds of perishable foods; illustrates and describes regular and special Bohn Syphon Refrigerators for homes, clubs, restaurants, private cars, yachts, and at low prices varying according to size. You can use this book whether you need a new Refrigerator or not, and we want to send you one free, so write for it today.

We Export to Every Country on the Globe.

White Enamel Refrigerator Company, 1503 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.



**"Flexo"** Garter keeps your socks comfortably smooth about the ankles at all times and in all positions—that's science.

**"Flexo"** Curved Plate permits frictionless swing and a straight easy pull.

**"Flexo"** Button and Clasp hang flat—do not tug or chafe, whether you wear knee or full length drawers. No other garter can give you this sort of summer service.

At your dealer's, or 25c. by mail, if he is out and you'll give us his name. A beautiful ribbed silk for 50c.

**A. STEIN & CO.**  
311 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.



## Serving a Long Term

Penitentiary Buildings Roofed with "Taylor Old Style" Tin

"Taylor Old Style" tin is serving what will in all probability be a life sentence on the roofs of many of the Pennsylvania State penitentiary buildings. On the older buildings it has been giving good service for over twenty-five years and subsequent roofing needs have invariably been taken care of with "Taylor Old Style" tin.

In securing a fitting roof for substantial and enduring structures no better selection could have been made.

Our booklet, "A Guide to Good Roofs," will help you decide what kind of a roof is best for you.

**N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY**  
Established 1890 PHILADELPHIA



U. S. War College, Washington, D. C. One of a group of United States Government Buildings constructed throughout by the Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete.

**“NOTE THAT BAR”**—its use means **buildings that endure**—buildings that possess the greatest degree of resistance against earthquake, fire, and the ravage of time.

**In the rebuilding of San Francisco as elsewhere, the Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete is making good.**

Reinforced concrete grows stronger with age—is economical in first cost and saves an immense amount of time in construction. The Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co. building at St. Paul, Minn., the largest warehouse in the West, with nine stories and nearly half a million square feet of floor space, was completed in six months.

The contract for the immense plant of the Pierce Automobile Co. at Buffalo, N. Y., 400' x 600' in dimensions, to be built throughout of concrete, reinforced with the Kahn Trussed Bar, was awarded to us April 15th,—the plant will be ready for occupancy August 15th. Over 750 carloads of material are required for this one job.

These are some of the things made possible by the Kahn System—back of which is a million dollar organization and a staff of over seventy-five experienced college graduated engineers. The Kahn System means an organization competent to handle every detail of a building with a maximum economy, maximum engineering skill and maximum speed—an organization which has produced results for others and can produce results for you. If you have an office building, factory building, hotel, or other large structure to erect, write us.

Our elaborate 160-page book of “Tests,” just off the press, sent upon receipt of 25c. in stamps. Our Bridge Circular and general information free. Ask for “Trussed Concrete Bulletin.”

## Trussed Concrete Steel Company

Offices in all Principal Cities

39-41 Congress Street, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.



**Whitman's**  
CHOCOLATES  
and CONFECTIONS

There's a reputation  
back of the name.

For sale where the best is sold.

*Whitman's* **Instantaneous Chocolate**  
made instantly with boiling milk.

**STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,**  
1516 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.  
Established 1842.

Always  
in Good Taste.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers





## Your Hot Water Can't Run Out If You Have a MONARCH Water Heater

It heats the COLD water as fast as it flows, for a minute or a year, independent of stoves or waterbacks.

All it needs is running water and artificial, natural or gasoline gas supply. All it costs with artificial gas is one-tenth of a cent a gallon—a pint proportionately less. With natural gas it costs less yet, and with gasoline gas least of all. It heats tepid water cheaper than cold water—but heats all water instantly.

A MONARCH Water Heater can be quickly attached to your water pipes, to operate **one faucet** or **one hundred**. No tearing up necessary. Goes in basement out of way. Where hot water is required for one room—the kitchen—the bath-room or the laundry—the MONARCH Junior should be installed.

With ordinary waterbacks you pay for fire constantly, whether you have hot water or not. The MONARCH Water Heater costs you nothing when the water is not running.



<p>The MONARCH Junior is placed over lavatory tub—or sink—or wherever you want hot water. Is constructed with heavy copper coil which cannot burn out or corrode. There's no waiting or waste. The fire is out when you stop using. Inexpensive and convenient. Shown in upper left and lower left of this advertisement. <i>Literature on request.</i></p>	<p>The MONARCH Lion Storage Tank Water Heater is an independent heater, made to attach to the kitchen boiler—to heat the tank when there is no fire in the range. Made with <i>self-cleaning</i> coil of heavy copper pipe—no rusty water—no leaky joints—jacket of cast iron, and cannot rust out. Enough hot water for a bath in fifteen minutes.</p>	<p>The MONARCH Automatic Instantaneous Water Heater is placed out of the way in the basement. It supplies hot water instantly to every faucet in the house. It gives 100 gallons of hot water for ten cents. Shown in lower right corner of this advertisement.</p>
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Write us to-day for descriptive booklets—and where and how you can buy and install the MONARCH best adapted to your needs.  
Be sure that the Lion's Head is cast in relief on the Heater you buy.  
No other heater is as economical or efficient.

**Monarch Water Heater Co., 1312 River Ave., N. Pittsburgh, Pa.**







## Let Us Tell You Why

the McCray Refrigerator is the best refrigerator built—why it uses less ice and why it protects your health. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you our large catalog and a valuable book "How to Use a Refrigerator."

**Zinc lined refrigerators cause disease;** zinc corrodes and the oxides poison milk and foods. Unsatisfactory refrigerators cause disease and children are especially liable to sickness caused by refrigerator poisoned milk—yet few people think to lay the blame where it belongs.

### McCray Refrigerators

#### Opal Glass, Tile or White-Wood Lined

are the best refrigerators built. All sizes for Residences, Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, Grocers, Markets, Florists, etc. McCray Patent System of Refrigeration gives such a perfect circulation of pure, cold "dry" air that you can keep **salt** or **matches** in a McCray Refrigerator without getting damp. No zinc is used—every refrigerator is absolutely guaranteed.

McCray Refrigerators are also Built to Order. Catalog and Estimates Free. Catalog No. 81 for Residences, No. 46 for Hotels, Clubs, Public Institutions, etc. No. 57 for Meat Markets, No. 64 for Grocers, No. 71 for Florists.

**McCray Refrigerator Co., 489 Mill St., Kendallville, Ind.**  
(Branches in all principal cities.)

## Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges

The way to lower your fuel gas bills is not to quarrel with the Gas Company but to buy a Detroit Jewel Gas Range.

Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges do perfect baking, broiling and cooking, help keep the kitchen cool, save work and worry—and do it with least gas consumption.

Detroit Jewels are different. We can tell you only a little about them here—but if you will call on the dealer or at the office of the Gas Company and examine Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges, comparing them point by point with any and all other ranges, you will quickly see the how and why.

### That Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges save gas is not a Theory

but a fact—proved by positive and convincing tests and experienced by hundreds of thousands of users. The logic of it will appeal to all intelligent housewives.

It's in the construction of Detroit Jewels, of course. It's due partly to having double walls of steel, not single walls; to having a supply pipe of extra thickness so that all valves fit tight—cannot leak—and to the Jewel adjustable valves which you can easily adjust to your local gas pressure, so as to burn as much air as possible and as little gas as possible—thus producing that blue flame—a sure indication of gas economy. It is due partly to the Jewel vacuum mixer, wherein the mixture of air and gas is made and due a good deal to the Jewel star-shaped gas-saving removable burners, which spread the flame under the cooking utensil, and cannot waste gas. There are more than a score of other points including the Jewel

#### Patented Inter-Locking Removable Linings

and the one-piece, polished steel exterior wall, without seam or joint which contribute towards gas economy. These are just so many powerful, potent reasons why you should buy a Detroit Jewel Gas Range. See that you get a genuine Detroit Jewel. Look for the trade-mark.

FREE—Send two-cent stamp for a copy of our handsome little booklet, "Cooking by Gas." Contains numerous choice recipes by famous cooks. Tells the many advantages of gas fuel. Write for a copy. It is free. Address Dept. J.

### Detroit Stove Works

"Largest Stove Plant in the World"



DETROIT-CHICAGO

Detroit Jewel Cabinet Range, 8118 SC Series

Highest grade and most complete gas range ever built. With Side Oven and Broiler, Lower Boiling oven and Two Warming Closets. Notice convenient height of Baking and Broiling Ovens.



## To Help You Build Your Home

Get "Sargent's Book of Designs" before you select the hardware trimmings for your home. With its assistance you will be able to select hardware that is in perfect harmony with any style of architecture or interior finish. If you wish different designs to match the decorative schemes of different apartments, this book will make their selection a pleasurable certainty.

## SARGENT'S Artistic Hardware

combines character with utility and durability. Its specification always insures lifelong satisfaction.

The Easy Spring Principle of Sargent's Locks reduces friction, saves wear, and prolongs the life of the lock.

Our Book of Designs will be of real value to you. Fifty-eight beautiful half-tone reproductions of artistic designs, with valuable suggestions to home builders. Sent free on application.

SARGENT & CO.,  
144 Leonard Street,  
New York.





### Making Sounding Boards

**H**ERE you see men at work on **Sounding Boards** for **A. B. Chase Pianos**. These **Sounding Boards** are made from a quality of Spruce grown only in northern New York and Vermont.

The hard, close grained parts of this wood are carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned, skillfully dressed, and shaped before it is in perfect condition for use by the **A. B. Chase Co.**

The **Sounding Boards** are then bent and held in convex shape like the top of a violin by spruce ribs and rims.

The vibrations of the strings are conveyed to this unusually vibrant **Sounding Board** through the bridges, and resonated—re-sounded—giving that rare carrying quality found only in **A. B. Chase Pianos**.

The same care which enters into the construction of these **Sounding Boards**, also enters into the construction of every other part of the **A. B. Chase Piano**.

This is more fully explained in our little book "**Inside Information**" which contains much concentrated common sense on the piano question, and is mailed free to any one interested in the purchase of a fine piano.

THE A. B. CHASE COMPANY,  
Dept. E Norwalk, Ohio.



THAT Dainty  
MINT COVERED  
CANDY  
COATED  
CHEWING  
GUM.

FIVE CENTS  
THE OUNCE  
AND IN  
5¢ 10¢  
AND 25¢  
PACKETS



# Chielets

REALLY  
DELIGHTFUL

### JUST RIGHT AFTER DINNER

**Try Them!** If you can't buy **Chielets** in your neighborhood, send us ten cents for a sample packet. Any jobber will supply storekeepers with **Chielets**.

**FRANK H. FLEER & COMPANY, Inc.**  
Philadelphia, U. S. A., and Toronto, Canada

# HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

For All Ages

3rd—"And then the lover with his ballad."

Makes a delightful food-drink, nourishing and refreshing the tired body and wearied brain. More nutritious and satisfying than any other fountain drinks. A light luncheon for everyone, old or young. More invigorating than tea, coffee or cocoa for the table.

Pure, rich milk, and the extract of choice malted grains in powder form. Prepared by simply stirring in water. A nourishing, easily assimilated food in impaired digestion, satisfying without giving any distressed feeling. A glassful hot upon retiring brings refreshing sleep.

In Lunch Tablet form also, with chocolate. A delightful confection, far healthier than candy. At all druggists. A sample, vest pocket lunch case, also booklet giving valuable recipes, sent free if mentioned.

ASK FOR HORLICK'S;  
others are imitations.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co.,

Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

London,

England.

Montreal,

Canada.



## Bacteria brought to your table in bought ice-cream.

If you *buy* your ice-cream here's a scientific fact worth knowing:

Ice-cream may *taste* right and yet one spoonful contain enough germs to affect the whole family; whether slightly, or violently (as in cases of ice-cream ptomaine poisoning) depends upon condition of the system.

Where it is made in large quantities, the milk and cream are collected promiscuously, and pass through many hands; the ice-cream is often *refrozen* and sometimes "stands" for days. Chemical changes take place involving dangerous bacteria.

It is delivered to you in cans that have been—no one knows where! And it is *not* certain that they are scrubbed and scalded each time as you would have the milk utensils in your own kitchen.

*Bad tasting* cream nobody would touch. The *real* risk in the kind you buy is that it *may* be in some stage of putrefaction—from sour cans, tainted milk or both—and yet when highly sweetened, flavored and frozen you can't detect it. You get a hint of it sometimes in a metallic "after taste."

The *only* way to be sure that ice-cream is fit for the home table is to *make* it at home.

This is a simple matter with a Peerless Iceland Freezer. It *never* turns hard; freezes cream smooth, fine and firm in *three minutes*; is easily cleaned—has the fewest parts.

With a Peerless Iceland you can have a variety of attractive desserts economically.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. We pay the express. You may try it several times.

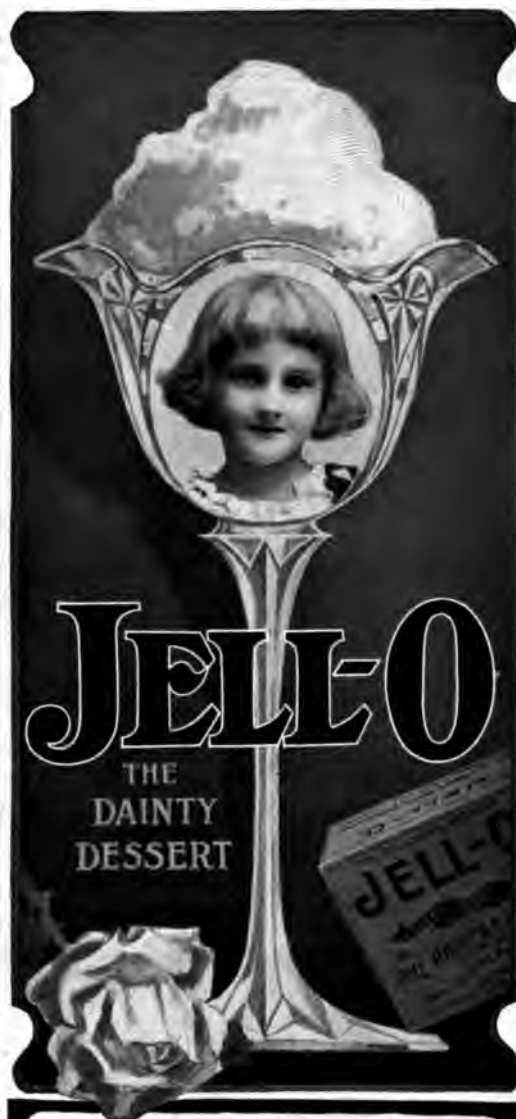
If it doesn't make *good cream* easily we will pay for its return and refund your money at once.



Dealers sell the Peerless Iceland the same way.

The new cook book—"Ice Creams and Ices by Well-Known Cooks"—is splendid. We send it with name of a Peerless Iceland dealer if you write us.

THE DANA MFG. CO., Dept. 5, CINCINNATI.



The best families in the land, families of culture and refinement, are the largest users of **Jell-O**. Not because of the fact that it is the cheapest table delicacy on the market, but because it is exactly suited to their requirements, is easily prepared, delicate, delightful, dainty, and tempting alike to the eye and appetite. So simple that a child can prepare it in one minute; so pure that it is indorsed by the Pure Food Commissioners; so good that it received highest award, Gold Medal, at the St. Louis and Portland Expositions; so low in price that all can afford to use it. One 10-cent package serves six. Different and better than any dessert you have ever eaten. Six flavors. Sold by all grocers.

Beautifully Illustrated Recipe Book mailed Free on Request.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD CO., Le Roy, N. Y.



# HOTEL CHAMPLAIN



**THE HOTEL CHAMPLAIN** offers its guests the pure, bracing, pine-laden air of the Adirondacks, superb views from its commanding location on the shore of Lake Champlain, and ideal conditions of service and social environment. The healthy outdoor life has made it a favorite social center for the younger set.

**GOLF**—An 18-hole course—with one exception the oldest in America—kept in championship form. Professional in charge.

**BEST TURF TENNIS COURTS** in New York State. Splendid roads for automobiling and coaching. Fully equipped boat, living and bathing houses and sandy beach.

**HOTEL CHAMPLAIN** is located on the main line of the Delaware & Hudson R.R., three miles from Plattsburgh, N. Y., and is reached in through Pullmans.

Descriptive booklet sent on application. Address

DELAWARE & HUDSON R.R. Ticket Office (until July 1st) 1354 Broadway, N. Y.

After that date, HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Clinton County, N. Y. †

# BURNHAM & MORRILL CO.'S PARIS SUGAR CORN

## TASTES LIKE CORN ON THE COB

Grown in Maine. For more than thirty years acknowledged the standard of American quality. No chemicals—No adulterations.

Sold by all good grocers—if yours cannot supply you, send us his name and receive **free, a set of Souvenir Maine Post Cards**; also our booklet, "Five Foods Ready to Serve."

**Burnham & Morrill Company,**  
17 Franklin St., Portland, Me.



### The Angle Lamp

**Proof Positive** of how entirely different The Angle Lamp is from the ordinary kind is the class of people who use it.

What other lamp—or what other lighting system for that matter—can show endorsements from ex-Pres. Cleveland, the Carnegies, Rockefellers, and thousands of others of almost equal prominence.

These people would not think of using ordinary oil lamps; yet they have chosen **THIS** oil-burning lamp for lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas, electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or any other method. For they have found that while as

#### Convenient As Gas

and safe as a candle, it floods their rooms with the beautiful, soft, restful quality for which kerosene is so justly famous.

But let us show you what The Angle Lamps mean to you; how their beautiful light makes your home more cozy, more "homey"; how they save you half, perhaps much more than half, of your light bill; and why, though burning kerosene and giving you kerosene light and kerosene economy, The Angle Lamp is clean and convenient as gas.

Let us send you our catalog "R" explaining these features thoroughly and then prove our statements to you by sending you an Angle Lamp on

#### 30 Days' Trial.

Our catalog "R" (free on request) lists 32 styles and finishes of Angle Lamps from \$1.80 up and gives you the benefit of our ten years' experience with all kinds of lighting systems. Write for it.  
**THE ANGLE MFG. CO. 78-80 Murray Street New York**



**ASK YOUR GROCER  
FOR  
BURNHAM & MORRILL CO'S  
SCARBORO BEACH  
CLAM CHOWDER  
AND EXTRA QUALITY  
BAKED BEANS**

# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

¶ The difference between Collier's News Service and the news service of the daily paper is the difference between a finished story and its separate chapters.

¶ The San Francisco disaster came over the wires bit by bit and your daily paper gave you the story as it came.

¶ In the May issues of Collier's you find the history of that appalling disaster, clearly, succinctly, and accurately reported by a Collier's correspondent who was an eye-witness. You find it illustrated with a most remarkable collection of photographs, made by one of Collier's staff photographers, each picture clearly reproduced on high-grade paper.

¶ Mr. Frederick Palmer of Collier's staff, but recently returned from his investigation of conditions in Panama, started for San Francisco on receipt of the first despatches, to report the work of rebuilding the stricken city. His articles in succeeding numbers of Collier's will cover this work in detail, reporting in full the great movement of reconstruction.

Collier's correspondents, photographers, and artists are in touch with every corner of the civilized world. Their first-hand reports are epitomized and edited by an expert for each issue of "The National Weekly"

*If you do not really know Collier's, send your name and address for a booklet, "Fifty-Two Weeks of Collier's," and a handsome Gibson miniature, free*

**P. F. COLLIER & SON, 402 West 13th St., New York**



*Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers*



# DUFFY'S APPLE JUICE

Sterilized

Non-Alcoholic



## "THE POPULAR BEVERAGE FOR ALL THE FAMILY"

DUFFY'S APPLE JUICE is nature's best drink. It cleanses and tones up the system, reddens the cheek and brightens the eye. Its flavor is the taste of fresh ripe apples; refreshing and healthful.

DUFFY'S APPLE JUICE is pure Apple Juice; uncontaminated by the use of preservatives. It is sterilized and non-alcoholic; equally refreshing at feast or fireside. It retains a pungent, snappy flavor that makes it a favorite family beverage; acceptable alike to peasant or king.

Sold by all first-class grocers and druggists. If your dealer cannot supply you send us \$3.00 for trial dozen bottles; all charges prepaid to any part of the United States.

DUFFY'S Mother Goose book for the children sent free on request.

**AMERICAN FRUIT PRODUCT CO.**  
11 WHITE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.





**T**O be dressed faultlessly, though not conspicuously, is characteristic of a gentleman—an attribute of Kuppenheimer Clothes.

You will always be in good company if you wear Kuppenheimer Clothes. Let our Guarantee Label be your guide. Go to the merchant in your city who advertises Kuppenheimer Clothes.

A booklet, *Styles for Men*, volume 37, sent upon request.

**THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER**  
MAKERS OF GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES

CHICAGO                      NEW YORK                      BOSTON

Copyright, 1906, B. Kuppenheimer & Co.



# A "Likly" Trunk *for the June Bride*

## A "Likly" Wardrobe Trunk

is the most practical, strongest, and lightest wardrobe trunk on earth. It is easily operated, and packing it for a journey is no more difficult than properly hanging the same clothes in a closet at home. On arrival at destination clothing is found in perfect condition, not creased or wrinkled; and the movement of opening the lid and drawing out the "slide" gives easy and immediate access to any one or to all of the garments. The addition of the commodious chiffonier section completes the arrangements for comfort and order. The trunk is well built throughout, in three styles,—Men's, Women's, and Steamer.

The "LIKLY" line of high-quality Trunks, Bags, and Cases is unequalled in extent and variety. "LIKLY" features are *different*. Send for complete catalogue J. If local dealers cannot supply you with "LIKLY" baggage, your order will be filled direct from factory, transportation prepaid.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK ON EACH ARTICLE;  
*it is your guarantee of quality and value.*



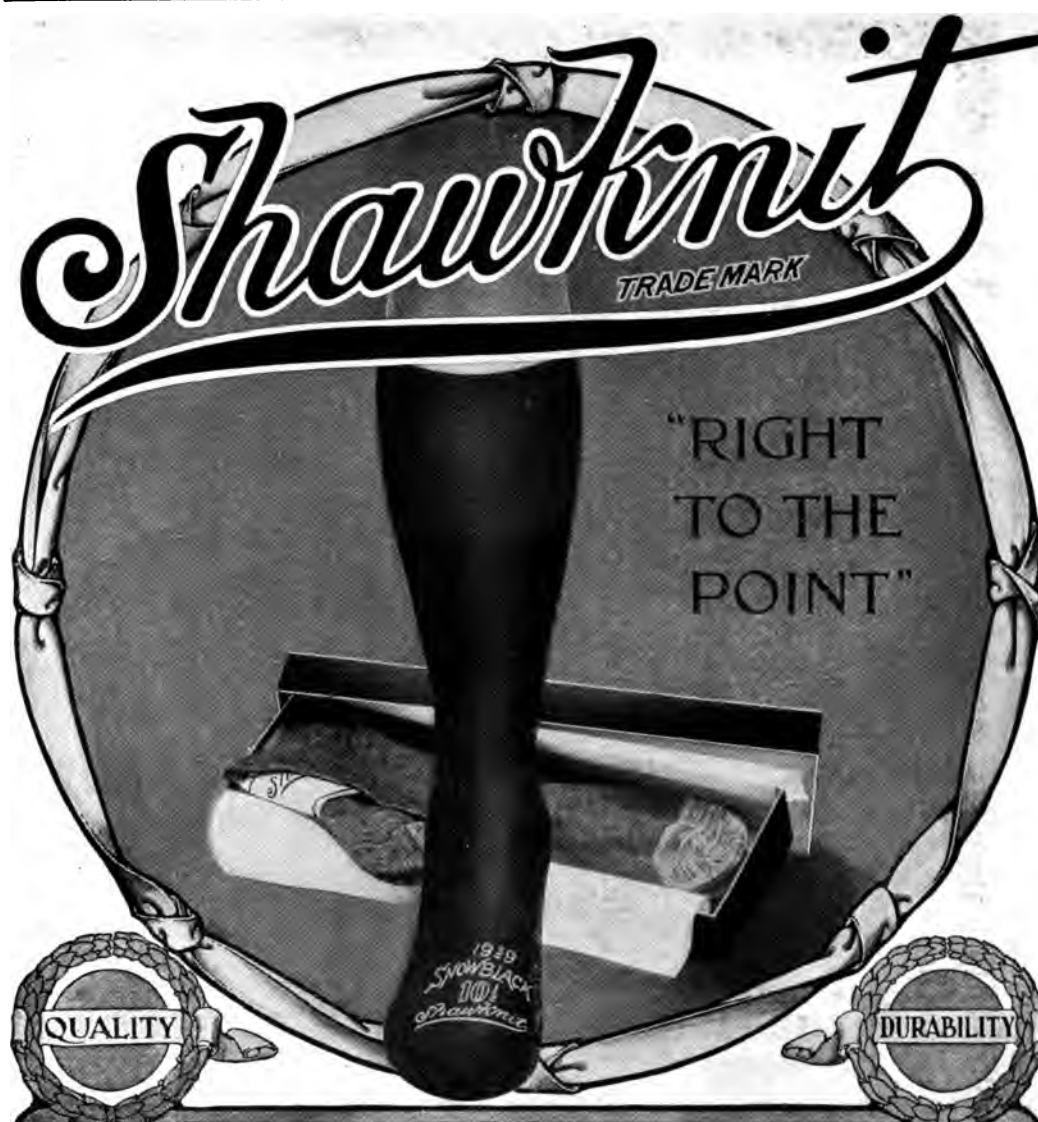


Copyright 1906 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

**E**IGHTY per cent of the clothing offered you is made from mercerized cotton or other adulterated fabrics. Our label always means all-wool, and the style and hand-tailoring which go with it.

Ask for our goods if you want clothes-honesty; find our label as a sign of it: a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

**Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Makers**  
Chicago                      Boston                      New York



***Shawknit* Socks are seamless, therefore perfectly comfortable**

Unlike other socks they are *knit to fit* and are not stretched over forms. They are durable because made of *best selected yarns* which *we make ourselves*. They *never fade, crack or lose their color* because our dyes are *pure—the best, and free from poisonous chemicals*. Every pair bearing our trade-mark *Shawknit* on toe are *warranted perfect* and sold with this understanding. **25c.—6 pairs \$1.50.** Postpaid to any address in U. S. upon receipt of price.

Styles  
19S W Black with Natural Egyptian Cream Color double soles  
19S 9 Black (Famous Snowblack)  
38F 10 Navy Blue, Embroidered with small white figures

Styles  
5P 1 Black and White Mixture outside, Pure White inside  
5P 12 Cardinal and Navy Blue Mixture outside, Cardinal inside  
91F 90 Rich Tan, Embroidered with small light brown figures

Ask your Dealer to Supply you; if he cannot, send direct to us. Handsomest Hosiery Colored Catalog ever published sent free.

SHAW STOCKING CO., 42 Smith St., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

ONE of the first things a man should ask himself about shaving soap is, what will be its effect on my face? Will it leave it in a soft and healthful condition or sore and irritated? The unique quality of

# Williams' Shaving Soap

is that it always has a soothing, refreshing and antiseptic effect on the skin and keeps the face in the pink of condition.

"The only  
kind that  
won't  
smart or  
dry on the  
face."



Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for Williams' Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY

Department A  
Glastonbury, Conn.

LONDON PARIS BERLIN ST. PETERSBURG

The same skill and care are used in making Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap that for 65 years have made Williams' Shaving Soap so famous. Any soap that is as pure and soothing and antiseptic as Williams' Shaving Soap is a success. Send for a trial size of Williams' Shaving Toilet Soap for a month and see how delightful the effect is in your own case.



GI





## Correct Methods and Perfect Organization

A great tailor shop, equipped with every improved labor saving device, employing a thousand of the best cutters and tailors, trained to move and work like one man, means the production of a better article at a less cost than can be produced by those who continue to use the old fashioned methods and who have no idea of organization.

Such is our organization and our reasons for stating that you can for \$25 to \$35—about the price of ready-made clothing—have made expressly for you, from the best fabrics, a suit or overcoat of as good value as you can get from the local tailor for 100% more.

Ask your dealer to show you our woollens, and wear clothes made expressly for you.

*J. H. Price & Co.*  
"Everybody works" in our house making good clothes

**Merchant Tailors**  
Price Building  
**Chicago**

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# Skating on a *Barrett Specification Roof*

## A SEVERE TEST.

THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL of Philadelphia is one of the largest and most important in the country. As an innovation in the manner of entertaining its guests last winter the roof was flooded and turned into an ice skating rink.

Before doing this, the management ascertained that the building carried a BARRETT SPECIFICATION ROOF of Coal Tar Pitch and Felt. This they knew was a guarantee that it would prove *absolutely watertight* under this exceptionally severe test.

Experience proves that few if any other roofings could have stood it successfully.

For most buildings BARRETT SPECIFICATION ROOFS are more serviceable, satisfactory, and economical than any others.

The confidence which roof builders themselves have in the BARRETT SPECIFICATION ROOF is evidenced by the fact that they are always willing to guarantee it for at least ten years, as against no guarantee of any kind with most roofings. And unlike Tin, and other metal roofs, it requires no periodical coating or painting to keep it watertight.

The Barrett Hand Book, covering the entire roofing subject, will be mailed free on request to nearest office.

**BARRETT  
MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY**



NEW YORK, CHICAGO, NEW ORLEANS, PHILADELPHIA, CINCINNATI, BOSTON, KANSAS CITY, CLEVELAND, MINNEAPOLIS, ALLEGHENY, ST. LOUIS.





Wherever America's social life centers, Murad Cigarettes find most ready acceptance. Discriminating critics appreciate their full, rich flavor and exquisite mildness.

**MURAD CIGARETTES**

stand high in the connoisseur's estimation because of the originality of their blend—a perfect harmony of the rarest Turkish tobacco. The Murad is the best product of years of scientific development.

**10 for 15c**

**S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer**  
111 Fifth Ave., New York

The Casino,  
Newport.

# How You are Slowly Starving Your Skin



**E**VER hear of the thief named Alkali?

He is free in common soaps—free to rob your skin of its natural oils and steal your complexion.

Nature provides you with a myriad of little oil glands which are intended to lubricate your skin with a natural oil and keep it soft and flexible.

It's these little glands that free Alkali robs of their oils.

So he leaves your skin hard, dry, shriveled and prone to crack.

And remember—all common soaps are made of an alkali—caustic soda and acid fats, such as tallow, and acid oils.

But, you will never find any free Alkali in Resinol Soap.

Simply because there isn't any free Alkali there to find.

Resinol Soap is really Resinol in soap form. And physicians, chemists, scientists—all over the world—have never yet found anything anywhere near so good for the skin.

Probably you would like to see for yourself.

Well, look through a strong microscope at the back of a hand that has been washed for a while with a common alkali soap.

Observe Figure 1—that's what it looks like.

See how the skin is shriveled up?

Now let's have a microscopic view of a hand which is washed regularly with Resinol Soap.

Observe Figure 2—that's the result of Resinol Soap.

See how soft and clear the skin is?

It's just this way all over the body, but we've taken the back of your hand for an example because there are many oil glands there clustered around the hair follicles out of which the hairs grow.

Now you can see for yourself one of the ways

in which Resinol Soap preserves your skin—

And affords protection against the complexion stealer.

For Resinol Soap doesn't rob the oil glands like common soaps—on the contrary, it feeds them and keeps them in proper condition. But it does more than this—

It nourishes the true skin.

While common soaps, at best, will

simply cleanse the surface of your surface skin—

Resinol soap reaches your true skin, beneath your surface skin, and keeps it healthy and active.

Your surface skin doesn't need anything more than cleansing, because it's simply a protecting shell.

But your true skin does need nourishment because it contains all the elements and organs that make or mar skin health and beauty.

And here again the microscope proves.

For it shows you that common soaps actually clog up your pores, and therefore can't reach and

nourish the true skin, even if there is anything nourishing in them.

And the microscope also shows how greedily and gratefully the pores absorb the nourishing, softening, soothing elements in Resinol Soap and carry them down to

keep the true skin in healthy activity.

Resinol Soap preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands.

It has proved itself the safest soap for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

It possesses qualities for making the skin sweet and healthy that other soaps cannot claim.

Resinol Soap "smells clean"—has a scent which is suggestive of its refreshing purity.

The price is 25 cents per cake, but it lathers so readily that a cake lasts much longer than a cake of ordinary soap.

Your druggist sells it.



Figure 1  
Skin greatly magnified—Dry and shriveled through use of common soap.

## RESINOL SOAP

### If You Have Not Used It, Make a Ten Day Trial of Resinol Soap at Our Expense

We want to send you with our compliments a ten days' sample of Resinol Soap and a copy of our handsome and interesting "Beauty Album."

Just write your name and address on a postal card and direct it now to

**The Resinol Chemical Company**

536 W. Lombard Street

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

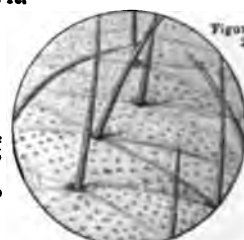


Figure 2  
Skin greatly magnified—Soft and clear through use of Resinol Soap.





## Beautiful Gardens

Blooming with June flowers, followed in season by luxuriant crops of delicious early vegetables—all those wonderful foliage effects which only a constant and abundant water supply will produce, are easily at hand, if you own a

## Hot Air Pump

Descriptive Catalogue "O"  
sent free on application

**Rider-Ericsson Engine Co.**

35 Warren St., N. Y. 234 Craig St. W., Montreal, P. Q.  
239 Franklin St., Boston. 40 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.  
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W.  
Teniente-Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.



The Hot-Air Pump.

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He is free in common soaps—free to rob your skin of its natural oils and steal your complexion.

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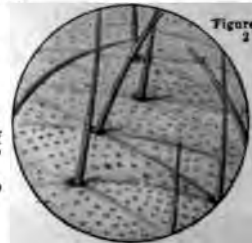


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Skin greatly magnified—Soft and clear through use of Resinol Soap.





## Beautiful Gardens

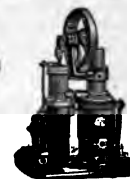
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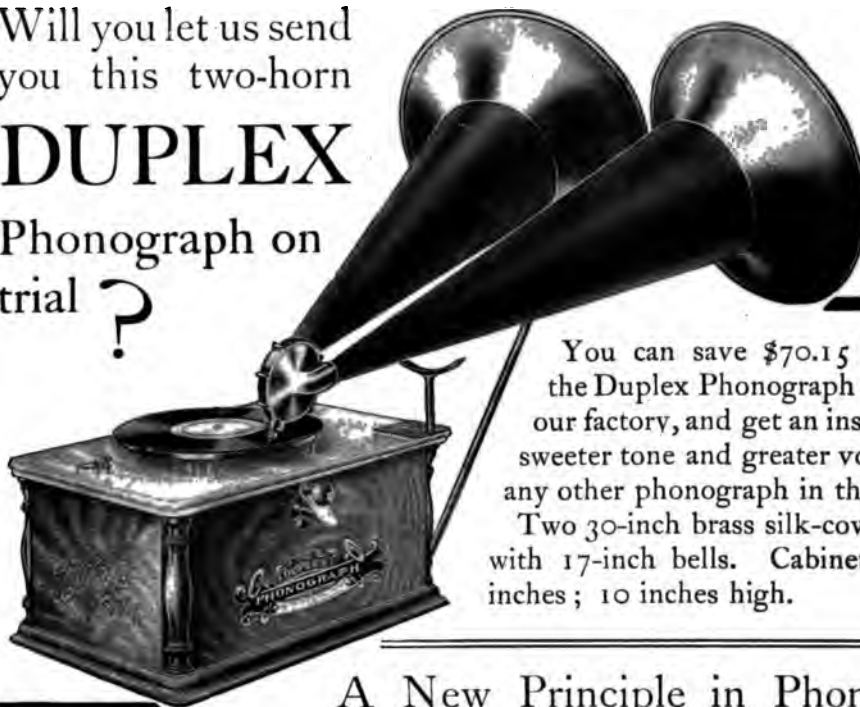


The Hot-Air Pump.

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Will you let us send  
you this two-horn  
**DUPLEX**  
Phonograph on  
trial ?



**Double  
Volume  
Sweeter  
Tone**

You can save \$70.15 by buying the Duplex Phonograph direct from our factory, and get an instrument of sweeter tone and greater volume than any other phonograph in the world.

Two 30-inch brass silk-covered horns with 17-inch bells. Cabinet 18 by 14 inches; 10 inches high.

## A New Principle in Phonographs

**T**HE Duplex Phonograph has  
—two vibrating diaphragms to reproduce the sound;  
—two horns to amplify and multiply the sound from **both** sides of **both** diaphragms;  
—no tension spring and no swing arm to cause harsh, discordant, mechanical sounds.  
Consequently, it produces a sweeter tone and a greater volume of sound than any other phonograph. It is absolutely free from all mechanical sounds; and we sell it direct to you at factory prices—on trial.

### Double Volume of Sound

**I**T'S just this way:  
When you hit a tin pan with a stick, which side of the tin pan gives forth the noise? Why, both sides, of course.  
If you collect the waves from only **one** side of the vibrating pan, you get only **half** the noise.  
All right. The same thing holds true of the diaphragm of a phonograph.

In every talking machine or phonograph made heretofore, one-half of the sound waves were **wasted**. You got just one-half the sound that the diaphragm made—the rest was lost.

The obvious thing to do was to collect the vibrations and get the sound from **both** sides of the diaphragm.

The Duplex is the first and the only phonograph to do this. The reproducer or sound box of the Duplex has **two** vibrating diaphragms and **two** horns to amplify the sound from **both** sides of **both** diaphragms.

With it you get all the music produced—with any other you lose one-half.

Compare the volume of sound produced by it with the volume of **any** other—no matter what its price—and hear for yourself.

### Purer, Sweeter Tone

**B**UT that is only the start.  
The Duplex not only produces **more music**—a greater volume—but the tone is clearer, sweeter, purer, and more nearly like the original than is produced by any other mechanical means ever dreamed of.

**SAVE ALL  
the DEALER'S  
70% PROFIT**

By using **two** diaphragms in the Duplex we are able to dis-  
pense **entirely** with **all** springs in the reproducer.

The tension spring used in the old style reproducers to jerk the diaphragm back into position each time it vibrates, by its jerking pull **roughens** the fine wave groove in the record, and that causes the **squeaking**, squawking, harsh, metallic sound that sets your teeth on edge when you hear the old-style phonograph.

In the Duplex the wave grooves of the record remain perfectly smooth—there is nothing to roughen them—and the result is an **exact reproduction** of the original sound. And the Duplex is the **only** phonograph or "talking machine" of any kind that does this.

A greater volume—a sweeter tone—an exact reproduction of the original—and that's what you want in a phonograph.

### Sold Direct From the Factory

**W**E ask the privilege of **proving** to you that the Duplex gives a double volume of music, of purer, sweeter tone, than any other phonograph ever made.

We want to prove it at our expense. We ask you to let us send you one **at our expense**—under an arrangement mutually satisfactory—for use in your home one week.

Invite your neighbors and musical friends to hear it, and if they and you do not pronounce it one hundred per cent. better—in volume and in tone—than the **best** phonograph of the old style, return it at once at our expense. That's a fair offer, but it isn't all.

We save you in the price exactly \$70.15—because we save you all the jobbers', middlemen's, and dealers' profits. We sell it to you at actual factory price.

Sold through dealers the Duplex would cost you at least \$100—and it would be a bargain at that. Bought direct from our factory it costs you only

Besides, you get a seven days' trial in your own home—and are under no obligation to keep the Duplex if you are not satisfied with it. You run no risk, for you know this advertisement could not appear in this magazine if we did not carry out every promise we make.

**\$29.85**

**Write to-day for catalog**

and full particulars of our FREE trial offer. You will be interested and convinced. Please address

1250 O Street  
LINCOLN, NEB.

**The Duplex Phonograph Co.**

1250 Powers Bldg.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# Are You Sure Your Vinegar is Pure?

In no other article that goes on the table is there so much dangerous adulteration as in ordinary vinegar.

And yet the amount of vinegar used in any one home is so small that every family can afford the finest vinegar made.

## HEINZ Pure Malt Vinegar

—the only vinegar of this kind made in the United States—is without question the purest, most delicious, most healthful vinegar that can be produced. Indeed, it is recognized as the standard by the Government pure-food authorities.

Brewed from selected barley malt by a most exact process, it combines with all the healthful properties of the grain a flavor of rare pungency that makes it invaluable for salads and table uses.

Your grocer sells Heinz Pure Malt Vinegar in sealed bottles. Include a bottle in your next order; if it isn't the finest that ever came to your table the grocer will refund your money.

Others of the 57 Varieties that are sure to captivate you are Baked Beans (three kinds), Preserved Fruits, Sweet Pickles, India Relish, Mandalay Sauce, Pure Imported Olive Oil, etc. Let us send you our interesting booklet entitled "The Spice of Life;" also our booklet on vinegars.

**H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,**

**New York      Pittsburgh      Chicago      London**



## CIGARET LUXURY.



A New York man, who recently visited me, writes:

"Ordinarily stale cigaret smoke is very offensive to me, and when I remember that neither your office nor your home had a trace of this, although you smoke freely in both places, I am inclined to think this point of itself sufficient to make your goods the first choice of all particular people."

There is no prejudice against cigarets in any European country. There is no reason for prejudice there, because the cigarets are right. They are made and sold like unto rare wines, by men with traditions of quality to live up to—men with generations of experience back of them.



Americans are rapidly finding out what Europeans have known for a long time—that a Russian Cigaret of high quality is the only one in the world worth the attention of a connoisseur.

Americans are naturally the most discriminating people in the world, once they are given a chance to discriminate. We Americans have been "exploited" on cigarets just as we have on other things. The cigaret business in America never has been in the hands of connoisseurs, but in the hands of financiers.

I am offering you now the first opportunity you have ever had to obtain Russian Cigarets, direct, at first hands, in perfect condition, and without any trouble or delay.

These cigarets are made of real tobacco, pure, clean and sweet, and nothing else. They are mild and smooth, and are a revelation in the richness of their tobacco flavor.

They will leave in your office or apartments no trace of the odor usually associated with cigarets.

These cigarets are rolled carefully and perfectly by hand, and encased in the thinnest cigaret paper in the world. The edges are fastened by crimping—no paste is used. Every cigaret is separately examined before shipment, and they reach you fresh and perfectly matured.

We furnish to our regular customers at no additional cost special individual cigarets decorated with artistic and original two-letter monogram designs in gold.

They come straight from me to you by mail, postage paid, and at factory prices. Packed in cedar, one hundred to the box.

I will gladly send you full information about these cigarets, but talk is deaf and dumb as compared with actually smoking them, and "smoke" is, after all, the final test. My first purpose is to give you a perfect smoke, and it pleases me to set aside money considerations until I have done this.

### I GUARANTEE

that my cigarets will please you. Send me your order for a trial hundred of the size and value you prefer. Try the cigarets—smoke the full hundred if you wish. If you don't like them, say so, and your money will be instantly returned. As to the cigarets, I will take my chances on your giving them to some one who will like them, and who will order more.

I knew that American connoisseurs would be quick to follow Europeans in recognizing the absolute superiority in smoking quality of Russian Cigarets.

My March sales were twice those of February, and the sales again doubled in April, and not a single purchaser would take his money back.

You cannot get these cigarets elsewhere. In buying them from me direct, you are assured of the same courteous treatment as though your trade alone meant the whole thing to me.

If you wish to enjoy cigarets at their best, without injury to your health, to your own sense of refinement, or to that of your friends, something ought to be done about this at once.


Tear out the coupon now, and get acquainted with me, and with real cigaret luxury.

## THE MAKAROFF COMPANY OF AMERICA

(G. NELSON DOUGLAS.)

SUITE 88.] 95 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Draw a circle around the price indicating your selection

  
 CZAREVITCH SIZE }  
 Three Values } \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 per 100

CZAR SIZE }  
 Three Values } \$2.50, \$4.00, \$6.00 per 100

Above blends also made in ladies size. Prices on application

Find enclosed remittance for \$.....

in favor of G. Nelson Douglas for which please send me, prepaid, ..... hundred cigarettes of size and value indicated hereon.

Name .....

P. O. ....



Health, cleanliness and luxurious comfort environ every home equipped with the beautiful "Standard" porcelain enameled ware.

Its artistic, simple beauty holds a decorative charm that adds the final touch of elegance to the modern home. Its white purity makes its every use a joy. "Standard" Ware is sanitarily perfect, yet underneath its smooth china-like surface is the indestructibility of iron. Its cost is moderate; its installation the most economical—its comfort-value inestimable. No home can be sanitary, convenient or even modernly pleasant and healthful without "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware.

The famous slant seat "NATURE" closet is now supplied in "Standard" Ware.

Our book "MODERN BATHROOMS" tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet on the subject and contains 100 pages.

THE ABOVE FIXTURES NO. "Standard" P-29, cost approximately \$187.00—not counting freight, labor or piping.

**CAUTION:** Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all of our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dept. D, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street

London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. .

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# Investigation of Piano Tone

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Suppose in this age of sweeping legislative inquiry public demand should be made for an exhaustive investigation of Piano Tone. The creators of

The  
**EVERETT**  
PIANO

would gladly welcome such investigation, with only the foremost authorities on tone—artists and men of science—to give expert testimony.

The most critical tests would *prove*, beyond cavil, that the **EVERETT tone**, a distinctive **EVERETT** quality, is not equalled in *any other* piano.

It is not reasonable to suppose such inquiry will be made. But you may satisfy yourself by personal investigation. **EVERETT** Catalog sent on request.

While there is but *one* **EVERETT** quality, the price on Uprights varies from **\$500 to \$1,000** according to style. Grands, from **\$700 to \$1,500** and beyond to any amount you may desire to pay for special design in art case.

**THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY**  
CINCINNATI CHICAGO NEW YORK

---

Owners of the **F** **ett P** **o** **Company, Boston**

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